

Ordinances, May 16, 1917.

No. 105.—Mr. Hugh Thompson Kelly, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Madras, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. B. F. Potholite, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

POSTING.

Ordinances, May 26, 1917.

No. 106.—Mr. Venkathram Pandarum Nee, I.C.S., on the termination of his civil judicial training, to the Serampore division of the Madras district.

SERVICES PLACED.

Ordinances, May 14, 1917.

No. 107.—The services of Mr. Edward Francis Thomas, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

PROMOTIONS.

Ordinances, May 15, 1917.

No. 108.—The following acting promotions among the Members of the Board of Revenue are granted consequent on the grant of privilege leave to the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Chapp, M.A., I.C.S.:

The Hon'ble Mr. Theodore Edwin Barker, I.C.S., to act as First Member,
Mr. James French Bedford, I.C.S., on privilege leave, to act as Second Member,
The Hon'ble Mr. Charles George Toddarise, I.C.S., to act as Second Member,
The Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm Stewart Chisholm, I.C.S., to act as Third Member.

TRANSFERS.

No. 109.—The following transfers of District and Sessions Judges are ordered:—

- (1) Mr. R. N. R. S. Rajaharajam Krishnaswami Rao Aiyangar, from South Kanara to Mysore.
- (2) Mr. Lewis Grenville Moore, I.C.S., from Ponnani to South Kanara.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ordinances, May 11, 1917.

No. 110.—Under rule 7 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints F. Amling, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Madras, to be the President of the Executive Tribunal, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

No. 111.—Under rule 43 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints F. Amling, Esq., Commissioner of Police, to be the President of the Executive Tribunal, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. N. Kelly, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Ordinances, May 26, 1917.

No. 112.—Under rules 43 and 44 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that a Selection Committee be constituted at Calicut and that its jurisdiction, powers and non-official members shall be as follows:—

Jurisdiction.	President.	Non-official members.
Civil districts of Cochin, Vengaloor, Godavari and Kottam.	H. A. B. Verma, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Vengaloor.	B. Edgington, Esq., R. M. Marshall, Esq., J. W. Madden, Esq.

Ordinances, May 17, 1917.

No. 113.—Under rules 43 and 44 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that a Selection Committee be constituted at Calicut and that its jurisdiction, powers and non-official members shall be as follows:—

Jurisdiction.	President.	Non-official members.
Civil districts of South Kannur, Malabar, Calicut and Ching.	M. N. N. N. N. N., Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Calicut.	F. J. Storer, Esq., R. W. W. W. W., Esq., R. H. C. C. C., Esq.

No. 167.—Under rules 42 and 43 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that a Selection Committee be constituted at Bellary and that its jurisdiction, president and non-official members shall be as follows:—

Jurisdiction.	President.	Non-official members.
Civil districts of Bellary, Koppal, Chitalpudi, Anavilapuri and Gooty.	J. M. Turner, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate at Bellary.	W. R. H. Cox, Esq., N. P. GILL, Esq., W. T. Simon, Esq.

No. 168.—Under rules 42 and 43 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that a Selection Committee be constituted at Chittoor and that its jurisdiction, president and non-official members shall be as follows:—

Jurisdiction.	President.	Non-official members.
The Nizams	A. R. Canning, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of the Nizams.	E. A. Elwin, Esq., I.C.S., Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. Barber. G. Oakes, Esq.

No. 169.—Under rules 42 and 43 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that a Selection Committee be constituted at Travancore and Cochin and that its jurisdiction, president and non-official members shall be as follows:—

Jurisdiction.	President.	Non-official members.
The Native States of Travancore and Cochin and the Kingdom of Anjengo and Cochin.	H. L. Threlkeld, Esq., I.C.S., British Resident at Travancore and Cochin.	J. Mathias, Esq., A. W. L. Vennart, Esq., A. R. Reed, Esq.

Chittoor, May 12, 1917.

No. 170.—Under rules 42 and 43 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that a Selection Committee be constituted at Trichinopoly and that its jurisdiction, president and non-official members shall be as follows:—

Jurisdiction.	President.	Non-official members.
Civil districts of Tirunelveli, Ponnai, Madurai, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.	E. S. Lloyd, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.	A. Harbord, Esq., S. R. M. Rowland, Esq., A. Reed, Esq.

Chittoor, May 24, 1917.

No. 171.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs.

India, the 12th May 1917.

No. 1039-C.W.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), as amended by Act XII of 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "De Japoe a source to Ash," by Thakur Nath Das, printed at Commercial Press, Shanghai.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

India, the 10th May 1917.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND HONORIFICATIONS.

South Indian Military Stationery System.

No. 718.—Lieutenant Vincent Herbert Chabot to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th November 1916.

Lieutenant George Humphreys Newton to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd November 1916.

Second Lieutenant Henry Noel Davies to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th November 1916.

Second Lieutenant Bernard Alfred Rose to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th November 1916.

MILITARY AND NAVAL RESERVE.

No. 112.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

Major Robert Eyles.

Captain James Henry Waghorn.

Tajmashir and Honorary Lieutenant William Henry Salter.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 18, 1917.

No. 11.—The Governor in Council directs that the regulations under the Ports Sanitary Convention be applied at all the uncollected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Aden, situated having been notified of the occurrence of plague at that port.

Colombo, May 21, 1917.

No. 12.—Whereas by sections 45 and 46 of the Madras Port Trust Act II of 1908, it is provided that it shall be incumbent on the Trustees of the Port of Madras to make ample provision year by year for the due fulfilment of all their liabilities and for the efficient administration of the Trusts vested on them by the Act and that in the event of any deficiency being at any time ascertained in the net income of the said Trusts they shall forthwith take such measures as shall seem most expedient for preventing such deficiency. And whereas owing to the loss of traffic due to the war it appears to the Trustees and is determined that the deficiency incurred of the Trust will be tantamount to meet the working expenses and the interest and sinking fund charges on loans raised and, yet to be raised for the equipment of Madras Harbour on a scale adequate for the requirements of its shipping and of its trade and that it is therefore necessary to resort temporarily to special measures of taxation for the purposes of the port. Now it is hereby notified for general information as required by section 45 of the aforesaid Act and in pursuance of Government notification No. 24, dated the 27th April 1916, published on page 418 of Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd May 1916, that, on and from the expiration of three months from the date of the publication of this notification, the dues now leviable under the following heads of the acts of rates levied by the said Trustees under the authority of section 45 of the said Act to be changed on the said Trust's premises will be increased to the extent specified below and that such increased rates will remain in force and will be leviable until further notice:—

Marine dues.		Levy.					
Dues on imports	80 per cent.
.. exports	50 ..

Colombo, May 21, 1917.

No. 13.—The Governor in Council directs that the regulations under the Ports Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uncollected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Chabah near Kagh on the Persian Gulf, infection having been notified of the occurrence of plague at that port.

L. DATTESON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Colombo, May 18, 1917.

No. 125.—In partial modification of notification No. 175, dated the 27th April 1917, published on page 324 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd May 1917, Mr. Charles Francis Tully, Chief Treasury Magistrate, Madras, privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 18th May 1917 under article 270 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Colombo, May 17, 1917.

(With effect from the 18th February 1917.)

No. 126.—Mr. Elizabeth Harvey Marshall Upson, Junior, fourth grade, to be Superintendent, District Jail, Cochin, up to term.

(This vacante notification No. 126, dated the 18th February 1917, published at page 325 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd May.)

INSTITUTION OF POWERS.

Colombo, May 16, 1917.

No. 127.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the terms specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 445, dated the 4th October 1915, published at page

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Gazetted, May 14, 1917.

No. 242.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred on M.B. Ry. D. V. Kameswari Rao Panthulu Rao who has resigned his appointment.

Gazetted, May 16, 1917.

No. 244.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Mangalore, in the District of South Kanara, conferred on the undersigneded gentlemen who have resigned their appointments:—

Mohamed Khan Sahib Sahadan,
M.B. Ry. Salar Dato Rao Anargal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazetted, May 15, 1917.

No. 261.—In confirmation of notification No. 405, Judicial, dated the 18th June 1916, published on page 443 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 10th June 1916, extending the commission of the court of the temporary Richmond Judge of Madras for a period of one year from the 26th July 1916, the Governor in Council directs, under sections 4, 6 and 29 of the Madras C-44 Courts Act, 1913, that the said court shall continue to hold its sittings at Madras till the 31st December 1917 and that the Judge of the said court shall have and exercise the jurisdiction assigned to him in the aforesaid notification.

Gazetted, May 22, 1917.

No. 262.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Powers of Public Health Act, 1884 (Madras Act 11 of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification to the Kamathur taluk in the district of Chingleput.

Gazetted, May 7, 1917.

No. 267.—The following notification of the Government of India is reproduced:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Dated, the 2nd April 1917.

No. 4219-N.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1894 (IV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the Indian Explosives Act, 1894, published with the notification in this department, No. 4013-N, dated the 26th June 1914:—

In rule 4 of the said rules, after clause (H), the following shall be inserted as clause (I-a):—
"Barron Magazines" include, in cases where the Local Government so directs, the "Additional District Magistrate" in respect of such area as such Local Government may so order.

ERRATUM.

Gazetted, May 29, 1917.

In notification No. 175, dated the 8th February 1917, published at page 120 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 18th February 1917, for "M.B. Ry. An. Rangachari Srinivasa Acharya Anargal" read "M.B. Ry. Perumal Sri Rangachari Srinivasa Anargal".

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Gazetted, May 13, 1917.

No. 54.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigneded ministers to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Rev. John C. Hardy of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Bahadur in the taluk of Bahadur in the District of Virupachem.

Obituary, May 15, 1917.

The Rev. Alphonse C. David of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Oshosum in the district of the Nilgiris.

The Rev. Desappatus Baskaper of the Basel Mission, residing at Kotagiri in the taluk of Coonoor in the district of the Nilgiris.

No. 88.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1914, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigned Ministers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Alphonse C. David of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Oshosum in the district of the Nilgiris.

The Rev. Desappatus Baskaper of the Basel Mission, residing at Kotagiri in the taluk of Coonoor in the district of the Nilgiris.

Obituary, May 16, 1917.

No. 89.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1914, the Governor in Council sanctions the said persons to the undersigned Ministers as the dates specified against their names are hereby notified:—

The Rev. Thomas Mathias of the Danish Mission in the District of North Arcot—10th March 1916 and the 20th May 1915.

Obituary, May 16, 1917.

The Rev. Samuel Jacob of the Wesleyan Mission in the District of the Nilgiris—19th September 1916.

The Rev. Jacob Karaka of the Basel German Evangelical Mission in the Nilgiris district—14th day of September 1917.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Obituary, May 21, 1917.

No. 91.—Under the explanation to section 29 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XVI of 1914), the Governor in Council hereby declares that Monday, the 4th June 1917, shall be a public holiday in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, subject to the condition that there shall be no entertainments, parties, rallies or drawing of ships or other festivities. Flags may, however, be flown on public buildings, etc., on that date.

Obituary, May 18, 1917.

No. 92.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HON'G DEPARTMENT.

EXERCISES.

Serial, No. 164, dated April 1917.

No. 1645-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1905 (VI of 1905), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prohibit all persons from recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting any natives of India to emigrate from any place within the limits of the Assam, English and Chittagong Divisions to any of the labour districts in the Province of Assam otherwise than in accordance with Chapter IV of the said Act.

3. With reference to the proviso to section 5 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that this notification shall take effect on and from the 2nd May 1917.

D. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Obituary, May 8, 1917.

No. 17.—Under the terms of the notification of the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 148-F, dated the 26th April 1917 and No. 145-F, dated the 20th April 1917, officers desiring to subscribe to the War Loan under the Bank of Madras scheme are requested to forward their applications to the Assistant-Comptroller, Madras, not later than the 20th May 1917. In view of the fact that the time allowed is very limited, the Government of India have since been pleased to fix the 10th June 1917 as the latest date up to which applications may reach the Assistant-Comptroller.

On receipt of the application, the Bank of Madras will make an advance of the full amount of the intended subscription; and the amounts due to the Bank will be deducted monthly from the pay bills presented in each of the 36 months, July 1917 to June 1918, inclusive.

Ordinance, May 15, 1917.

No. 16.—In connection with applications for investment in the Indian War Loan, the Assistant General, Madras, is arranging for the receipt of applications for fully paid amounts.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Separate Revision.)

LEASE.

Ordinance, May 14, 1917.

No. 38.—Under article 269 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. Hunt, third-grade appraiser, Madras Customs House, privilege leave for one month from or after 2nd June 1917.

PROMOTIONS.

Ordinance, May 14, 1917.

No. 40.—The following promotions in the Madras Customs House are ordered:—

- (1) Mr. Richard Hunt, third-grade appraiser, to act as second-grade appraiser, *vide* Mr. H. Jackson, granted privilege leave or until further orders.
- (2) Mr. Garbott Alfred Perris, fourth-grade appraiser, to act as third-grade appraiser, *vide* Mr. R. Hunt on other duty.
- (3) Mr. Frank Edward Gosses, fifth-grade appraiser, to act as fourth-grade appraiser, *vide* Mr. R. A. Francis.
- (4) M.R.P. Chetty to Mr. Devalakshmi Nayakar, Representative of Madras, to act as fifth-grade appraiser, *vide* Mr. E. E. Green.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ordinance, May 27, 1917.

No. 41.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

India, No. 154, May 1917.

No. 1515-G.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to the Department Notification No. 64-G.W.D., dated the 12th January 1917, or subsequently amended, *vide*—

Additions.

Patania Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
East India Fire and Sea Insurance Company.
Shanghai and Company, Hankow.
United Netherlands Lloyd.

Alterations.

- * "Hutch, P. F." should read "Hutchell, P. F."
- * "Thames, G. Dots" should read "Thames, Dots."
- * "Vikula Romer" should read "Vikula, Romer."

No. 1515-G.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry "McDonald, Hilda Foster, Informant" shall be deleted from the schedule appended to the Department Notification No. 1515-G.W., dated the 24th May 1917.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

RESIGNATION.

Colombo, May 15, 1917.

No. 17.—Under the provisions of section 50 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Honorary the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. James Frank Seddick, I.C.S., of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 18.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 61) and by Regulation I of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George:—

Mr. James Seddick, Esq.

R. A. GRATHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Colombo, May 15, 1917.

No. 204.—The Government grant to M.R. Ry. J. Chelvanayaga Raja Gurus, acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, St. Thomas' Mount, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days from or after the 25th May 1917.

Colombo, May 15, 1917.

No. 212.—Under article 263 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. S. V. Manandhar Achen Arangal, Deputy Collector, fifth grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Colombo, May 15, 1917.

No. 229.—Mr. H. G. Sampson, Deputy Director, V and VII Circles, will hold charge of the IV Circle in addition to his own.

POSTING.

Colombo, May 15, 1917.

No. 215.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered:—

M.R. Ry. Sampson Aranganthopala Aranganthopala, at completion of training in necessary work at Timoreilly, to the Ponnani division.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 8, 1917.

No. 788.—Under section 50 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs after previous publication the substitution of the following rule for rule 6 of the rules framed under section 50 of the Act and published in Government Notification No. 93, dated 26th February 1912, on pages 215-216 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th February 1912:—

Rule.

"In cases in which the Sub-Registrar of Assurances is himself the Registrar, he shall retain the registers in forms I, 2, I-A and 2-A in his office and shall give and certify extracts therefrom under section 17 of the Act. In cases in which the Registrar is not a Sub-Registrar of Assurances, he shall retain the registers in his custody for a period of twelve months after the close of the calendar year to which they relate. On the expiry of that period, the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar within whose jurisdiction the village concerned shall call for the registers. He shall then check them and transmit them within three months to the Sub-Registrar of Assurances whose division the village is situated. The Sub-Registrar shall file the registers in his office and shall give and certify extracts therefrom under section 17 of the Act. A Registrar who is not a Sub-Registrar of Assurances is not competent to give or certify extracts from the registers under the provisions of section 17 of the Act; the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar, as the case may be, shall give and certify such extracts until the registers are transferred to the Sub-Registrar of Assurances."

Gattemand, May 5, 1917.

No. 229.—His Excellency the Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 35 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, shall be constituted "reserved forest" with effect from 15th June 1917:—

SCHEMATA.

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of the land.	Area in acres.	Description.
Chelabatur	Subudal	Danach	Admission No. 2 to Kuthuvilam reserve.	apt. 14-24	Detached or all other by the Kuthuvilam reserved forest.

Gattemand, May 11, 1917.

No. 230.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act of 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the town of Tiruppur, Chelabatur district, from 15th June 1917 to 15th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

A. U. KNAPP.

Deputy Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Gattemand, May 14, 1917.

M. R. R. S. Subrahmanyam Apper Arangal, Sub-Engineer, with grade, on return from leave, to the I.C. Corp.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gattemand, May 14, 1917.

The following extract from the *Gazette of India* is published:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

INTER ARMS (ARMY DEPARTMENT).

India, the 14th May 1917.

No. 231.—The following promotions or date date of promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified, but not to carry pay and allowances prior to the 1st September 1916:

IRRAWADDY DIVISION.

Captain to Major.

1st September 1916.

André-Henri Henry Morris, V.C.

Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant.

15th March 1916.

Robert Thomas Stuart Beayal.

20th March 1916.

Wilfred Edmund Wills.

5th April 1917.

Arthur Whitfield Nightingale.

15th May 1916.

James Tate.

21st February 1917.

Thomas Lee Mearns.

S. S. MURRAY,

Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Cleveland, May 10, 1943.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Malaya Customs and Public Revenue Act, II of 1940, the Executive Officer in Charge is pleased to declare that the following amendment be made in clause (c) of Notification III of the notifications published on pages 121-124 of Part I of the *First Sixty-Sixth Gazette*, dated 15th May 1947.

To the eastern end of table shown under the Payroll lock and the Karpavichs tail station on the County road 444—

^a For raft of not more than 30 planks not exceeding 7 1/2 inches in thickness 3 times. An additional one time for every ten planks or part of ten planks above thirty."

W. M. ELLER, JR. AND R. F.

Rep. to Aust., P.W.D. (Despatch Board).

Post 3d Corps, January 23, 1942.

Under section 4 of the Madras Canals and Public Service Act (Act II of 1940), the Government in Council hereby declares the following lines of navigation in the Malabar district to be subject to the provisions of the said Act from the 1st April 1957, viz.

- (3) From Karsaji to Arkhali on the Kishinev river, Sulina's canal and the Mithridates river.
- (4) From Sulina to the Bugejce river on the Cotta, Apalpaş and Kuznaş rivers, the Comly canal and the Kishinev river.
- (5) From Tîr to Puceni on the Tîr and Puceni rivers.
- (6) From Puceni to Ak via the Comly and the merged backwaters.
- (7) The Kishinev canal into British Cossack.
- (8) From Ibrăiea to Arkhali on the Bugejce river.
- (9) From Ibrăiea to Bugejce on the Bugejce river.

Under section 5 of the *Merchant and Public Vessels Act* (Act 11 of 1907), as amended by Act V of 1914, the Governor in Council exempts from the operation of the said section all vessels using the canal in the district of Malabar except steamers and motor vessels.

Under section 4 of the *Marine Canada and Public Fishing Act* (Act 11 of 1980), the Governor in Council fixes the following rates of fee for license fee, and registration of, vessels using the waters in the district of Miramichi on which they are licensed to ply under subsection (2) (3) (4) below and the following rates of tolls to be paid by vessels using the said waters:

- [illegible]

Under section 18 of the *Natural Gas and Public Utilities Act* (Act 17 of 1906), the Governor in Council makes the following rules in respect of the canals in the district of Malabar:

- (2) Every steamer or motor-vessel using the canal shall be licensed or registered by the Collector, in consultation with the Executive Engineer.

Foreign registered shall be subject to the same relevant regulations as those for which licenses are taken out, as far as they are applicable.

Vessels intended only for the personal use of the owners and not employed in carrying goods, animals or passengers for purposes of trade may be registered. All other vessels or motor vessels shall be licensed.

- (7) The license shall run from the date of issue to the 31st March following.
- (8) The license shall specify—
- (a) the name or name thereof which the vessel may use;
 - (b) the maximum speed at which the vessel may travel in the canal or on any part thereof;
 - (c) the maximum load which the vessel may carry distinguishing between passengers and cargo;
 - (d) the navigating officer and the crew which the vessel shall carry;
 - (e) the lights which the vessel shall exhibit between sunset and sunrise; and
 - (f) such other conditions as the Collector, on the advice of the Revenue Engineer, may think fit to prescribe.
- (9) A copy of the license shall be exhibited publicly on the vessel; and a copy shall also be kept by the navigating officer in charge of the vessel and shall be shown on demand by any District Officer of the Field Works Department, any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, or any Magistrate.

(A) Licensed vessels shall be liable to inspection at any time on the order of the Executive Engineer, or the Collector.

(B) The Collector may suspend or order a license at any time for any breach of any of the conditions; and the persons responsible for the breach shall be liable to the penalties provided under section 12 of the Act.

The Executive Engineer may suspend a license for a limited period or pending the orders of the Collector, reporting the action and details of the breach of the conditions of the license to the Collector, under whose orders the final disposal of the case will be made.

(7) Lights.—Vessels using any of the lists of navigation specified in the notification published under section 4 of the Act shall exhibit the following lights between sunset and sunrise:—

Vessels.	When sailing.	When moored.
Steamers and motor-vessels ..	One clear white light on the upper deck. One half's eye light and light 4" diameter on the port or starboard. One half's eye light green light 4" diameter on the starboard or right side.	One clear white light at least 4 feet above the water level and so placed that it shall be visible fore and aft.
All vessels not propelled by steam or motor	One clear white light at the stern and not less than 3 feet above the water level. One clear white light in the general cabin or inside.	One clear white light at not less than 3 feet above the water level and so placed that it shall be visible fore and aft.
Rafts	One clear white light at each end.	One clear white light at each outer corner.

Provided that the Collector may exempt, in any specified instance, any vessel or class of vessels from any obligation in this rule.

(8) The following rules and restrictions shall apply to—

- (1) the Coastal trade,
- (2) the inland trade,
- (3) the Kaveri canal.

(4) No steamer or motor-vessel shall navigate these canals.

(5) No vessel or raft more than 22 feet in breadth or drawing more than 5 feet of water when loaded shall navigate these canals.

(6) No vessel or raft shall be navigated without one person at least as high competent to steer and manage her and acquainted with the rules regulating the navigation of the canals. No vessel or raft shall be or be left without a person on board capable of taking care of her or her crew, women and crew without exhibiting one white light and one that 3 feet above water level and visible fore and aft.

(7) Vessels or rafts going north shall keep out of the way of vessels or rafts going south; a vessel or raft overtaking another shall keep out of its way.

(8) All vessels or rafts under sail shall lower their sails when passing through a narrow aqueduct, lock or flood gate.

Provided that the Collector may, for special reasons, exempt any vessel from any of these restrictions temporarily.

(9) The Collector may from time to time notify that no vessel shall be moored, or that no cargo shall be loaded or unloaded or passengers dropped or landed in any canal or part of a canal, except at specified places. Such notifications may be made applicable only to vessels carrying certain classes of goods.

(10) The Collector may from time to time notify that navigation shall be suspended temporarily between specified dates on any canal or part of a canal.

(11) A copy of these navigation rules in English and Vernacular shall be kept at each toll station and shall be available for reference by a constable and boatman.

Printed copies of these navigation rules in English or in the Vernacular will be obtainable from the Collector on payment of 1 anna. A copy of any correction ordered by the Collector under clauses (7) and (8) will be furnished to each notification on the canal a notice which will be open to perusal by boatmen and others.

(12) Inspection of steam.—(a) The application for an original license of a steam vessel shall be made by the owner to the Executive Engineer at least two calendar months before the license is required. In making such application the owner shall give the name and address of the person to whom notice of inspection of the vessel is to be given.

(b) The inspection of the hull and the machinery of a steam vessel shall be made by the Executive Engineer or any person deputed by him within fifteen days of the receipt of the application.

(c) As soon as possible after such inspection the Executive Engineer shall, if the hull and the machinery be in good condition, give notice to the owner, Inspector of Steam-boilers and Prison works, Madras, stating the name of vessel and its owner, the place where it should be inspected and the name and address of the person to whom the notice of inspection should be given.

(d) On receipt of such notice the Inspector shall arrange to fix a date for inspection which shall be written, sent down at its receipt and shall give the owner or the person named by him, fourteen days' notice of his intention to inspect stating what preparations should be made for his inspection.

(6) On each inspection, the Inspector is entitled that the boiler is in good condition he shall issue to the Executive Engineer the vessel boiler certificate to that effect, specifying the maximum pressure at which the boiler may be worked and the period for which such certificate shall be in force.

(7) The Executive Engineer or any officer empowered by him will forward the Boiler Inspector's certificate to the Collector, within a week after its receipt, who will grant a certificate of inspection and also a license.

(8) All licenses shall expire at the end of the period for which the certificate of inspection is granted. If the owner wishes to ply his steam vessel beyond the period covered by such certificate, he shall give notice at his desire to do so to the Collector at least six weeks before the date of the expiry of such certificate.

(9) In the event of some of the Inspectors of Steam-boilers being able to inspect the vessel before the date of the expiry of the certificate provided the necessary notice has been given, the Senior Inspector of Steam-boilers, Madras, shall inform the Collector that an Inspector is available and the Collector will authorize the current certificate standing it valid until such an arrangement can be made for the inspection of the vessel. The period of such extension shall not exceed two months.

(10) Inspectors of steam-boilers—all steam-boilers shall be inspected by the Executive Engineer or the officer authorized by him before they are licensed and once every four months after to see that they and their machinery are in good working order and that they are in charge of a competent crew. An inspection certificate shall be issued through the Collector. In the event of such deterioration of the machinery as may in the course of the inspection officer cause danger, the license of the vessel shall be cancelled or suspended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Coleroon, May 21, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 9,8500 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing new Canal to Thirupatturthangam wet lands; and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, with or dry, from or permanent, with survey or permanent number.	Situation.		
	Part of village or village.	Number of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Seyar River, Nagapattinam taluk, Papper village.			
Extent of land ..	Parvathi Ache ..	North, No. 47 A-1; and, Thirupatturthangam village, Sarnam taluk; north, No. 12 A-2; west, No. 24 B.	Area 9,8500

Under section 6, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 9,814 1/2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the No. 3 distributary of low land branch connected with Indiar project works; and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector on Land Acquisition, Durg, Telodur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Telodur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, with or dry, from or permanent, with survey or permanent number.	Situation.		
	Part of village or village.	Number of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Sardar Canal, Telodur taluk, Telodur village.			
Extent, No. 9 B. 1/2, 1000 ..	Government Polytechnic ..	North, No. 281 A; and, No. 302 B; and, No. 310 C; and, 1000.	Area 9,814 1/2
Do. 10, 1000 ..	Methanagar Polytechnic ..	North, No. 301 A; and, No. 302; and, No. 310 C; and, No. 310 E.	4 00
Do. 10 ..	Telodur Canal ..	Do.	4 10
Total ..			9 20

Colombard, May 18, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor is Comd having declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 acres, to be the same as 18th acre of lot, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field lot; and, under section 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahiti, Amalgam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahiti, Amalgam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or boundary marked.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Tahiti, Amalgam, Amalgam, Amalgam, Amalgam.			
Section 1, wet, No. 100.	Chateau, Amalgam	North, No. 101, wet, No. 101-1; north, No. 101-2, wet, No. 101-3.	0.01
Do. No. 101-1.	Chateau, Amalgam	North, No. 101-1, wet, No. 101-2, north, No. 101-3, wet, No. 101-4.	0.01
Do. No. 101-2.	Do.	North, No. 101-4, wet, No. 101-5 & 6; north, No. 101-6, wet, No. 101-7.	0.01
Do. No. 101-3.	Chateau, Amalgam	North, No. 101-7, wet, No. 101-8.	0.01
Do. No. 101-4.	Chateau, Amalgam	North, No. 101-8, wet, No. 101-9 & 10; north, No. 101-10, wet, No. 101-11.	0.01
Do. No. 101-5.	Chateau, Amalgam	North, No. 101-11, wet, No. 101-12 & 13; north, No. 101-13, wet, No. 101-14.	0.01
Total ..			18

Colombard, May 21, 1917.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor is Comd having declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 120 acres, to be the same as 12th acre of lot, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the acquisition of the land mentioned in the following schedule; and, under section 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tahiti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tahiti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or boundary marked.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Tahiti, Amalgam, Amalgam, Amalgam, Amalgam.			
Section 1, wet, No. 100-0-0.	Vegetable Regiments ..	North, Nos. 100-0-0 and 100-0-1; wet, No. 100-0-2, north, No. 100-0-3; wet, No. 100-0-4.	0.01
Do. No. 100-1-0.	Vegetable Regiments, wet, of Amalgam, Amalg		

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1926, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby dedicates the land mentioned in the following schedule and monogram 000-000, to be used as a little space or less, to be used for a public purpose, to wit, for reserving a body channel and, under section 4 and 5 of the same Act, the Treasurer, His Excellency, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Technical of Khromotsevo; this and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

How much?

Description of land, water or dry, town or precinct, with survey or plat number.	Name of owner or occupant.	Description of the land reported to be taken by.	Amount to be taken by.
None.	None.	None.	None.

October 19, 1912

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described in the following schedule and containing 932 acres, be the same a little more or less as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvement to Saguam benefits of Hilo citizens; and, under section 6, said 7 of the same Act, the Taxidermist, Redemptor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Dahanuport, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Statistical analysis.

Description of land, with day, hour, precipitation, with name of observer	Name of owner or occupier	Condition of the land exposed to be taken up				Fitted to be taken up
		Barren, stony, fringing land, fringing water				
Cont. up, No. 100-2	Kawila Gwinda, Chikwa Gwinda, Dawa Gwinda, Chikwa Gwinda, Kawa Gwinda and Kawa Gwinda	Swath, No. 100-1, cont. No. 100-2, south, No. 100-3, west, No. 100-4				0.50
No. 100-5-8	Dawson Lake	Swath, No. 100-1 A, cont. No. 100-2 B, south, No. 100-3 C, west, No. 100-4				0.50
No. 100-9-12	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-5-8, cont. No. 100-9, south, No. 100-10, west, No. 100-11, east, No. 100-12, south, No. 100-13, west, No. 100-14				0.50
No. 100-15-18	Dawson Lake ..	Swath, No. 100-15, cont. No. 100-16, south, No. 100-17, west, No. 100-18, east, No. 100-19, south, No. 100-20, west, No. 100-21				0.50
No. 100-22-25	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-22, cont. No. 100-23, south, No. 100-24, west, No. 100-25, east, No. 100-26, south, No. 100-27, west, No. 100-28				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-29-32	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-29, cont. No. 100-30, south, No. 100-31, west, No. 100-32, east, No. 100-33, south, No. 100-34, west, No. 100-35				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-36-39	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-36, cont. No. 100-37, south, No. 100-38, west, No. 100-39, east, No. 100-40, south, No. 100-41, west, No. 100-42				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-43-46	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-43, cont. No. 100-44, south, No. 100-45, west, No. 100-46, east, No. 100-47, south, No. 100-48, west, No. 100-49				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-49-52	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-49, cont. No. 100-50, south, No. 100-51, west, No. 100-52, east, No. 100-53, south, No. 100-54, west, No. 100-55				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-56-59	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-56, cont. No. 100-57, south, No. 100-58, west, No. 100-59, east, No. 100-60, south, No. 100-61, west, No. 100-62				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-64-67	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-64, cont. No. 100-65, south, No. 100-66, west, No. 100-67, east, No. 100-68, south, No. 100-69, west, No. 100-70				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-72-75	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-72, cont. No. 100-73, south, No. 100-74, west, No. 100-75, east, No. 100-76, south, No. 100-77, west, No. 100-78				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-79-82	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-79, cont. No. 100-80, south, No. 100-81, west, No. 100-82, east, No. 100-83, south, No. 100-84, west, No. 100-85				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-86-89	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-86, cont. No. 100-87, south, No. 100-88, west, No. 100-89, east, No. 100-90, south, No. 100-91, west, No. 100-92				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-93-96	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-93, cont. No. 100-94, south, No. 100-95, west, No. 100-96, east, No. 100-97, south, No. 100-98, west, No. 100-99				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-99-102	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-99, cont. No. 100-100, south, No. 100-101, west, No. 100-102, east, No. 100-103, south, No. 100-104, west, No. 100-105				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-107-110	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-107, cont. No. 100-108, south, No. 100-109, west, No. 100-110, east, No. 100-111, south, No. 100-112, west, No. 100-113				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-115-118	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-115, cont. No. 100-116, south, No. 100-117, west, No. 100-118, east, No. 100-119, south, No. 100-120, west, No. 100-121				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-123-126	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-123, cont. No. 100-124, south, No. 100-125, west, No. 100-126, east, No. 100-127, south, No. 100-128, west, No. 100-129				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-131-134	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-131, cont. No. 100-132, south, No. 100-133, west, No. 100-134, east, No. 100-135, south, No. 100-136, west, No. 100-137				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-139-142	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-139, cont. No. 100-140, south, No. 100-141, west, No. 100-142, east, No. 100-143, south, No. 100-144, west, No. 100-145				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-147-150	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-147, cont. No. 100-148, south, No. 100-149, west, No. 100-150, east, No. 100-151, south, No. 100-152, west, No. 100-153				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-155-158	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-155, cont. No. 100-156, south, No. 100-157, west, No. 100-158, east, No. 100-159, south, No. 100-160, west, No. 100-161				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-163-166	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-163, cont. No. 100-164, south, No. 100-165, west, No. 100-166, east, No. 100-167, south, No. 100-168, west, No. 100-169				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-171-174	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-171, cont. No. 100-172, south, No. 100-173, west, No. 100-174, east, No. 100-175, south, No. 100-176, west, No. 100-177				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-179-182	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-179, cont. No. 100-180, south, No. 100-181, west, No. 100-182, east, No. 100-183, south, No. 100-184, west, No. 100-185				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-187-190	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-187, cont. No. 100-188, south, No. 100-189, west, No. 100-190, east, No. 100-191, south, No. 100-192, west, No. 100-193				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-195-198	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-195, cont. No. 100-196, south, No. 100-197, west, No. 100-198, east, No. 100-199, south, No. 100-200, west, No. 100-201				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-203-206	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-203, cont. No. 100-204, south, No. 100-205, west, No. 100-206, east, No. 100-207, south, No. 100-208, west, No. 100-209				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-211-214	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-211, cont. No. 100-212, south, No. 100-213, west, No. 100-214, east, No. 100-215, south, No. 100-216, west, No. 100-217				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-219-222	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-219, cont. No. 100-220, south, No. 100-221, west, No. 100-222, east, No. 100-223, south, No. 100-224, west, No. 100-225				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-227-230	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-227, cont. No. 100-228, south, No. 100-229, west, No. 100-230, east, No. 100-231, south, No. 100-232, west, No. 100-233				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-235-238	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-235, cont. No. 100-236, south, No. 100-237, west, No. 100-238, east, No. 100-239, south, No. 100-240, west, No. 100-241				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-243-246	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-243, cont. No. 100-244, south, No. 100-245, west, No. 100-246, east, No. 100-247, south, No. 100-248, west, No. 100-249				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-251-254	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-251, cont. No. 100-252, south, No. 100-253, west, No. 100-254, east, No. 100-255, south, No. 100-256, west, No. 100-257				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-259-262	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-259, cont. No. 100-260, south, No. 100-261, west, No. 100-262, east, No. 100-263, south, No. 100-264, west, No. 100-265				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-267-270	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-267, cont. No. 100-268, south, No. 100-269, west, No. 100-270, east, No. 100-271, south, No. 100-272, west, No. 100-273				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-275-278	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-275, cont. No. 100-276, south, No. 100-277, west, No. 100-278, east, No. 100-279, south, No. 100-280, west, No. 100-281				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-283-286	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-283, cont. No. 100-284, south, No. 100-285, west, No. 100-286, east, No. 100-287, south, No. 100-288, west, No. 100-289				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-291-294	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-291, cont. No. 100-292, south, No. 100-293, west, No. 100-294, east, No. 100-295, south, No. 100-296, west, No. 100-297				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-299-302	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-299, cont. No. 100-300, south, No. 100-301, west, No. 100-302, east, No. 100-303, south, No. 100-304, west, No. 100-305				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-307-310	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-307, cont. No. 100-308, south, No. 100-309, west, No. 100-310, east, No. 100-311, south, No. 100-312, west, No. 100-313				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-315-318	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-315, cont. No. 100-316, south, No. 100-317, west, No. 100-318, east, No. 100-319, south, No. 100-320, west, No. 100-321				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-323-326	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-323, cont. No. 100-324, south, No. 100-325, west, No. 100-326, east, No. 100-327, south, No. 100-328, west, No. 100-329				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-331-334	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-331, cont. No. 100-332, south, No. 100-333, west, No. 100-334, east, No. 100-335, south, No. 100-336, west, No. 100-337				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-339-342	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-339, cont. No. 100-340, south, No. 100-341, west, No. 100-342, east, No. 100-343, south, No. 100-344, west, No. 100-345				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-347-350	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-347, cont. No. 100-348, south, No. 100-349, west, No. 100-350, east, No. 100-351, south, No. 100-352, west, No. 100-353				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-355-358	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-355, cont. No. 100-356, south, No. 100-357, west, No. 100-358, east, No. 100-359, south, No. 100-360, west, No. 100-361				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-363-366	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-363, cont. No. 100-364, south, No. 100-365, west, No. 100-366, east, No. 100-367, south, No. 100-368, west, No. 100-369				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-371-374	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-371, cont. No. 100-372, south, No. 100-373, west, No. 100-374, east, No. 100-375, south, No. 100-376, west, No. 100-377				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-379-382	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-379, cont. No. 100-380, south, No. 100-381, west, No. 100-382, east, No. 100-383, south, No. 100-384, west, No. 100-385				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-387-390	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-387, cont. No. 100-388, south, No. 100-389, west, No. 100-390, east, No. 100-391, south, No. 100-392, west, No. 100-393				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-395-398	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-395, cont. No. 100-396, south, No. 100-397, west, No. 100-398, east, No. 100-399, south, No. 100-400, west, No. 100-401				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-403-406	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-403, cont. No. 100-404, south, No. 100-405, west, No. 100-406, east, No. 100-407, south, No. 100-408, west, No. 100-409				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-411-414	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-411, cont. No. 100-412, south, No. 100-413, west, No. 100-414, east, No. 100-415, south, No. 100-416, west, No. 100-417				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-419-422	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-419, cont. No. 100-420, south, No. 100-421, west, No. 100-422, east, No. 100-423, south, No. 100-424, west, No. 100-425				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-429-432	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-429, cont. No. 100-430, south, No. 100-431, west, No. 100-432, east, No. 100-433, south, No. 100-434, west, No. 100-435				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-437-440	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-437, cont. No. 100-438, south, No. 100-439, west, No. 100-440, east, No. 100-441, south, No. 100-442, west, No. 100-443				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-445-448	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-445, cont. No. 100-446, south, No. 100-447, west, No. 100-448, east, No. 100-449, south, No. 100-450, west, No. 100-451				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-453-456	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-453, cont. No. 100-454, south, No. 100-455, west, No. 100-456, east, No. 100-457, south, No. 100-458, west, No. 100-459				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-461-464	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-461, cont. No. 100-462, south, No. 100-463, west, No. 100-464, east, No. 100-465, south, No. 100-466, west, No. 100-467				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-469-472	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-469, cont. No. 100-470, south, No. 100-471, west, No. 100-472, east, No. 100-473, south, No. 100-474, west, No. 100-475				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-477-480	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-477, cont. No. 100-478, south, No. 100-479, west, No. 100-480, east, No. 100-481, south, No. 100-482, west, No. 100-483				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-485-488	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-485, cont. No. 100-486, south, No. 100-487, west, No. 100-488, east, No. 100-489, south, No. 100-490, west, No. 100-491				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-493-496	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-493, cont. No. 100-494, south, No. 100-495, west, No. 100-496, east, No. 100-497, south, No. 100-498, west, No. 100-499				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-501-504	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-501, cont. No. 100-502, south, No. 100-503, west, No. 100-504, east, No. 100-505, south, No. 100-506, west, No. 100-507				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-509-512	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-509, cont. No. 100-510, south, No. 100-511, west, No. 100-512, east, No. 100-513, south, No. 100-514, west, No. 100-515				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-517-520	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-517, cont. No. 100-518, south, No. 100-519, west, No. 100-520, east, No. 100-521, south, No. 100-522, west, No. 100-523				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-525-528	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-525, cont. No. 100-526, south, No. 100-527, west, No. 100-528, east, No. 100-529, south, No. 100-530, west, No. 100-531				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-533-536	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-533, cont. No. 100-534, south, No. 100-535, west, No. 100-536, east, No. 100-537, south, No. 100-538, west, No. 100-539				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-541-544	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-541, cont. No. 100-542, south, No. 100-543, west, No. 100-544, east, No. 100-545, south, No. 100-546, west, No. 100-547				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-549-552	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-549, cont. No. 100-550, south, No. 100-551, west, No. 100-552, east, No. 100-553, south, No. 100-554, west, No. 100-555				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-557-560	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-557, cont. No. 100-558, south, No. 100-559, west, No. 100-560, east, No. 100-561, south, No. 100-562, west, No. 100-563				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-565-568	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-565, cont. No. 100-566, south, No. 100-567, west, No. 100-568, east, No. 100-569, south, No. 100-570, west, No. 100-571				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-573-576	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-573, cont. No. 100-574, south, No. 100-575, west, No. 100-576, east, No. 100-577, south, No. 100-578, west, No. 100-579				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-581-584	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-581, cont. No. 100-582, south, No. 100-583, west, No. 100-584, east, No. 100-585, south, No. 100-586, west, No. 100-587				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-589-592	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-589, cont. No. 100-590, south, No. 100-591, west, No. 100-592, east, No. 100-593, south, No. 100-594, west, No. 100-595				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-597-600	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-597, cont. No. 100-598, south, No. 100-599, west, No. 100-600, east, No. 100-601, south, No. 100-602, west, No. 100-603				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-605-608	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-605, cont. No. 100-606, south, No. 100-607, west, No. 100-608, east, No. 100-609, south, No. 100-610, west, No. 100-611				0.50
Permanente River, cont. No. 100-613-616	Permanente River ..	Swath, No. 100-613, cont. No. 100-614, south, No. 100-615, west, No. 100-616, east,				

October 1954, May 1955.

Under section 4, Act 2 of 1944, the Forestry and Gamekeeper in Forest lands declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 10 acres, be taken as a public purpose, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the said road, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tezpur, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tanach, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

5. The Deputy Collector, Tweed, is hereby authorized to take possession of the lands under section 17 (1) of the Act.

Received 10/28/2018

Description of land, with acreage, in acres or portions, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupant.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Entered in the Index.
<i>Passes across, Republics, Republics, etc.</i>			
Government, vol. No. 100, p. 1.	Rios Grande, Fort Alamo and San Antonio.	From the 100, vol. No. 100, p. 1, to the 100, vol. No. 100, p. 1.	100
Do. No. 100, p. 1.	Presidencia de la Republica.	From the 100, vol. No. 100, p. 1, to the 100, vol. No. 100, p. 1.	100
		Total.	200

Under section 6, Act of 1891, the Executive of the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 8

2. A glass of the kind is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tittagudi, and may be loaned at any time during office hours.

DOI: 10.1002/for

Description of land, whether dry, lake or pasture, with quantity in pounds contained.	Name of vessel or company.	Remains of the land, registered to be taken up.	Entered to be taken up.
Small deer deposit, Fishkill station, Fishkill station village			
New S. F. No. 444 unoccupied pasture dry Part of No. 118 A.	William Smith	North, Sec. 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	
Do. do.	Allega Rogers and M. Stephens Roman alias Dismalphenensis.	Do. do.	do.
Do. 27, 143 B.	Allega do. do.	Do. do.	do.
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	do.
Do. do.	Allega Fishkill do.	Do. do.	do.
Do. do.	Christopher Fishkill do.	Do. do.	do.
Do. do.	Allega do. do.	Do. do.	do.
Do. do.	Allega Fishkill do.	Do. do.	do.
New S. F. No. 347 unoccupied pasture dry Part of No. 147.	Frederic Rogers	North, Sec. 141, 142 A and 143 A, east, Sec. 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	
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F. E. MOSSAN, *...*
Under Secy. to Govt., F. W. D. (Secretary, British)



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1917.

[PART I. cont.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 226.F.

Dated, the 3rd March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1923, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest earned on the cash and revenue of the Government of India.

1. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 95 cash cost payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 10 per cent on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 10 per cent each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Draw or Redemption: If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August 1947; but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

Insurance Fund: For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

12. *Endowment.*—A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to registered brokers and holders of allotments made in respect of such applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Supplementary provisions.

13. *Fully paid allotments.*—Applications for fully paid allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable. Fully paid Allotment Letters, exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz., Bank Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Treasury Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments. Interest due from the date of payment to the 15th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of the issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

14. *Installment allotments.*—Applications for installment allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the first amount of the installment stated above to be payable in respect of such applications. In the case of default in the payment of any installment by the proper date, any installments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Allotment Certificates exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz., Bank Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Treasury Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments.

In the case of installment allotments paid in full on or before the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the installments from the date of actual payment to the 15th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

In the case of installment allotments paid in full after the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the installments from the date of actual payment to the 15th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th February 1918.

15. *Modes of payment.*—Applications must be accompanied either—

- (1) By a cheque, for the amount payable thereon, from the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office, of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or from an officer in charge of a Government Treasury at district headquarters, or
- (2) By a cheque, for the amount payable thereon, drawn in favour of the officer to whom, and on a bank in the place at which, the application is presented, or
- (3) By whole currency notes for the amount payable thereon.

Subsequent installments may be paid into the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras, or into any Government Treasury at district headquarters to be named by the applicant in his application.

16. *Conversion warrants.*—Conversion warrants will be issued by the Public Debt Office, which in this connection stands the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively, at their Head Office, or presentation of the Allotment Letters or of the Allotment Certificates (after these latter have been fully paid up) referred to in clause 13 and 14 above.

17. *Applications for conversion duly completed* should be made within the dates prescribed in clause 4—

- (1) The Public Debt Office, as there defined, or any Indian Branch Office of a Presidency Bank; or
- (2) A Government Treasury at district headquarters, for transmission to the Public Debt Office,

and should be accompanied—

- (1) By the necessary Conversion warrants,
- (2) By the necessary (duly completed) bond and for conversion and
- (3) By the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 1.

18. The same warrant may be used partly for the conversion of securities of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 4½ per cent. or the 5 per cent. Empire Loan. Where the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of securities rights offered by the Conversion warrant, the holder may apply to, and will take receipt from, the Public Debt Office a fresh warrant for the difference.

19. On application by the holder a warrant will be sub-issued by the Public Debt Office (provisory) on payment of a fee of 4 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(Special provisions for applications received in Post Office.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1915-1917, War Bonds 1915, and War Bonds 1917 will also be received at any Post Office authorized to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. *Form of application.*—Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure B.

22. *Minimum and maximum amounts.*—Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 25,000 in all under this Provision, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1915-1917; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1915 and War Bonds 1917 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 17.

23. *Form.*—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Provision will be processed irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Accounts of War Loan 1915-17 obtained in connection will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

25. *Amount payable.*—Amount applied for, which is paid, is full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the above proviso may permit more than one application; provided the aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 24.

26. *Method of payment.*—The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing to the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in cash or treasury notes, or by a demand cheque drawn on a recognised bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such bank is established.

27. *Receipts.*—Receipts in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Provisionary Receipts or Cash Certificates. Receipts thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

28. *Interest.*—Interest payable on War Bonds 1915 and War Bonds 1916 is granted from purchase. Receipts of the War Loan 1915—1917 are specially exempted from interest and deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for as long as they are so deposited.

29. *Interest.*—Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the document. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made as or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

30. *Conversion.*—An applicant for War Loan 1915—1917 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 17, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 21.

31. *Conversion.*—Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent, or any of the 4½ per cent Baper Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1915—17, will, subject to the rules payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were previously purchased by the applicant through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, or presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) tendered to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

32. If the securities thus received do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights retained by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unexhausted amount is less than Rs. 500, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

33. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be subordinated on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 29.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

CONSTITUTIONS Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 AND 20 THEREOF WITH THEIR ARTICLES 1922.

34. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April 1917 at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

35. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10	obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12
Rs. 50	" " " " Rs. 15-6
Rs. 25	" " " " Rs. 12-18
Rs. 500	" " " " Rs. 37-6

36. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates provided in the tables attached as Annexures D.

37. Such payments will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on a sum being shown payment at any other Post Office satisfying savings bank business may be permitted.

38. No interest will be paid on these Certificates.

39. The possession of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,100 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent, 4½ per cent or 4 per cent Baper Loans, or of War Loan 1915—1917 or War Bonds 1915 or War Bonds 1916.

40. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Office in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

41. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

42. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

(By order of the Governor-General in Council)

J. B. BHUNTATH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

5 per cent War Loan, 1925-1947.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT"

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 248-F, dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for a Fully-paid Allotment of Rs. _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

(b) Applicant and
witness should be present
at the time.

2. I enclose a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 10 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Issued as Stock:

2. Issued in Provisionary Notes of the denominations stated below:

3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer
Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer
Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Notes.—Stocks
will be issued in the
form of Issued
Stock certificates
which entitle the
holder to receive the
amount of money in terms of
the application.

Signature _____

Allotment Letter
to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

5 per cent War Loan, 1925-1947.

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT"

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 248-F, dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for an Instalment Allotment of Rs. _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

(b) Applicant and
witness should be
present at the time.

2. I enclose a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 10 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I enclose a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 10 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

4. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Issued as Stock:
2. Issued in Provisionary Notes of the denominations stated below:
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer
Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer
Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

(b) Applicant and
witness should be
present at the time.

Notes.—Stocks
will be issued in the
form of Issued
Stock certificates
which entitle the
holder to receive the
amount of money in terms of
the application.

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

50 per cent War Bonds 1920. | 50 per cent War Bonds 1922.
APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 285-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for a Fully-paid Allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of (Rs.) _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

(a) I agree and I hereby apply for a Fully-paid Allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of (Rs.) _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

2. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inserted as Stock;
 2. Issued in Provisionary Notes of the denominations stated below;
 3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:
- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each. |
| Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each. |
| Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each. |
| Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each. |
| Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each. |
| Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each. |

Notes.—Borrower will be asked to the form of Inserted Stock certificate when the form of inserting is specified on the application.

Signature _____

Allotment Letter to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of FORM 2057 of the latest of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made in separate forms.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

50 per cent War Bonds 1920. | 50 per cent War Bonds 1922.
APPLICATION FOR "INSTALLMENT ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 285-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for an Installment Allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of (Rs.) _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 100 of Bonds of the issue applied for.

(a) I agree and I hereby apply for an Installment Allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of (Rs.) _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 100 of Bonds of the issue applied for.

2. I hereby request to pay (Rs.) _____ to the account of the Government of India as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

- | |
|--|
| Rs. _____ being 10 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (a) |
| Rs. _____ being 10 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (a) |
| Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (a) |
| Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (a) |

(b) I agree to the Provisionary Bonds or Bonds of Provisionary Note as security of which the instalments will be paid and will not encumber them.

(c) I agree to the 50 per cent, and 100 per cent, instalments of the application as made.

3. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inserted as Stock;
2. Issued in Provisionary Notes of the denominations stated below;
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each. |
| Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each. |
| Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each. |
| Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each. |
| Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each. |
| Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each. |

Notes.—Borrower will be asked to the form of Inserted Stock certificate when the form of inserting is specified on the application.

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to

Address

Date 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of ONE ONLY of the issue of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues will be made on separate forms.

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Loan 1920-1947.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does not close before 12 noon on the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 286-F, dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

In payment (b) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith _____ in cash Rs.

(2) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____ by cheque No. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(A) (a) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Assistant-Comptroller, Public and Telegraphs, or my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(b) my savings savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(1) credited as cash.

(2) issued in Preliminary Notes of the following denominations subject for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

Preliminary Notes of Rs. _____ each.

Preliminary Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorizing the occurrence of an allotment of the 5 per cent or of any of the 10 per cent War Loans or of the 5 per cent Conviction Loans, 1916-17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 5 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature

Address

Date _____ 1917.

Date of presentation at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp

Registered No.

(To be acted by the receiving Post Master.)

(To be acted by the Head Post Master.)

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Bonds 1920:

5 per cent War Bonds 1920.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does not close before 12 noon on the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 286-F, dated the 1st March 1917, I (a) hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____

In payment (b) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith _____ in cash Rs.

(2) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____ by cheque No. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(a) Please write legibly.

(b) Figures and words should be written here.

(c) Amount paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank should be shown separately in the space provided. The necessary amount, if any, should be noted here.

(A) Please fill in either A or B and enclose the other.

(B) Please fill in the amount through of the applicant has no account already open.

(a) Please write legibly.

(b) Figures and words should be written here.

(c) Amount paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank should be shown separately in the space provided. The necessary amount, if any, should be noted here.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No 21.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1917.

[Part, 5 p.m.]

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
(Financial.)

പ്രകാശനം.

ബാങ്ക് ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യാ, 1917 മാച്ച് 1നു.

നമ്പർ 2.—ഇന്ത്യ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ 1922-ാം വർഷം പരസ്യം പിന്നെങ്കിലും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതും.

ബാങ്കിംഗ് ഓഫീസ്, മദ്രാസ്.

നമ്പർ 288-ൽ.

ബാങ്ക്, 1917 മാച്ച് 1നു.

ഇതേ സംബന്ധമായി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ വരുന്നതും

(ഇന്ത്യൻ വാർ ഓഫീസ്).

പിന്നെങ്കിലും കിട്ടുന്ന പരസ്യങ്ങൾ ഇവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതായി ചിത്രമായി

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതും.

1922-ാം 1947-ാം വർഷം ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യങ്ങൾ

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതും.

1922-ാം 1947-ാം വർഷം ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യങ്ങൾ

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതും.

1922-ാം 1947-ാം വർഷം ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യങ്ങൾ

(1917-18-ൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതും).

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതും.

ഇന്ത്യൻ വാർ ഓഫീസ്.

(ഇന്ത്യൻ വാർ ഓഫീസ്, മദ്രാസ്, 1917 മാച്ച് 1നു.)

20. 1922-ാം 1947-ാം വർഷം ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യങ്ങൾ

1922-ാം 1947-ാം വർഷം ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യങ്ങൾ

24. സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു സഭകളിൽ ഏതൊരു സഭയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കലിംഗൻ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പാർലമെന്റിൽ നിന്നായി അദ്ദേഹം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിൽ പിറ്റേന്ന് അവർ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ.

27. ഒരു നഗര ആർക്കിടെക്ട് സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു സഭകളിൽ ഏതൊരു സഭയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കലിംഗൻ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പാർലമെന്റിൽ നിന്നായി അദ്ദേഹം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിൽ പിറ്റേന്ന് അവർ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ.

28. ഒരു സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു സഭകളിൽ ഏതൊരു സഭയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കലിംഗൻ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പാർലമെന്റിൽ നിന്നായി അദ്ദേഹം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിൽ പിറ്റേന്ന് അവർ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ.

29. ഒരു സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു സഭകളിൽ ഏതൊരു സഭയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കലിംഗൻ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പാർലമെന്റിൽ നിന്നായി അദ്ദേഹം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിൽ പിറ്റേന്ന് അവർ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ.

(അദ്ദേഹം സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു സഭകളിൽ ഏതൊരു സഭയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കലിംഗൻ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ.)

ഒരു, ഡി. ബ്രൂക്ക്സ്റ്റോം,

ഒരു, ഡി. ബ്രൂക്ക്സ്റ്റോം,

(അദ്ദേഹം സ്വീഡിഷ്ഗവർനർ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു സഭകളിൽ ഏതൊരു സഭയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കലിംഗൻ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ കോളോണൽ.)

ഒരു, ഡി. ബ്രൂക്ക്സ്റ്റോം,

ഒരു, ഡി. ബ്രൂക്ക്സ്റ്റോം,

(A for isolation.)

KERALA VARMA,

Minister, President of Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 217

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1917.

[Price, 2 annas.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Local & Municipal.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Ordinance, May 22, 1917.

No. 308.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Donald Edward Talbot Curzon as a member of the South Arcot District Board.

No. 309.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Madhavaiah Cheluchi Yeddaiah as a member of the Chingleput District Board.

No. 310.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Jeyar. Hanappa Chetti Guro to be a member of the Kurnool District Board.

No. 311.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (5) of section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Sy. Raghavachariyer Vinnakoti Ayer Venkateswami Ayer Attangal, &c., as President of the Tirumangal Taluk Board in the North Arcot division with effect from 22nd May 1917.

No. 312.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Devan Sivra to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tolrem.

No. 313.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Cecil George Alexander Wright to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Annapolis.

No. 314.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Walter Elliot to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nidipatan.

No. 315.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Walter Ross Taylor Mackay to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chelavatu.

No. 316.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rajappa Iyengar to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Dindigul.

No. 517.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. K. Raj. Natarajalingam Sankarathurai to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Narasimhapet.

No. 518.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M. K. Raj. Chidambaram Sankarathurai to be Chairman of the Municipal Council of Narasimhapet.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 519.—Under section 43(1) of the Local Authorities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of land containing 3 1/2 of an acre in lot 3, No. 4th Road and garden 3, No. 40 & 41 in the village of Bangalore in the Chendampoor taluk of the North Eastern District, and specified in the schedule in notification No. 121 on page 318 of Part I-A of the Part II Gazette, dated 11th July 1913, as required for the construction of the Alor-Gungul village road.

No. 520.—Under sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the Kungunpattur village, Sivakumaram taluk, Tanjore district, from and after the 1st June 1915.

No. 521.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the houses of Nambur and Nandamangudi, Kumbakonam district, from and after the 1st June 1915.

No. 522.—Under sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the undermentioned villages of the Cumbakonam district with effect from 1st June 1915:—

Cumbakonam taluk.

1. Perai.
2. Panar Fortipalayam.
3. Vederai.
4. Vengayapalayam.
5. Sengayapalayam.
6. Sengapattur.
7. Sengayapalayam.
8. Kumbakonam.

Senkottai taluk.

1. Kumbakonam.
2. Sengayapalayam.
3. Sengapattur.
4. Vengayapalayam.
5. Sengayapalayam.
6. Sengayapalayam.
7. Sengayapalayam.
8. Chayam.

No. 523.—Under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council adopts the following alterations in rules 25 and 59 of the rules for the conduct of elections in municipalities published under notification No. 1923 on page 750-551 of Part I-A of the Part II Gazette, dated 26th November 1912:—

Alterations.

(i) In clause (3) of rule 25 substitute the words "and his initials" for the words "make a mark".

(ii) For clause (7) of rule 25 substitute the following:—

"The polling officer shall, at the close of the poll, send to the chairman the ballot box duly sealed and secured. He shall also, at the same time, send in a sealed cover the list of voters in which he has written his initials against the names with reference to clause (3) supra.

(iii) Add at the end of rule 25, the following:—

"The list of voters referred to in rule 25 (7) shall be retained in the municipal office for three years."

No. 524.—

APPROPRIATION OF THE TREASURY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR A LOAN OF Rs. 2,500 FROM GOVERNMENT UNDER THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS ACT, 1878.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The work for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost of the work. | Details of survey of the Treasury municipal loan. The estimated value of the estimated cost of the survey is Rs. 18,000. |
| 2. The amount which it is proposed to borrow. | Rs. 2,500 proposed to be borrowed from Government. |
| 3. The date on the maturity of which it is proposed to borrow. | The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. |
| 4. The time within which the said loan is to be repaid, and the mode of repayment. | The loan shall be repaid by the Council in one instalment by 31st Dec. and paid in two annual instalments of Rs. 1,250 each including interest. |
| 5. The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow. | Five per cent per annum, fixed by law. |
| 6. A detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the loan authority for the three last preceding years. | 50. |
| 7. A statement of the charges upon the fund of the loan authority. | |

**Detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Tiruvallur municipality
for the years 1914-15 to 1916-17—cont.**

Particulars.	Details of 1914-15	Details of 1915-16	Period average of 1914-17
(Group—cont.)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant 4—			
Licensing	1,132	2,751	1,942
Electric and telephone houses	140	150	145
Amusements	E	51	33
Public gardens, survey of land, &c., ponds and other charges.	1,683	4,511	3,122
Total ..	4,555	7,463	5,232
Grant 5—			
Superiority and management	5,650	5,596	5,623
Total charges ..	10,205	13,059	10,855
Expenditure and debt—			
Payment of debt	6,659	—	—
Advances recoverable	3,010	425	1,742
Grants-in-aid	17,679	7,116	12,402
Total ..	27,348	7,541	22,475
Total Expenditure ..	37,553	20,600	29,430
Balance	13,711	10,259	11,985
Grand total ..	51,264	30,859	41,415

No. 325.—Whereas it is found necessary to define the boundaries of the Devipattinam union in the Emerald District, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 495 published on page 199 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st September 1895, hereby declares that the boundaries of the union shall be as follows:—

South.—Starting from a point on the low-water line due east of a stone planted just south of the Ulaganpatti Amman kodai, the boundary line runs straight to the said stone, thence it runs straight to a stone planted just south-west of Kothimbai Uraai, and thence it runs straight to a stone planted just west of the Devipattinam road.

West.—Thence the line runs straight to a stone planted just south-west of Nallakuruganai, thence it runs straight to a stone planted just west of Vallu Uraai, thence straight to a stone planted just west of Annu Uraai, thence straight to a stone planted just west of Pappan Uraai, and thence straight to a stone planted just west of Peruvu Uraai, and thence due north to the point where it cuts a line drawn due west from a stone planted just south of the small canal adjoining Anjuna pond.

North.—Starting from a stone planted at the point last mentioned on the western boundary, the line runs due east to the point where it meets the low-water line.

East.—Starting from the last-mentioned point the line runs along low-water line to the starting point.

No. 326.—Whereas it is found necessary to define the boundaries of the Emerald union in the Emerald District, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 351 published on page 285 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 31st October 1895, hereby declares that the boundaries of the union shall be as follows:—

East.—Starting from the telegraph post No. E. 4113 on the southern side of the South Indian Railway line (just west of the place where the cart-track to Kilikunnam crosses the railway), the line runs straight to the south-west corner of sublot No. 151 on the road from Emerald to Madurai, thence it runs straight to a stone planted just at the north-west corner of Nallakuruganai Uraai, thence straight to a stone at the south-west corner of Kothimbai Amman kodai, thence straight to a stone planted at the north-west corner of the said temple; and thence straight to a stone planted on the site of the old north-west bastion (north-west of Mugam Uraai).

North and east.—Thence the line runs straight to a stone planted at the north-west corner of Kothimbai Uraai, thence straight to the north-west boundary stone of the brick bond burning ground (south of Kothimbai Uraai), thence it runs along the demarcated boundary of the said burning ground to the north-east boundary stone Uraai, thence it runs straight to the north-east corner of sublot No. 4 on the road from Emerald to Peripattinam (just east of Lakshminaras chattram); thence the line runs straight to the north-east point of the bend of the Nayakkaran Uraai; thence to the north-eastmost point of the bend of Annam Uraai;

(south-west of the burning ground); thence straight to the eastern end of the embank on the cart-track just east of Sapakur Ura; thence straight to the easternmost point on the bank of Panbura; thence to the south-east corner of Kamekar temple of Singaperum; thence along the east of the temple to its south-west corner, and thence straight to the telegraph post No. 344/22 on the southern side of the South Indian Railway line.

South.—Thence the line runs straight to a stone planted at the south-eastern corner of Singur type "Pala kama" shed at the outer line of the bank; thence it runs along the toe of the bank to its south-west corner; and thence it runs straight to the starting point.

No. 507.—Whereas it is found necessary to define the boundaries of the Tandi union in the Richmond District, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 368 published on page 143 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th June 1895, hereby declares that the boundaries of the union shall be as follows:—

North.—Starting from a point on low-water mark, due east of the northern boundary stake of Tandi port, the line runs due west to the said stake; thence it runs straight to facing stone N/4 on the Tandi-Veniamam road (just north of the place where the road crosses the Kallar river); and thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the south-west corner of the Chinnai Tandi house-like (astana).

West.—Thence the line runs straight to a stone planted just west of Valakulam Ura; thence it runs straight to facing stone K/5 on the Tandi-Thiruvadanai road; thence it runs straight to a stone planted just west of the shaded river bed, north of Numbathala; thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the south-western corner of Ayikalam Ura; thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the south-western corner of the said road; and thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the south-western corner of Kallaperukudalam Ura.

South.—Thence the line runs straight due east till it meets low-water mark.

East.—Thence the line runs along low-water line to the starting point.

No. 520.—Whereas it is found necessary to define the boundaries of the Kamudi union in the Richmond District, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 490 published on page 199 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st September 1895, hereby declares that the boundaries of the union shall be as follows:—

North.—Starting from a stone planted on the north bank of the Naphomtha Kaveri channel just opposite the eastern bank of the western canal, the boundary line follows the bank of the said channel and of the Gender river to a stone planted at a point exactly north-east of facing stone 18/4 on the Kamudi-Trencholi road.

West.—Thence the line runs direct to the said facing stone; thence it runs straight to a due southerly direction to a stone planted at the lower toe of the bank of the Kamudi Nigant; thence along the foot of the said bank to a stone planted just south-west of Gender Tahil (Mukawendur amir's tomb); and thence straight to a stone planted at the south-west corner of Suddapervay Ura.

South.—Thence the line runs straight to a stone planted at the south-west corner of the Church of Sweden Mission bangalow compound; and thence straight to the south-east corner of the said compound.

East.—Thence it runs in a straight line to the starting point.

No. 539.—Whereas it is found necessary to revise the boundaries of the Dhanakkudi union in the Richmond District, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 192 published on page 189 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1913, hereby declares that the boundaries of the union shall be as follows:—

North, east and south.—Starting from a point on the low-water line due north-east of the telegraph post No. 457/25 on the South Indian Railway, the boundary line runs along low-water line to a point due south-west of the said telegraph post.

West.—Thence the line runs straight to the starting point.

No. 542.—Whereas it is found necessary to define the boundaries of the Puduk union in the Richmond District, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 439 published on page 180 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th March 1913, hereby declares that the boundaries of the union shall be as follows.

Pandanus utilis, *Pandanus purpureus*.

North.—Starting on low-water line from a point immediately under the east end of the Panama Railway viaduct, the boundary line runs in an easterly direction, along low-water line to a point due north of the theodolite stone placed northwest of the north-east corner of the compound of the bungalow of the Raja of Bencoolen.

Stone.—Thence the line goes to the wild theodolite stone; thence it runs straight to a theodolite stone east-south-east of the Bay's bargepier at a distance of 311 links from the bargepier; thence it runs straight to the third forling stone in the second mile of the road from bargepier; thence it runs straight to the telegraph post No. 1, 441/15 on the Farnham to Evesham road; thence it runs straight to the telegraph post No. 2, 441/15; and South Indus (Railway line); thence it runs straight to lower-water line; thence it runs straight due north to lower-water line to the starting point.

South and west.—Turn so the line runs along low-water line to the starting point.

M. salicaria Villars (nearby forest).

West.—Starting from a point at low-water mark due south of the south-west part boundary pillar, the line runs due north to the said pillar and thence straight to the telegraph post N. No. 4544 on the railway and thence due north till it meets low-water line.

North, east and south.—Thence the line runs along low-water line to the starting point.

No. 531.—Whereas it is found necessary to define the boundaries of the Hamptons area in the Bournemouth district, the Honorary Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Modern Local Authorities Act, 1949, and in modification of resolutions No. 14 published on page 54 of Part I-A of the East-Isle Group Gazette, dated 23 December 1945, and No. 432 published on page 195 of the East-Isle Group Gazette, dated 27th March 1949, hereby declares that the boundaries of the area shall be as follows:—

North.—Starting from the mouth of Long Lake in the south end of the Pambor-Bandakum road, the boundary line runs straight to a stone placed northwest of the Minnereumbi Manitowish; thence it runs straight due east till it meets the low-water line.

East and south.—Thence the boundary line went along the low-water line to a point due east of the telegraph post No. B, 4073 on the South Indian Railway line; thence straight to the mid telegraph post; thence straight to a stone planted just south-west of the main cluster the mid telegraph post; thence straight to a stone planted just south-east of the main cluster the mid telegraph post; thence straight to the north-west corner of the railway compound, and thence along the southern boundary of the said compound to its south-west corner.

West.—Thence the line goes along the western boundary of the acid compound to the south-west corner and thence straight to the starting point.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 122.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18,456 square feet, is so situated that it is necessary to acquire it for a public purpose, to wit, for a Nizamuddin Dargah, situated in Tulsian village, in the District of Sahibganj; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the said Act, the Tahsildar of Bhatnagar is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and is to execute the provisions of the said Act.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tehsildar of Madani and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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[illegible]

No. 535.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.0917 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public lavatory at Markham in the Palghat municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, as possible, with money or private dwelling.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Palghat district, Palghat taluk, Palghat village.			
Approximate, measuring 0.0917 of an acre.	Owner, T. Perumal Chinnai; occupier, Kappayalil Muttiah.	North, S. No. 211; east, S. No. 214; south, S. No. 212; west, S. No. 213.	0.0917 of an acre.

No. 536.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.019 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of Valancherry (Dharm) street, Egmore, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Revenue for Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, as possible, with money or private dwelling.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Egmore village.			
Exp. S. No. 1389-4 (part).	Subramaniyam Ahal, Quaker Society.	North, S. No. 1389-4 of Egmore; east, S. No. 1389-4 of Egmore; south and west, S. No. 1389-4 of Egmore.	0.019 of an acre.

No. 537.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.0497 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a public well at North Chinnai in the Palghat municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, as possible, with money or private dwelling.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Palghat district, Palghat taluk, Egmore village.			
Approximate, measuring 0.0497 of an acre.	Owner, Marayal; occupier, Chinnai Chinnai Muttiah.	North, S. No. 1389; east, S. No. 1387 (part); south, S. No. 1387; west, S. No. 1386.	0.0497 of an acre.

No. 528.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0-18 of an acre, to the extent a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a well; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chaygar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chaygar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, or, in general, with survey or plan, with number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
<i>North West district, Chaygar taluk, Palayapetta village.</i>			
Byr. Velli (am. 8 No. 717-3)	Pann Pichan and Thiruvattippan.	North, S. No. 127 (a & b, S. No. 127-1) with, S. No. 127-2) with, S. No. 127-3.	Rs. 110

No. 529.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2p 20a, to the extent a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, or, in general, with survey or plan, with number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
<i>South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Pothalasham village.</i>			
Kyriamul, By. N. No. 67 A-4.	Govindharan Nair	North and east, S. No. 67 A-4; North, S. No. 67; west, S. No. 67 and 68.	Rs. 72

No. 530.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0-94155 of an acre, to the extent a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public well at Rathasapur in the Palghat municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, or, in general, with survey or plan, with number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
<i>Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Kothamangalam village.</i>			
Kothamangalam, surveyed dry, garden of S. No. 101.	Owner and occupier, Kothamangalam Government Estate, Kothamangalam.	North, S. No. 101 (part); and, S. No. 102; North, S. No. 103; and, S. No. 104 (part).	Rs. 1000

No. 426.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 29.9 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for formation of a feeder road to the Marikapan Railway station; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Maseru, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Maseru, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land with or without enclosures, with more or less thereof.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Teyatey District, Tlokoeng District, No. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.			

No. 426.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 39.95 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for burning and burial grounds in the Maseru Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Maseru, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Maseru, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

No. 342.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 4.12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial and burying ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahitidra of Nangarui is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahitidra of Nangarui, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REVENUE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or planted, with survey or plan book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Terevatu district, Nangarui island, <i>Teaohahinepouapoua</i> village.			
Dep. S. No. 21-1 E.	Thomas, Nicholas, <i>Poua</i> Tahiti.	North, Nangarui river, west, S. No. 21-1 E; south, S. No. 21-1 M; west, S. No. 21-1 D.	0.05
Do. No. 21-1 F.	Kenn. Schindemann, <i>Poua</i> Tahiti.	North, Nangarui river, west, S. No. 21-1 F; south, S. No. 21-1 G; west, S. No. 21-1 D.	0.05
Do. No. 21-1 E.	Do.	North, S. No. 21-1 E, F & G; west, Nangarui river, south, S. No. 21-1 F; west, S. No. 21-1 D.	0.05
Total ..			0.15

No. 343.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Aliso-Happo road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Resident District Officer, Condamou, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Resident District Officer, Condamou, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REVENUE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or planted, with survey or plan book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
South Fijian district, Condamou half, <i>Angere</i> village.			
Vol. II, No. 41-4 E.	Isaiah (Isaiah)	North, S. No. 41-4 E & C; west, S. No. 41-4 C & A; south, S. No. 41; west, S. No. 41 and 40 & A.	0.05
Order, No. 41-4 E.	Do.	North, S. No. 41; west, S. No. 41-4 A; south, S. No. 41-4 C & A; west, S. No. 41-4 C and 40.	0.11
Total ..			0.16

H. A. GRHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

LEAVE.

Commenced, May 14, 1917.

No. 31.—Major Edwin Garraway Bax, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave for one month and six days from or after the 22nd May 1917.

Commenced, May 18, 1917.

No. 32.—Major Frederick Russ Elms, O.B.E., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave for one month from or after the 2nd June 1917.

Commenced, May 18, 1917.

No. 33.—Major Henry Kirkpatrick, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave for one month and three days from or after the 24th May 1917.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commenced, May 14, 1917.

No. 34.—M.R.B., Tanjore Theobaldus Pylis Avergal, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Superintendent, District Jail, Madras, during the absence of Major D. O. Bax, I.M.S., up to or until further orders.

Colonnaded, May 17, 1917.

No. 34.—Dr. William Stokes, M.B. & Ch. (Edin.), acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, and Superintendent, Localis Anglen and Medical School, Calcutta, to act as Surgeon, Fourth District, Madras, with effect from the 1st May 1917 during the absence of Lt.-Col. G. Denneson, I.M.S., on privilege leave.

(Note.—This notice notification Nos. 28 and 32 published on page 276 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 1st May 1917.)

Colonnaded, May 18, 1917.

No. 35.—Major James Jackson Webb, I.M.S., to act as Professor of Medicine, Medical College, First Physician, General Hospital, and Surgeon, Second District, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major Allen, I.M.S., on leave.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 37.—The Government is pleased to appoint M. R. R. Kalpani Ramaswami, alias Tujamanni Ramaswami Appa Arangal to be a new added vector to the Localis Anglen, Calcutta, now M. R. R. R. R. Ramaswami Chatterjee Arangal, resigned.

R. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary to Government

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Colonnaded, May 29, 1917.

No. 125-F.—In modification of notification No. 125-F, published on pages 301-302 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th May 1917, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

1.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Tahsil.	Village (including hamlet) or town.	District.	Tahsil.	Village (including hamlet) or town.
Anantapur	Sooty ..	Gurukul Vengampakkam.	Chittoor.	Palamaner ..	Palamaner ..
		Hindupur ..		Chandrapur ..	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Chandrapur ..	Kariyavittu. Santhoshapur.
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
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		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
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Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
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		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
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Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
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		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
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		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
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		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
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Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
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Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
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Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
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		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
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Anantapur	Hindupur ..	Hindupur. Krishna. Forest. Sankarapuram.	Chittoor.	Kollur ..	Kollur ..
		Gudipetam. Sivichan. Hemala. Uppandam. Alangipet. Pulipet. Vengampakkam. Thiruvannam. Sulayy.		Kollur. Thiruvannam. Sankarapuram. Sankarapuram.	
Anantapur	Hindupur ..	H			

II.—Divide the Indian Province.

11—Outline the Districts

Frontier of Province.	Divided Localities. District and Sub-district, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Frontier of Province.	Divided Localities. District and Sub-district, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	<p>The whole province.</p> <p>1. Northern Division—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Kann. Cann. Tumkur.</p> <p>(b) Towns and ports—</p> <p>Ahmedabad. Bombay. Kann. Kann. Tumkur. Tumkur.</p> <p>2. Central Division—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Ahmednagar. East Ahmednagar. West Ahmednagar. Tumkur. Tumkur. Tumkur. Tumkur. Tumkur. Tumkur.</p> <p>(b) Towns—</p> <p>Tumkur. Tumkur.</p> <p>3. Southern Division—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Kann. Kann.<</p>		

12.—Outside the Nuclear Boundary—cont.

[illegible]

A. Hertz and R. S. S.

<i>South Indian Railway.</i>			
Mangalore. Honn. *	Adityapur. Palni.		Dhanapatti. Kalamangalam.
<i>Nizam's Railway.</i>			
Katari Road,	Omerpur.	Wallaigutta.	Aramakudi.
<i>Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.</i>			
Mullappilly Ashtam.	Bengal. Rampasalem Yercaud, Kottaiyakkudi, Kuppam.* Pulpett.*		Erology. Soddy Government. Hosdurg. Tirunel. Guzhat. Tummanabada.

* J.E.—Registration papers should be issued at their ten dollars only to passengers from the Ryukyu Islands with a valid visa.

Algebraic Function Motivation States

Winnipeg	Manitoba	Thunder Bay	Timmins	Windsor
Winnipeg	Manitoba	Thunder Bay	Timmins	Windsor

E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 53 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1901, M.R.Ry. Chinnalore Kandamalai Subbaraya Subbaraya Arangal is declared to have been duly elected as a councillor for the third ward of the Corporation Municipality.

Chinnalore Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

N. SACHINIAI,
Collector.

Under section 53 of the District Municipalities Act, IV of 1901, M.R.Ry. Gida Koppa Araya Ramaswami Araya Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Madras Municipality.

Madras Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

G. F. PADDOCK,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Andriy Subbaraya Arangal, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Municipality of Coimbatore.

Madras Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

F. E. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Ry. Peratala Vardappa Chetti has been declared to be a duly elected member of the Gudur Taluk Board.

Madras Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

C. A. ROUTE,
Deputy Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1894, M.R.Ry. T. K. Venkataswami Arangal of Thiruvananthapuram has been duly elected as a member of the Tiruvananthapuram Taluk Board in the district of South Arcot.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

J. E. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

Under section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1894, M.R.Ry. Karipattu Subbaraya Chettiar Ponnambalam Chettiar Arangal has been declared to be a duly elected member of the Nagapattinam Taluk Board in the Tanjore District.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

J. N. HUGHES,
Collector.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. P. Lakshminarasu Puthala Gura, B.A., B.L., to be a member of the Rayachoti Taluk Board.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Kavalak Lakshmi Narayana Reddi Gura to be a member of the Rayachoti Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
12th May 1917.

J. M. IYER,
President.

The President, District Board of Godevari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1894, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Vallabha Narayanaiah Gura, B.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore, to be a member of the Koppam Taluk Board.

Godevari District Board's Office,
12th May 1917.

H. H. EDREFFY,
President.

The President, District Board, Guntur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints Mallanadha Murugan Nair Chetti Al. Khan Sahib Bahadur of Chinnalore as a member of the Tenali Taluk Board.

Guntur District Board's Office,
12th May 1917.

E. A. RAJAN,
President.

The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints the aforementioned persons to be members of the Melimela Taluk Board —

M.R.Ry. Chinnalore Subbaraya Arangal, B.A., B.L., Teacher, Koppam.

M.R.Ry. Vardappa Venkataswami Arangal, B.A., B.L., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Koppam.

Madras Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

Madras Collector's Office,
12th May 1917.

The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints Mahanadha Subbaraya Sahib Bahadur, to be a member of the Nellore Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
12th May 1917.

The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1944, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Rallapudi Suryaprasada Rao Iyengar, Tahsildar of Nannayana taluk, M.R.Sy. Madhava Chetty Rao Nayudu Iyengar, Tahsildar of Eluru taluk, M.R.Sy. Narasimham Subbarao, Revenue Inspector of Kistna, Tahsildar of Yanam taluk, and M.R.Sy. Q. S. R. Murthy Rao Iyengar, Sub-District Inspector of Kistna, Nannayana Range, to be members of the Nannayana Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 21 (2b) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the President of the Kistna District Board appoints M.R.Sy. Madhava Chetty Rao Iyengar and Mr. A. Gaudin as members of the Nannayana Taluk Board in the Kistna district.

Kistna District Board's Office,
16th May 1947.

A. T. S. CAMPBELL,
President.

The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1944, hereby appoints Mr. Andrew Henry DeRosier to be a member of the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
13th May 1947.

F. R. EVANS,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1944, the President, District Board, Coimbatore appoints M.R.Sy. P. Ramaswami Subbarao Iyengar, Assistant Inspector of schools and M.R.Sy. M. Parakkal Iyengar Rao Iyengar, Tahsildar of Kollam, as members of the Kollam Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
13th May 1947.

C. A. SOUTER,
President.

The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1944, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Chinnappa Chetty Appanavar Aravindan and appoints Raju Patel Abdul Wahid Sahib Bahadur to be members of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
16th May 1947.

J. M. ROY,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1944, the President, Tanjore District Board, hereby appoints the undersigned gentlemen to be members of the Kallakurichi Taluk Board :-

- (1) M.R.Sy. Sankaranarayanan Mahalingam Chettiar Kanchiammal Chettiar Aravindan.
- (2) M.R.Sy. Sankaranarayanan Mahalingam Aravindan Aravindan.
- (3) M.R.Sy. Narayanaiah Palanisami Narayanaiah Palanisami Aravindan.
- (4) M.R.Sy. Thiruvannamalai Palanisami Palanisami Aravindan.
- (5) M.R.Sy. R. Appanavar Aravindan.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
16th May 1947.

A. GALLATI,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 211

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1947.

[Figure 5 is in the text.]

Part 3-3.—Educational.

GIM FESTIVAL

Наименование (Кредитор)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Итого к оплате - Итого получено	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Всего	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09

HOME DEPARTMENT

CEducation.3

APPENDICES

Colerwood, May 20, 1817.

[No. 51.—M. R. B. Scarspell, Hawthorne Avenue, Audubon, Princeton, President, College, and Professor of Philosophy in that college, in the ninth grade, each per tem. to be President of Philosophy in that college in the sixth grade with effect from the 17th October 1918, but to be Lecturer in Philosophy, Representative College, each per tem. (To give on the re-opening of the latter institution after the summer vacation.)

Mr. M.—MR. Bly: Aquinas (Chairman), Anselm, Lecturer in Philosophy, Fitzalanbury College, is Professor of Philosophy, Fribourg College, *sub poena*. (To join on the morning of the latter resolution for the summer session).

PROMOTIONS AND CONFIRMATION

50, 42.—With effect from the 31st December 1957, in connection with the departure of Dr. P. S. Choudhary to foreign service and in recognition of the contribution of M. N. R. T. K. Narasimha Rao Aiyar to the 50th decade of the Provincial Educational Services—

1. A. V. Vlasovskiy (two awards) in the 8th grade of the Provincial Educational Service—
M.B.Ky. Malakhovskiy Mathematics Appraisal Award, from the 7th to the 8th grade, 1980.

M.R. By: *Macris, Ceylan*, *Mac Gubba*, *Mac Acoustapodmanabla*, *Mac Avaygal*, from the seventh to the sixth grade, with one con.

M. H. Ily. *Kristallina Acheriyar Sozirmas Folem Acheriyar Anagol*, from the eighth to the seventh grade, with pen lam.

M. R. Sy. T. Sederra Kishikawanti Ayas Aranged, from the sixth to the eighth grade, sub.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1918.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1918:—

- (1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will not be required:—
(a) *A Hindi Reader for Madras with notes—1917* (Paternal G. Wren)—Macmillan & Co., London.
- (b) *A Tale of Two Cities* (Charles Dickens) in the Series of Stories Retold for Indian Schools (adapted and simplified by Egerton Smith)—Oxford University Press.
- (c) *Tales of the Punjab* (John Anna Steele)—Macmillan's English Series for Indian Schools.
- (d) *India in the Series of Poems at Every Level*—Adams and Charles Black, Limited, London.
- (e) *Experiences of the War*, with Introduction and Notes (Miss A. Moffat)—The Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.
- (2) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will be required:—
(a) *Tales of Troy* (Andrew Lang)—Longmans' Classics of English Literature.
- (b) *Selections in Poetry and Prose*. The selections will be announced later; the text book containing them will be published by the University of Madras.

Note.—The name of the publisher from whom copies of the text-book can be had will be notified later.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 22d May 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.—NOVEMBER 1917.

Notes.—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following forms are prescribed for the coming examination in Hindi Intermediate Grade, with reference to paragraph (v) b of the syllabus for that grade:—

Answers.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 22d May 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the notification, dated 18th September 1916 and 6th March 1917, regarding the award respectively of the Bannayalinga Velaga Publication Prize, 1917, and the Exchange of Translators' Current Prize, 1918, it is hereby notified for the information and guidance of intending competitors for the prize that the theses or works submitted, for any of the abovesaid prizes should have been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for those prizes and should not have been published in any manner previous to submission and that each competitor must forward with his thesis or work a declaration that the above conditions have been duly observed.

(By order)

Senate House, 26th May 1917.

F. DEWSDURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

THE COMRADE PRIZE.

This prize will be awarded for the best essay or thesis written on any topic connected with Indian Economics by Graduates in Arts of the University of not more than five years' standing who have been born and are resident within the territorial limits of the University.

The value of the prize is at present Rs. 500. The prize will be awarded in 1918 and essays therefor should be submitted to the Registrar before the 30th February 1918.

The essay or thesis submitted should have been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and should not have been published in any manner previous to submission. Each competitor for the prize must forward with his essay or thesis a declaration that the above conditions have been observed.

(By order)

Senate House, 26th May 1917.

F. DEWSDURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

SCAHOOT FOR EXAMINATION.
MATHEMATICS EXAMINATION, 1918.

English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Mathematics Examination of 1918:—

- (1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will not be required:—
(a) *A Hindi Reader for Madras with notes—1917* (Paternal G. Wren)—Macmillan & Co., London.

- (3) A Tale of Two Cities (Charles Dicken) in the Series of Stories Told for Indian Students (selected and edited by Florence South—Oxford University Press.
 (4) Tales of the Punjab (Fleming & Co.)—Macmillan's English Texts for Indian Schools.
 (5) Italy in the Series of Progress Mary Jones—Adam and Charles Black, Limited, London.
 (6) Experience of the War with Introduction and Notes (Mrs. A. Moffat)—The Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.
 (7) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will be required:
 (a) Tales of Two (Andrew Lang)—Longman's (close-books of English Literature.
 (b) Selections in Poetry and Prose. The selections will be published by the University.

(By order)

F. DOWDNEY, B.A., D.L.A.,
Inspector.

Sagun Press, 12th May 1915.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Z.—The Smt. C. Nannan Chettiar's Scholarship of Rs. 12 per annum in the Government Secondary School, Trichy.

The following are the conditions for the award of the above scholarship—

- (1) The scholarship is intended for the most capable, poor and deserving Hindu girl who is anxious to pursue her studies from the I. Form to the VI. Form and who is not over 15 years of age on 1st July.
 (2) The value of the scholarship is Rs. 12 per annum.
 (3) The scholarship will be awarded to the best deserving poor pupil partly after an examination in English and partly at the month of a personal interview.
 (4) The award of the scholarship will entail residence in one of the hostels attached to the Government Secondary and Training School, Trichy.
 (5) The award of the scholarship is conditional on the pupil's continuing throughout the High School course.
 (6) The scholarship to be awarded for each school year July to June.
 (7) The scholarship will be renewed every year on behalf of the pupil provided she is promoted to the next higher form and provided her progress and conduct are satisfactory.
 (8) The scholarship is liable to forfeiture for idleness, misbehavior, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress.

II.—The Smt. C. Nannan Chettiar's Gold Medal in the Government Secondary School, Trichy.

The above gold medal will be awarded annually to the student of the VI. Form who is the opinion of the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Coimbatore, and the Superintendent of the school has made the best progress during the year.

Old College, Nanganur,
28th May 1915.

G. M. LYNN,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Coimbatore.

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1917—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the four scholarships—two for men and two for women—that are open for award to European students under G.O. No. 1175, Educational, dated 18th October 1914.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 30. Of the four scholarships, three will be awarded to students of the third year class of the B.A. Honours course, rank being ordinarily payable for one year only, and one to a student residing for the B.L. degree in the Law College.

3. Applications should be made in the ordinary form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; these should be submitted through the Principal of the College, in which the applicant desires to continue his studies or is studying, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1917.

Form of application for Final Scholarships for Europeans, 1917.

(1) Name of candidate (in full); (2) age; (3) date of birth; (4) name of parent or guardian (in full); (5) occupation of parent or guardian; (6) place of residence of parent or guardian; (7) Institution in which the candidate studied in 1915-16; (8) class and rank in which the candidate passed the several branches of the B.A. degree examination or intermediate examination in Arts with date and page of the Gazette notifying the success; (9) College at which the candidate proposes to study or is studying and subjects and course of study; and (10) list of references, if any, submitted.

Total address
Date

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Office
date

Principal, College.

Madras, 14th May 1917.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1917—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the scholarships—one for men and one for women—who are open for award to bona fide European students under G. O. No. 405, Educational, dated 31 July 1915.

3. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 50 and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3. In order to be eligible for the scholarships, candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Madras.

4. Applications should be made in the enclosed form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1917.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarships for Europeans, 1917.

1. Name of candidate (in full); (2) sex; (3) date of birth; (4) name of parent or guardian (in full); (5) occupation of parent or guardian; (6) place of residence of parent or guardian; (7) Institution in which the candidate studied in 1915-16; (8) class and rank in which the candidate passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with date and page of the Port St. George Gazette, notifying the success; (9) College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and amount of study; and (10) list of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address

Date

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that

a European within the meaning of article 1 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station

Date

Principal,

College.

R. A. RAY,

Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 14th May 1917.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CLASSES FOR SECOND-CLASS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SANITARY ASSISTANTS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A class for the instruction of the undermentioned students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 1st July 1917:—

I. Students for the B.M.B. degree of the University of Madras. The minimum qualifications for this course is the L.M. & S. degree. The course extends from July 1917 to March 1918. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fund."

II. Candidates for the posts of Second-class Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers. Minimum qualifications—L.M. & S. degree. The course for these candidates extends from July to December 1917. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fund." The final examination for the grant of a certificate of qualification will be held by the University at the end of each session. The fee for the final examination is Rs. 50 to be paid at the Medical College Office before the 15th December.

III. Sanitary Inspectors deputed for engineering training. These consist of Sanitary Inspectors deputed for the training by the local bodies concerned. The course extends to July and August 1917. The fee for this training is Rs. 15 payable by the local bodies before the 1st June 1917. The fee for the course and by the Sanitary Inspectors themselves for subsequent courses. The fee in this case is to be paid before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Minor Sanitary Engineering Class Fund." The final examination for this class will be held by the University at the termination of the course.

Applications for classes I and II must be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before 1st July 1917.

Medical College, Madras,

7th May 1917.

G. G. GIFFARD, Brevet Col., R.M.S.,

Principal.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months (from July to December 1917).

3. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1915 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best certified Secondary School-leaving Certificate must enter the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than shorthand and typewriting are also eligible. (Fifty per cent of marks in English and 30 per cent in each of the other subjects or 10 per cent of the total number of marks in the other subjects will be required). Application received from those who do not possess these qualifications will be returned. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the

higher educational tests. The Principal may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

No exemption of any kind can be granted.

Note.—Applicants should show in his application whether he has also applied to the Sanitary Engineer to Government for admission into the Minor Sanitary Engineering class of July or November 1917. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who seek admission to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class.

3. The fees provided for the course is Rs. 50 (fifty).

4. Applications from candidates *desiring under paragraph 3 above* must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, at sending a halfpenny postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees. This sum will be allowed in credit towards the tuition fee in the case of candidates who are selected who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to rejected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government Treasury in the credit of the "Medical Medical College Fund" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the period scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological dissections, and the standard corresponds to the Intermediate Technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Education scheme.

6. Applications will be received by the Principal till the 15th June next. Attention will be sent to selected candidates who should remit the balance of this fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 1st July.

7. The following documents (as originals) should be submitted with the application:—

Qualification certificate; medical certificate; transfer for leaving certificate; vaccination certificate; treasury receipt for Rs. 5, the registration fee; and permission from the superior officer (if in public service).

Applicants from ineligible candidates or those not supported by prescribed documents or those which have not been received on the 15th June will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. The application and other documents of candidates not selected will be returned.

10. Students will not be granted leave during working days of the session.

11. Students who have not made satisfactory progress in classes will not be permitted to appear for the Government Technical examination and no certificate of attendance will be granted to them.

12. Before obtaining their certificate as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commission of their ability in aids and signs. No one will be presented to the part of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and English.

Medical College, Madras,
15th May 1917.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal.

ATTENTION MEDICAL—1917-18.

The Senate Session of the Medical Medical College will commence on Tuesday, the 3rd July 1917.

5. The following are eligible for admission into the M.B. and B.S. or L.M.S. classes:—

(a) Graduates and candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University.

(b) Those who have passed an examination accepted by the Syndicate of the Madras University as equivalent to above, or one of the examinations which are recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain as a sufficient test of preliminary education for the commencement of medical studies.

Owing to the limited accommodation at the Medical College preference in the selection of candidates will be given to those who have passed the B.A. degree examination in France, then to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University in Group II or in Group I with a Classification (Classical) General languages, then to those who have passed any one of the preliminary examinations accepted by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. In the case of Graduates in Arts a pass in classical languages will not be required. But as the Madras University accepts its preliminary examination pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts as sufficient qualification for the commencement of medical studies, those who have not passed in a classical language will also be admitted if successful in previous pass, but such candidates will be seriously handicapped should they wish to proceed to Europe for further study and the degree they may subsequently obtain will not be respectable outside India.

Candidates of having passed the following examinations are also accepted for the admission of candidates into the M.B. and B.S. or L.M.S. & N. classes of the Medical Medical College, if successful persons:—

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Senior Local Examination. (Candidates must be endorsed by the Oxford and Cambridge authorities respectively as fulfilling the requirements of the General Medical Council of Great Britain.)

Higher Local Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Matriculation Examination.

Junior School Examination.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Examinations for the Senior Certificate. I Preliminary Examination for Medical students.

2. The curriculum for M.B., B.S., L.M. & S., and for women entering the Apothecary department extends to five years.

3. Women candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University prior to 1933, the European High School Examination or who have obtained the ten Secondary School-Leaving Certificate (with separate other than Shortland and Typewriting) are eligible for admission to the Apothecary department. The department is closed to such private candidates.

4. The fee for each year of the M.B., or L.M. & S. is Rs. 150 (including the registration fee of Rs. 5) for males.

Women students pay only Rs. 5—the registration fee—each year, tuition being free for all classes. Indigent students are also exempted from the registration fee.

5. Applications from intending candidates must be made to the Principal, on printed forms which can be obtained from the Insular Assistant, Medical College, till the 15th June on sending a halfpenny postage stamp. The applications, with the following documents (in original) attached thereto, will be received by the Principal up to 15th June next:—

(1) Qualification certificate. (2) Certificate of passing the recent University Examinations, state register number and group; (3) Certificate certificate; (4) Two or three letters of recommendation; (5) Certificate from the superior officer (if in public service).

M.B.—In the case of applications for the M.B. and L.M. & S., a deposit fee of Rs. 15 should be paid by all male candidates into the common Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fund" and the Treasury receipt sent with the application. At application and a refund of this amount by the Treasury receipt. This deposit fee will be allowed to count towards the College fee in the case of candidates who are selected. The deposit fee will be returned to candidates not selected but will be forfeited in the case of selected candidates who do not join.

7. Applications defective in any way, or which are received after the 15th June, will be rejected. No candidate will be admitted pending production of any of the required certificates.

8. The prescribed fee should be paid immediately after notice of admission has been received, into the common Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fund" and the Treasury receipt sent to this office. The Principal will in no case receive the fee.

9. If a selected candidate fails to join the Medical College by the 15th July 1937 his seat will be filled by another candidate.

10. Admission of students may be expected by candidates in the third week of June.

11. Application forms and papers received from candidates who are not selected will be returned to them.

12. An annual subscription of Rs. 3 for the Medical College Athletic Club must be paid at the College before joining the classes.

Medical College, Madras,
16th May 1937.

G. G. SHIFFARD, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AT THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS—JULY 1937.

Government have sanctioned the award of three scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 each per annum, payable by notice of this Faculty at the College of Engineering, Madras, for a period of three years commencing on the 1st July 1937 for the study of Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Candidates desirous of applying for these scholarships should submit their applications to the Principal, so as to reach him not later than the 15th June 1937. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended. The selection will rest with the Principal.

3. Candidates should be either Bachelors in Arts or have passed the Intermediate examinations of the Madras University with group I as the optimal grade. They will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of good character and of physical fitness to undergo the course of study that will have to be followed. The applications should show clearly age, standing and general educational attainments.

4. The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to accept Government on the completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will, however, be required to find two suitable persons as sponsors, providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course.

5. The scholarships will be disbursed by the Principal of the College of Engineering. It is the duty of the Principal to see that the progress or conduct of any scholarship holder, the scholarship will be stopped.

6. Particulars of the course of study and a copy of the College rules may be obtained on application to the Principal.

Note.—There is no selection in regard to age and holders of these scholarships are qualified for the College Diploma, but they are ineligible for the guaranteed appointment, service and pension. The fee and deposit money awarded in the rules must be paid by scholarship holder. Applicants must conform generally to the ordinary regulations regarding the submission of applications.

Form of application for scholarship.
(To be in the candidate's handwriting.)

To
The Principal,
College of Engineering, Madras.

Sir,
I request that I may be considered a candidate for a scholarship to enable me to pursue the course of study in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Madras. The money required, particulars and a certificate that I am physically fit to undergo the course from a qualified medical practitioner are forwarded herewith.

I am,
Sir,

Yours
(Signed)

Date 29/1

Particulars.

(1) Name; father's name; (2) age; (3) religion; (4) place of birth; (5) school or college last attended; (6) highest standard studied; (7) languages known; (8) present occupation; (9) name and address of father or guardian; name in full; address in full.

I solemnly affirm that I possess the preliminary ability to go through the full course which I desire to take next that I am not likely to leave the College on account of pecuniary difficulties.

(Signed)

College of Engineering, Madras,
29th May 1911.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MINOR SANITARY ENGINEERING CLASS.

In G.O. No. 1241 L., dated 15th September 1910, and No. 278 L., dated 24th March 1909, the following rules are laid down regarding the qualifications required for the appointment of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:—

1. From and after 1st January 1908, no person shall be appointed to the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses the following qualifications, namely:—

(a) A certificate from the Principal of the Model College that he has undergone the prescribed course in Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriology; or

(b) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in Physiology and Hygiene, or a similar special examination in the same subjects.

Note.—The course required by clause (1) must provide the examination prescribed by clause (2).

2. No person shall be appointed to the post of Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses the qualifications necessary for the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and the following additional qualifications, namely:—

(1) Either a certificate of having successfully passed the Engineer School course class at the College of Engineering; or

(2) or (3) a certificate from the Sanitary Engineer or the Principal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone the prescribed course in Minor Sanitary Engineering; or

(4) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed a special examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

Note.—The course required by clause (2) (c) must provide the examination prescribed by clause (3) (b).

3. The class affords theoretical and practical instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering and is held from about the beginning of July to end of November every year at the School of Sanitary Engineering in Government, Chingleput, Madras.

4. The course of training is as set forth in the syllabus and the standard corresponds to the Intermediate Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Government Technical Examination scheme. Copies of the syllabus can be had from the Commissioner from at one anna a copy.

5. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the last completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than shorthand and Typewriting are also eligible. (Forty per cent of marks in English and 25 per cent in each of the other subjects or 50 per cent of the total number of marks in the other subjects will be required.) Candidates exempted from those who do not possess these qualifications will be selected. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to the Forestry and have passed the higher elementary level. The Sanitary Engineer in Government may require any applicant to appear before him whenever it is desired so.

No exemption of any kind can be granted. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who take admission to the Physiology and Hygiene class.

6. The fee prescribed for the course is Rs. 20 (twenty). This sum must be paid into a Government treasury and the treasury receipt sent to the Sanitary Engineer in Government, Chingleput, Madras, before any candidate is allowed to attend the class.

3. Applications for admission should be made in printed forms, which can be obtained from the office of the undersigned and should be sent to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chagpak, Madras, not later than the 20th June. Each application should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 as a registration fee which sum will be credited to the student in the case of those candidates selected for admission and refunded in the case of those who are refused admission for want of accommodation or other reason.

4. Any selected candidate who may fail to join the class within three days after such summons will be refused admission and his registration fee of Rs. 5 will not be returned.

5. The number of students admitted annually will arbitrarily be limited to 50.

10. A deposit of Rs. 5 shall be made by each student as "security money" on the day of his joining the class. This is intended to cover as a fund out of which to pay fines, cost of repairs or replacement of instruments, etc., applied to him. Should any balance ultimately remain as a student's credit, it shall be paid to him on his leaving the class.

11. In column 2 of the application form, the applicant should state (a) particulars as to his eligibility for admission to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class as specified in paragraph 2 above.

In the case of a candidate holding completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate, he should forward with his application form copy of certificate in English paper.

In other cases, the date and page of Part II, Group (iv) certifying his success at the examination should invariably be quoted by the applicant.

In column 3 the applicant should specifically state whether he has also applied to the Principal, Medical College, for admission into the Sanitary Inspector's class of July to December 1917.

12. Two copies of two latest certificates of character in English paper should accompany such application.

W. KOTTON,
Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Madras, 22nd May 1917.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBakonam COLLEGE—JULY 1917.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group 2 of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (ii) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz. (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group D. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing in the following particulars should be sent to the Principal as soon as possible not later than the 15th June 1917:—

- (a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
- (b) School or College in which the applicant studied with year.
- (c) The number of his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
- (d) Subjects in Group (ii) which the applicant wishes to take.
- (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be permitted:—

- (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
- (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
- (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
- (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
- (6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- (7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants' Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The last day fixed for selection will be 20th June.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 20th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 4th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School-Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 20th June in the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian, resident at Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the District. Pupils residing at the College. In the case of students who are non-resident natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

8. Each student thus selected will be required to give an undertaking in writing to take part in some form of sports or other physical medical exercises.

Kumbakonam College,
22nd May 1917.

R. M. BHATHAL,
Principal.

VACANCIES.

Advertisements are invited from women teachers holding trained teachers' certificates of not lower than secondary grade for the post of the sixth assistant, Secondary School, Presidency Training School for Maidens, Egmore, on a salary of Rs. 45-2-50 per annum.

Applicants with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach this office not later than the 1st June 1917.

Presidency Training School for Maidens,
Madras, 2nd May 1917.

R. MCLEOD,
Acting Superintendent.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examination in Cabinet-making, Intermediate grade with a Technical Teachers' Certificate in Cabinet-making (Intermediate grade) for the post of the Assistant Company Inspector of the school on Rs. 13-1-50. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications will be received till the 29th May 1917. At the end of the selected candidate is satisfactory he will have prospects of promotion in the course of two years.

Technical School, Chingleput,
2nd May 1917.

J. W. COOMER,
Acting Superintendent.

Advertisements are invited from B.A., B.Sc. (new Regulations) for the two posts on Rs. 50 each per annum, of temporary Demonstrators of this college. Applicants should reach the Principal before the 17th June 1917. The posts are temporary for nine months from 1st July 1917, the date of resumption of the college after summer vacation.

Government College, Rajahmundry,
12th May 1917.

G. J. COULBERT,
Principal.

Advertisements are invited for the post of the Supervisor of Sewnitch Schools, third grade (salary Rs. 15 a month). For the post it is temporarily vacant and it is likely to be permanently vacant. A very good knowledge of sewing and Machine, a good acquaintance with Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada or Telugu and Urdu and a working knowledge of English are indispensable. Applicants should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1917.

Old College, Srirangapatnam,
14th May 1917.

S. SUBBA SAO,
Superintendent of Sewnitch School.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL GAZETTE.

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 50) of the Presidency College Botanical Gazette at Rs. 2 per set is available for sale. Each number gives a drawing and description of a common flowering plant. Applications for copies must be made by a money order for Rs. 2 which is made to Mr. F. F. Tyne, Professor of History, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Sankaran, Esq., which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking shorthand shorthand as an optional subject are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, at Rs. 1-6-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, FOR SALE.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

REVENUE No. 18.—Power supply for small towns. Anna 1. (5 p.)

REVENUE No. 24.—Glass houses. Anna 1. (8 p.)

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Demy 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 12 (2 1/2)

TRINITY COLLEGE, MADRAS, CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Royal 8vo, bound. Rs. 15. (7 1/2)

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CODE. (Revised 1916.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 5-6. (1 1/2)

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CODE. (Revised 1916.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 11. (5 1/2)

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 12. (2 1/2)

TRINITY COLLEGE, CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 15. (7 1/2)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 523

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1917

[Page 3, line 10]

Part 23.—Miscellaneous Modifications.

CONTENTS

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

RESULTS

Findings.—The following findings of Sub-Committee are announced :—

- I. M. R. S. Kumbhakaram Subraman Ayyangar Bangalore Ashram to be Joint Sub-Registrar, 1, Oudhallee (North Anant district).
- M. R. S. Tyrothathasompet Pathe/Manasa Filali Vembhakamangal Filali to be Joint Sub-Registrar 21, Oudhallee (North Anant district).
- II. M. R. S. Jeyakumari Ramon Raju to be Joint Sub-Registrar 5, Guntur (Bhadrachalam district).
- III. M. R. S. Kumbhakaram Veenghatatragal Rao to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Nellore (Nellore district).
- IV. M. R. S. Thevaru Ashuri Srinivasu Ashok to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Chittoor (North Anant district).

G. M. SCHMIDT,
Reginald-Cornell of Pasadena

Discussion

In Re. Transfer.—In modification of the transfers entered in items Nos. (34) and (35) of High Court Noticebook No. 29, dated the 20th April 1917, published at pages 775 and 776 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th April 1917, the High Court directs the following transfers of District Muziris:—

1. M.H.N. Padanga, Kamaswami Ayar, Palaheswara Ayar, Aravali, from Manjeri to Talapannam. To join on the 11th June 1917.
M.H.N. Sambal Vethara, Nara Aravali, from Pannangudi to Alathur. To join on the 11th June 1917.

High Court of Madras at Madras, 18th May, 1912. MR. ANIM-UD-DIN, 10
18th May, 1912. Second Assistant Registrar, Original Sub-
11-3

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Revenue Commissioner, Secunder, Lord Kinross and Associates

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. F. J. Nelson, L.C.S., Special Revenue Officer, No. 1 Party, Tanjore, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 1st June 1917.

Board of Revenue (R. E. No. 1, Sds. & Agri.)
Madras, 14th May 1917.

T. RAHNAVIAN,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave and appointment.—(1) M.R. Ry. T. K. Narayana Ayyar, Ranger, third grade, is charge of Sub-forest range, North Chudayath division, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for one month with effect from date of issue.

(2) M.R. Ry. V. P. Narayana Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade, is charge of Sub-forest range of the same division, to hold charge of the Sub-forest Range in addition to his own on relief of No. (1).

Madras, 14th May 1917.

H. B. BRYANT,
Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. G. Subramani, Ranger, second grade, North Malabar, is granted privilege leave under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations for four weeks from or after 1st June 1917.

Calcutta, 16th May 1917.

Leave.—Sardar Harbajan Singh, Ranger, fifth grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month and twenty days from 26th March 1917.

Calcutta, 16th May 1917.

C. D. MCCARTHY,
Commissioner of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—Collector Michael Power, Sub-Engineer, third grade, is, on request from leave, transferred from the Bangalore division, I Circle, to the II Circle.

Madras, 11th May 1917.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, I. C. D.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. V. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 165, posted to the works in I. C. D. Engineer's Memorandum No. 2196-C, dated 24th April 1917, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 21st April 1917 afternoon.

Madras, 10th May 1917.

M. R. KHANDESAI,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave is granted to M.R. Ry. P. Venkatasubramanyam, District, second grade, Chudayath division, for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 15th of April 1917 afternoon.

Bellary, 16th May 1917.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, fourth A grade division, is granted privilege leave for two months from the date of issue.

Madras, 16th May 1917.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT ACCOUNTANTS.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTANTS.

Resignation and Appointment.—April and May 1917—

I. With effect from the 16th April 1917—

Mr. V. Naradaiah Mudaliyar, Assistant, 21st grade, having been deputed to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Belgaum.

Mr. A. Ramalinga Mudaliyar, Assistant, 16th grade, acting, to be Assistant, 21st grade, provisionally.

Mr. V. S. Narayana, Assistant, sixth grade, sub. pro tem, to be Assistant, sixth grade, provisionally.

Mr. V. S. Subba Ayyar, Assistant, seventh grade, sub. pro tem, to be Assistant, seventh grade, provisionally.

Sub. pro tem.

Mr. R. Mahalinga Ayyar, Assistant, sixth grade, temporary make, to be Assistant, sixth grade, sub. pro tem.

Mr. I. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Assistant, to be Assistant, seventh grade, sub. pro tem.

II. With effect from the 15th April 1917—

Mr. P. V. Vamamurthy Rao, Assistant, 21st grade, sub. pro tem, having been deputed to the office of the Field Controller, Poona.

Mr. K. K. Srinivas Rao, Assistant, sixth grade, sub. pro tem, to be Assistant, sixth grade, provisionally.
Mr. K. Rangaswami Appangar, Assistant, seventh grade, sub. pro tem, to be Assistant, seventh grade, provisionally.

Sub. pro tem.

Mr. T. Anaji Rao, Assistant, fifth grade, acting, to be Assistant, fifth grade, sub. pro tem.
Mr. C. Rangaswami Rao, Assistant, sixth grade, temporary rank, to be Assistant, sixth grade, sub. pro tem.
Mr. K. S. Venkatesh Appangar, temporary Assistant, as No. 20, to be Assistant, seventh grade, sub. pro tem.

Acting.

Mr. P. Ponnuswami Chettai, clerk as No. 23, who has passed the Public Works Entrance Test, to act as Assistant, seventh grade, as No. 20.

III. With effect from the 14th May 1917—

Mr. O. K. Subbala Swami, Assistant, sixth grade, having joined the office of the Field Controller, Poon, on the expiry of a leave without allowance.
Mr. M. B. Srinivasalingam Ayyar, Assistant, sixth grade, sub. pro tem, to be Assistant, sixth grade, provisionally.
Mr. L. K. Subbaram Ayyar, Assistant, seventh grade, sub. pro tem, to be Assistant, seventh grade, provisionally.

A. NEWMARCH,
Assistant-Secretary.

Madras, 17th May 1917.

INDUSTRY.

Leave.—The combined privileges leave and furlough for six months with effect from 1st May 1917 sanctioned in this office B. Lin. No. 28, dated 19th April 1917, to M.R. N. Subrahmanyam Ayyar is converted into combined privileges leave and leave as medical certificate under articles 226 and 227 of the Civil Service Regulations.

G. A. JENSEN,
Secretary of Industries.

Madras, 21st April 1917.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.R. N. Subrahmanyam Ayyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of Kuttalukottai subdivision, Trichinopoly district, privileges leave for six months from the 21st May 1917 with permission to prefer Sunday the 20th June to the leave under articles 226 and 227 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 19th May 1917.

MEDICAL.

Services of place.—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. S. Ramaswami Pillai, M.A. & C.M., from Local Field Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bangalore, as Civil Assistant Surgeon Mohammed Akbar Ali, M.A.

Civil Assistant Surgeon Mohammed Akbar Ali, M.A., as relief at Municipal Hospital, Bangalore, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Yanga-patan, as Civil Assistant Surgeon T. S. Ramaswami Pillai, M.A. & C.M., transferred.

Madras, 14th May 1917.

Extension of Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Donnanappa Nayudu, M.A. & C.M. is granted leave on medical certificate for six months in continuation of three months' privileges leave already granted to him from the 11th December 1916.

Services of place.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon R. C. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.A. & C.M., on return from sick leave, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Yanga-patan, as Civil Assistant Surgeon A. S. Vittal Rao proposed to be granted privileges leave from the 7th June 1917.

(By order)

G. A. F. HINGSTON, M.B.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 16th May 1917.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 4 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Crossed House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

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Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1902 (pages 19 reverse), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1902 (pages 2 reverse). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

5148. Wilson Co., Ltd. Improvements in and relating to the protection and repairing of steel and metal tanks, submerged masonry and other structures.
5150. J. E. Porter and H. F. Martin. Hydraulic method of drilling oil, water and other wells.
5155. A. Orzech. Improvements in coupling and draw-bar gear.
5161. A. Orzech. Improvements in coupler coupling and draw gear for railway vehicles and the like.
5169. P. H. Beaumont. A combination valve and two cylinders for lamps.
5169. E. S. Lettice. Coated paint.
5169. E. S. Beaumont. Centrifugal fan and cooling.
5151. Lagoon Petroleum Supply Co., Ltd. An improved tie in holder for holding documents.
5164. F. E. Reed & Co., Ltd. Improvements in controllers for the doors of railway wagons and the like.
5156. G. Orzech, E. Freeman and A. Gostis. Frictional apparatus working in closed cycle without parts in movement.
5164. H. L. Fitchard. Improved process and apparatus for separating fluids from heat plastic and other adhering films.
5165. American Rolling Mill Co. Improvements in castable columns.
5165. J. E. Grant and Morgan Christie Co., Ltd. Improvements in or connected with series brushes for dynamo-station machines.
5158. P. English. Improvements in or relating to mechanical systems.
5159. Ed. Kimmner, A. G. Improvements in valves.
5155. W. G. Eddies. Duplex combined ball and valve valves for railway vacuum brake cylinders.
5154. L. Bolardi and L. Tassinari. An improved motor plough.
5154. A. A. Bachmann. Improved method of and means for stopping receptacles for petrol and other volatile liquids.
5149. H. A. Rogers. Improvements in and relating to the permanent way of railways.
5153. E. J. Lane. Improvements in the construction of joints for wooden buildings and the like.
5155. G. F. Humphrey. Improvements in dehydrating or drying apparatus.
5155. Metropolitan Canning Wagon and Furniture Co., Ltd. and L. Chevalier. Improvements in and relating to wheels and in the construction of the same.
5161. Mischke Separation, Ltd. Improvements in or relating to the construction of axes.
5167. G. M. Remach. Improvements in and relating to tea and gunpowder stored.
5149. J. F. Whitmore. An improved desiccator and deodorizer.
5155. H. Shanks. Leveling forceps for surgical use.
5155. Metal Chemicals, Ltd. Process for periodically desorbing a material with a liquid and characterizing draining it therefrom.
5145. A. Liden. Improvements in metal sleepers for railroads.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Clerk.

Colony, 22nd May 1913.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

ROBERTS OF RABE STREET AND HERMAN ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Saturdays and Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

TREASURY NOTE.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of Act VI of 1905, that, on or about the 30th day of October 1913, the undesignated treasure was found by Subbanganathan and Sivasamy while they were digging, such for Nangai Chetti in the vicinity of Tenampallis, hamlet of Thakianpatti of Aranshi taluk :-

	Weight.	Value.
(1) Half of gold sarakshi *	Rs. 25
(2) Half of gold kama
(3) One gold shali
(4) Two gold ear rings
(5) Two gold ingots
	Total	45

* All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Friday the 30th June 1914 in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
28th December 1913.

E. D. ELWEN,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about three years ago one Yerra Subbanna of Chinnaveedu of Anaparthi taluk secured out gold some find in a place of short while sowing grain in the fields and failed to report the matter to the authorities, that she made a pair of earrings for her son through goldsmith. The goldsmith has some more coins for preparing a pair of bangles. The above find and the following articles made out of the gold found have been secured in the Anaparthi taluk-boundary:—

Date of the find.	Weight.	Approximate value.
		Rs. S. P.
(1) Bar of gold	6 4 8 and 4 grammes ..	5 8 0
(2) Bar of gold	6 12 0 and 4 grammes ..	12 8 0
Total ..		18 8 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Madras at his office in Madras on the 4th December 1917 in order that their claims may be required into and disposed of according to law.

Madras Collector's Office,
13th April 1917.

O. A. SOUTER,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on 15th August 1916, 1st September 1916 and subsequent dates treasure of the description and approximate value noted below was discovered and the goods in a warehouse are belonging to one Subbanna in the village of Lelpetam, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency:—

Description.	Number.	Value.
		Rs. S. P.
Gold rings	18	18 0 0
Gold rings	1	8 8 0
One-fourth rings	7	1 12 0
One-eighth rings	38	8 4 0
One-fourth silver pieces	8	0 2 3
One-fourth silver pieces	10	9 1 1
Five	1	9 1 0
Small gold coins	1	2 4 0
One, ornament	1	8 7 1
Small metal with wire	1	....
Small metal with wire	1	....
Small metal with wire	1	3 4 0
White metal wire	1	3 8 0
Metal lamp (bottom)	1	8 3 0
One half metal cup	1	0 8 0
Small metal	1	....
Iron pot	1	....
Iron half bowl (broken)	1	8 1 0
Small brass chamber	1	....
Total ..	86	25 18 1

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Madras on the 4th August 1917 in order to have the matter required into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
3rd April 1917.

N. RAMA RAO,
Sub-Collector on charge.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, when passing by the fence on the road of one Tachchana Ponnai, Kall, son of Marayana of Agasthampet village, Mayavaram taluk, found on 16th April 1916 the treasure of the following description from survey field No. 248-B (partial) of the village belonging to Ponnachala Chettyar, patta No. 5 of the village:—

Description.	Weight in troy pounds.	Value.
		Rs. S. P.
(1) One gold piece	1	0 4 0
(2) Twenty one gold pieces	5 1/2	15 4 0
(3) One silver	1/2	1 3 0
(4) One brass bangle	1 1/2	0 2 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 26th September 1917, in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
24th May 1917.

J. N. SUGGESS,
Collector.

TABLE showing the HOUSE and CHAMBER registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MARITIME PROVINCES containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Dominion Municipality for the week ending 15th April 1917.

HOUSE.										CHAMBER.										Total.		Total.	Total.				
Municipality.	Population according to last Census of 1911.	CLASS.					TOTAL HOUSES.					CLASS.					TOTAL CHAMBERS.										
		CLASS.					TOTAL HOUSES.					CLASS.					TOTAL CHAMBERS.										
		Chambers.	Hotels.	Public.	Private.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Chambers.	Hotels.	Public.	Private.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Chambers.	Hotels.	Public.	Private.			Other.			
Atlantic	104,180	3	92	8	45	53	37	..	80	1	38	91	39
Trinity	103,613	30	83	5	38	39	78	..	4	16	4	33	38	33
Deloit	78,617	3	45	10	3	28	28	85	4	37	11	19	28	33
Kamshewen	66,047	..	45	1	..	28	28	65	..	18	19	28	33
Bayport	60,761	..	48	3	..	25	28	41	1	28	9	15	24	39
Weymouth	58,558	..	34	21	24	51	..	37	4	18	25	41
Salmon	58,130	..	31	21	24	51	..	37	4	18	25	41
Colchester	54,571	..	35	21	24	49	1	26	5	18	25	41
Colchester	54,310	1	28	1	..	18	18	34	1	30	3	17	18	37
Conception	53,881	..	48	25	28	45	..	31	8	18	25	41
Yarmouth	50,744	..	38	11	..	21	17	41	1	24	3	18	25	41
Baymouth	48,617	..	38	1	..	20	25	38	2	30	8	18	25	41
Marquette	46,615	13	28	6	..	18	25	38	1	24	18	25	41
Colchester	45,987	..	34	5	..	21	24	37	2	9	18	25	41
Weymouth	45,568	3	38	6	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Colchester	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
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Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
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Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1	18	25	41
Yarmouth	45,313	1	41	4	..	21	24	37	..	30	1														

document showing Virgin Economic and Deaths to each infected place in the Madrid
vicinity for three weeks ending 1933 May 22/7.

[illegible]

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sutlej, Chamba

Submitted, 11th May 1987

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

WITH TICATION

Under the provisions of Part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and all other powers therein vesting and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court hereby makes the following addition to Rule 2 of Order XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:

1888.—
Add the following sentence to sub-rule 1 of rule 1 of order XLII:—
"The copy of the judgment shall be printed, say in every case in which the High Court has pronounced that the judgment shall be printed when a copy is applied for, for the purpose of appeal."

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
10th May 1947.

MIB AMIR-UD-DIN,
Royal Avarani Register, Original file.

ATTORNEYMENT OF COURT.

In modification of the Court's attachment, dated 27th February 1977, it is hereby notified that the District and Session Court, Trichopoly, will be closed for the usual sittings for two months from Monday, the 1st May, to Saturday, the 1st July, both days inclusive.

District Court, Trichinopoly,
2nd May 1817.

J. Q. HURM,
— *Deputy Editor*

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1812 of THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARACHI.

Yousang Kim, President of National Assembly	14	11	11	Follows
National Assembly and twenty six others	10	10	10	Continues

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and the petition stands posted to 17th July 1912.

Principal District Council's Clerk, Baginbun,
14th May 1957.

© VIRASWAMI REDDI,
Principal District Muzos

No. 2 of 1917 of the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KANARU.

Each Februaryish	..	..	..	..	..	Peterson
Each Marchish and eight others	..	..	..	..	..	Overton

Notice is hereby given under clause (3) of section 12 of Act 11 of 1907, that Kasch Seibermann, son of Seibach, Beckman and landholder of Jalkepsall, Ost. Prov. Pomm. has applied to the court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the sixth day of July 1917.

or by statute or the local Code.

District Munsif's Court, Karali,
26th May 1917.

S. SUBBA RAO PANTULU,
District Munsif

No. 4 as 1917 is the COAT OF THE DAUGHTER MURDER. MALLORY

* Motion is hereby shown that Thandapani Veludai of Moolanet, Nellore, has applied in this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands poised to 7th July 1917 for hearing.

District Mamid's Court, Nellore,
12th May 1912.

(No. 10 of 1810 in the file of the District Court, Thiruvallur)
of the Court of the District Revenue, Tiruvallur.

Sakthi Nayak and Narasimha Nayak of Oorathuram 11 22 Jambhavi

1. - Before a bulky claim, that members of the leadership are required to prove their debts as of 15 before the 15th day of July 1947, failing which final dividend will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Knoxville,
1943 May 1947.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING 10th MAY 1915.

[illegible]

* Includes 15,714. Corresponds to No. 1, 20, 190-4-4.

(The order of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Designer

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.

Percentage of Users to Launch/has previously on demand 18.47

Bank of Mexico, Mexico, 21st May 1917.

CURRENCY NOTE

The following currency note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to substantiate at once with the proper proof.

NOTE WISELY: *Don't Overinvest*

Register No.	Branches of coin	Value	Name of depositor,
7044 1915-16	78 1915 78 1915	\$ 100	P. A. Prasadachari & Co. v/s K. Marudai Chari, No. 115 Street, Madras.

Office of the Detention Officer of Paper Currency,
Fort St. George, 28th May 1917.

M. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Asst. Assistant-General in Charge
of Paper Currency Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts being arrears of wages due to coolies who worked on the construction of S B and D G type quarters at Agricultural College and Research Institute and Tricolpa's quarters, Forest College, Coimbatore, are outstanding to the agents of this office. If no claim is put forward within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government.

Contracting S B and D G type quarters at Agricultural College and Research Institute.

Room of cooly.	Palmer's name.	Amount due. Rs. A. P.	Room of cooly.	Palmer's name.	Amount due. Rs. A. P.
Woman ..	Marudachala Naya.	0 2 4	Boys' room ..	Krishna Kesar ..	0 5 0

Contracting quarters for the Principal, Forest College.

Vasana ..	Thimma Boyan ..	0 6 0	Kalukha ..	Arumuga Goundan ..	0 5 0
Marudachala ..	Marudachala ..	0 14 0	Boys' room ..	Bo ..	0 8 0
Marudachala ..	Marudachala ..	0 11 0	Boys' room ..	Maruga Boyan ..	0 10 0
Thimma ..	Karuppana ..	0 4 0	Kalukha ..	Maruga Goundan ..	0 5 0
Boys ..	Thimma Boyan ..	0 2 0	Thimma ..	Velum Kanna ..	0 2 8
Thimma ..	Karuppana ..	0 2 0	Marudachala ..	Marudachala ..	0 7 8
Thimma ..	Da ..	0 2 0	Thimma ..	Maruga Goundan ..	0 10 0
Channakatti ..	Maruga Goundan ..	0 11 0	Karuppana ..	Maruga Nalla ..	0 5 0
Thimma ..	Maruga Goundan ..	0 5 0			

Coimbatore, 4th May 1913.

V. RAO,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 10 deposited by one Karukhara Goundan of Velur for allowing a drainage trench in the left bank at Kottapalli through channel is outstanding in the accounts of this division and the amount will be credited to Government if not claimed within three calendar months from the date of this notification.

Chittipet, 6th May 1913.

G. R. CONNELL,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 5-0-10 is outstanding in the books of this office against the agent of R. Narayana, late road person of this department, and that the same will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from date of the first issue of this notification.

Kozhikode, 14th/15th May 1913.

D. W. DOLAN,
Executive Engineer, Kozhikode Division.

ABANDONED BOAT.

A boat is lying abandoned in the margin of the Coomra river on the southern bank to the west of Lee's bridge for the last six months. The owners are hereby given notice to remove it after paying all the dues to Government within a month, failing which it will be sold in public auction.

Madurai, 9th May 1913.

M. A. SRINIVASA AYYANAR,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

NOTICE.

Orders of Central Delta works will be re-opened on the 14th May 1917 instead of on the 15th.

Bombay, 14th May 1917.

H. K. DOONA,
Executive Engineer, Central India Works Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Principal Port Office, Madras,
15th May 1917.

F. G. SMITH,
for Principal Port Office.

Name of the factory.	Station and name of village in which it is situated.	Name of the factory in which it is situated.	Location.
Tidal Bark of the North factory.	No. 11, Tappin and No. 11, Tappin.	Forest.	North—This part of survey No. 1111 of the Tappin village is not included in the survey. East—No. 11, Tappin village is situated in the north of the Tappin village. South—Survey No. 1111 of the Tappin village is situated in the south of the Tappin village. West—Survey No. 1111 of the Tappin village is situated in the west of the Tappin village. East—Survey No. 1111 of the Tappin village is situated in the east of the Tappin village. West—Survey No. 1111 of the Tappin village is situated in the west of the Tappin village. East—Survey No. 1111 of the Tappin village is situated in the east of the Tappin village. West—Survey No. 1111 of the Tappin village is situated in the west of the Tappin village.

Board of Enquiry (Separate Enquiry),
Madras, 10th May 1917.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under clause (3) of section 4 of the Madras Enquiry and Enquiry Act, 1917, the Board of Enquiry hereby appoints the Special Enquiry Enquiry to be employed in connection with the various of enquiry and the survey of agricultural lands in the Madras and Tinnevely districts and in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district to be survey officers under the Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Board of Enquiry (Separate Enquiry),
Madras, 10th May 1917.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Chennai, this 7th day of May 1917.

Rank and name, 1818, Private William Standford Brown; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; date of enlistment, 15th August 1913; date of desertion or absence, 4th May 1917; place of desertion or absence, Baroda near Bhopal; marks, nil; under seven years' service.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Chennai, this 7th day of May 1917.

Rank and name, 4713, Private Joseph Brown; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, grey; date of enlistment, 15th October 1913; date of desertion or absence, 15th April 1917; place of desertion or absence, Baroda near Bhopal; marks, tattooed cross, legs and body, strongly built; "lancer's" appearance; under seven years' service.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Chennai, this 7th day of May 1917.

Rank and name, 3188, Private Frederick Fletcher; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet and 10 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, brown; date of enlistment, 15th January 1917; date of desertion or absence, 15th April 1917; place of desertion or absence, Baroda near Bhopal; marks, tattooed cross, legs and body, strongly built; "lancer's" appearance; under seven years' service.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Chennai, this 7th day of May 1917.

Rank and name, 3245, Private James Brown; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, blue; date of enlistment, 15th February 1917; date of desertion or absence, 4th May 1917; place of desertion or absence, Baroda near Bhopal; marks, tattooed cross, legs and body, strongly built; "lancer's" appearance; under seven years' service.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Chennai, this 7th day of May 1917.

Rank and name, 3746, Corporal Arthur Brown; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, brown, slightly grey; eyes, brown; date of enlistment, 15th November 1913; date of desertion or absence, 15th April 1917; place of desertion or absence, Baroda near Bhopal; marks, tattooed cross, legs and body, strongly built; "lancer's" appearance; under seven years' service.

A. G. L. DAVID, Esq., for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Baronet of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Second Dorsetshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Hongkong, this 15th day of May 1917.

Number, rank and name, 16488 Private Martin, P. M. 14 yrs. 21 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, brown; trade, labour; date of enlistment, 15th January 1916; place of enlistment, Fort St. George, Madras; date of desertion or absence, 15th May 1917; place of desertion or absence, Hongkong; marks, none with words "In memory of my mother" tattooed on front of right side of chest; no burlough; wears two pearl earrings.

Baronet of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Dorset, First Manchester Regiment, of Infantry, dated at Hongkong, this 15th day of May 1917.

Number, rank and name, 12071 Lance Corporal H. Brown; age, 20 years; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, white; hair, dark; date of enlistment, 15th January 1916; place of enlistment, Manchester; date of desertion or absence, 15th May 1917; place of desertion or absence, Hongkong; no pass under eight years' service.

E. A. MAYNOR, Major,
Commanding No. 1, Colonial Special Infantry Depot.

Baronet of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Battalion, the King's Regiment, of Infantry, dated at Fushan, this 15th day of May 1917.

Number, rank and name, 42406 Private E. Jones; age, 20 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, manual labourer; date of enlistment, November 12th, 1915; place of enlistment, London; parish and county in which born, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, 14th May 1917; place of desertion or absence, Fushan; marks, four right eyebrows, one right elbow, wounded in both arms; absent without leave; under five years.

H. G. CROSS, Captain,
Commanding (Wing) 1st Battalion, the King's Regiment.

Baronet of an absconder without leave from the 2nd Coy. 3rd Somerset Light Infantry, dated at Hongkong, this 15th day of May 1917.

Number, rank and name, 20173 Private J. Green; age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 2 inches; colour of complexion, white; hair, dark; eyes, dark; trade, grocer's assistant; date of enlistment, 15th November 1915; place of enlistment, Bath; parish and county in which born, Bath, Somerset, England; date of absence, 15th May 1917; place of absence, Hongkong; marks, on arm "Love for Joy"; on leg (below knee) a dagger; on one thigh a gun, on one thigh crossed flag; on wrist and hand; under three years' service.

I. W. FARWELL, Captain,
Det. 3rd Somerset Light Infantry, Hongkong.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDEY—TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES.

Notices is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, the 12th June 1917, by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, at his office, for the supply of articles mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises of the Institute:—

- (1) Required quantities of these articles should be supplied on about twelve on instalments.
- (2) The rate of each article tendered will be considered in the acceptance of the tender.
- (3) Tenders will be opened generally at 12 noon on Monday, the 12th June 1917, by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, at his office in the presence of three who may choose to attend.
- (4) Tenders should be superscribed in the manner indicated on the heading and on the covers should be written the words "Tenders for the supply of articles." Each tender must contain not only the rates but also the total value.
- (5) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes of Rs. 50 as earnest money. This deposit will be returned to successful tenders as early as possible and to the unsuccessful tenders as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.
- (6) No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing his earnest money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.
- (7) Successful tenders will be liable to forfeit their earnest money if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of doing being borne by the contractor executing it.

They should also furnish security in such or Government promissory notes in an amount not exceed-
ing the net loss which will be fixed in accordance with the amount and value of the articles allotted
to them by the Director of the Institute within one week from the date of acceptance of the tender
being made known to them.

(9) The supplies should begin from 1st July 1917 and be made for one year from that date.
(10) No alteration of such will be made in the estimates. Payment for the articles supplied will
be made in cash after receipt as per invoice.

(11) It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to tender for a larger or
smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached.

(12) The award need not be valid.
(13) The Director reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or any item in a tender
or a portion thereof without assigning any reason for so doing. The lowest tender need not neces-
sarily be accepted.

(14) In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per his
agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall furnish the security in Government.
The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from the
withdrawal or failure or by the Director having to purchase the articles specified in the contract
locally at higher prices than those contracted for.

(15) No article shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or
some responsible officer authorized by him in this behalf.

(16) Detailed forms of tenders may be had on application to the Manager at the Office of the
Institute.

SCHEDULE.

Description of articles.	Estimated expenditure for one year.
1. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
2. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
3. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
4. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
5. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
6. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
7. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
8. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
9. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
10. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
11. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
12. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
13. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
14. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
15. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
16. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
17. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
18. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
19. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
20. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
21. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
22. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
23. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
24. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
25. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
26. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
27. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
28. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
29. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
30. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
31. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
32. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
33. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
34. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
35. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
36. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
37. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
38. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
39. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
40. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
41. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
42. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
43. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
44. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
45. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
46. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
47. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
48. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
49. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
50. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
51. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
52. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
53. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
54. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
55. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
56. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
57. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
58. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
59. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
60. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
61. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
62. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
63. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
64. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
65. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
66. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
67. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
68. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
69. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
70. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
71. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
72. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
73. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
74. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
75. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
76. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
77. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
78. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
79. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
80. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
81. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
82. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
83. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
84. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
85. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
86. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
87. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
88. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
89. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
90. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
91. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
92. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
93. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
94. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
95. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
96. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
97. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
98. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
99. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100
100. Tea 1 lb., weight 1 lb., Assam, Poppel 1 lb., substituted, 1 lb.	Rs. 100

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Gandy, 20th April 1917.

P. M. GIBSON, M.A., M.D.,
Director.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CANTS AND BELIN

Tenders are invited from suit contractors for the supply of eight cants and eight belin at Rs. 50 per month for each cant and belin in the Government District Training School for Mohammedan Mohammedans, Mysore, Madras, for the ten working months of the year with effect from the 1st July 1917.

3. No advances will be given for the two long running months of the year, viz., summer and Rains.

4. A cash security of Rs. 100 should be deposited with the Headmaster of the school and an agreement entered into for one year by the contractor in the form prescribed by the department.

5. Applications for the cant contract should be sent to the Headmaster of the Government District Training School, Mysore, Madras, on or before the 10th June 1917.

C. M. LYNCH,

Madras, 10th May 1917

Inspector of Civil Schools, District Clerk,

SALE OF LAND AND GROWTH TOGETHER IN VETTANGUDI RESERVED FOREST, SHIVALLI TALUK, TANJORE DISTRICT, OF CUDDALORE RANGE, SOUTH ARCADE CUM TANJORE DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the forest land with growth as described in the schedule appended will be put up to public auction at the place and on the date noted in the appropriate column subject to the conditions set forth hereunder:-

(1) All existing rights and public enclosures in the area will be maintained.

(2) The sale is subject to the confirmation of the District Forest Officer, who reserves to himself the right to reject any bid without assigning reasons for same.

(3) Interested bidders must deposit for each block Rs. 100 as earnest money deposit before the sale begins and the deposits of all except the highest bidder will be returned at the close of the sale.

(4) Successful bidder will have to pay up the full amount of bid within a fortnight from the date of receipt of intimation of confirmation of sale. Failure to do so will result in the forfeiture of the deposit made and resale of the block at the risk of the approved bidder, who will be responsible for any loss accruing by such resale and which will be recovered from him as arrears of land revenue under Act II of 1901. He will, however, have no claim to any profit arising from such resale.

(5) After confirmation of sale in each of the several parts will be granted and had tax levied by the Revenue Department on per rates in force.

(6) After confirmation of sale, the successful bidder will have to make his own arrangements for the safety of the growing stock on the lands sold to him.

(7) Interested bidders are advised to inspect the blocks beforehand and satisfy themselves as to land and growth, etc. Subsequent complaints will not be admitted.

(8) Further particulars and maps showing the divisions of the reserved forests into blocks, admitted rights, etc., may be seen either at the District Forest Office or the Forest Range Office, Cuddalore.

(9) The areas of the blocks have been tentatively fixed and are subject to revision after survey and then the assessment on the fields are also liable to alteration in any general revision of land revenue of the district. The bids offered will be for the whole area of the block as now divided, be it more or less.

NOTE.—The reserve is about 7 miles from Shivalli Railway Station along a good road and is well suited for nurseries planting.

SUMMARY.

Vettangudi reserved forest	Area 5,018 acres
The area is divided into 32 blocks approximately, 25 acres to 30 acres each.	
Place of sale	Tanjore, 7 miles from Shivalli railway station along a good road.
Date	10th June 1917.

K. A. CHENGOFFAN,

Cuddalore, N.T., 9th May 1917.

District Forest Officer, South Arcot and Tanjore.

TENDERS FOR MAKING KALKI SUTS.

Tenders are invited for making kalki suts for nurseries and forest growth, the required cloth being supplied by the undersigned.

1. The breadth of the cloth is 70 inches.

2. Tenders should be accompanied by "Tenders for making suts" and should be forwarded to the District Forest Officer, Cuddalore, on or before 10th June 1917.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 paid either by the Treasury deposit receipt or in currency notes.

4. There is no restriction as to the locality where suts are to be made.

5. The amount to be tendered is only the tailoring, etc., charges. The cloth required for making suts in each of the different sizes as per specification appended should be stated.

6. Successful bidders should submit an agreement binding themselves to prepare and deliver the required number of suts within four weeks from the date of receipt of cloth, fitting which the cost of the cloth and the value of the goods will be recovered from them as arrears of land revenue.

4. The District Forest Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and the right to accept any or all of the tenders is reserved.

10. Intending tenderer may at any time during office hours obtain any further information at the District Tender Office, Chennai.

the District Court Office, Chicago.

Благодарю—Патриарх Николай

Forest growth

Front panel.
Coat.—A plain blouse with no collar, open at front for 4" from the neck, three small buttons to opening. A false lap behind button holes. Patch pockets on each breast with 2-sharp-top fastening down with a small button. Patch pockets on each side at waist. White points on left breast.
Skirt.—Knee-length, loose with waist cord ran through, buckle and strap for fastening below the knee.

Beak.—Kryzokhoma, lower with white oval spot through middle and upper for fastening.

Discussion

Front—Military pattern; basic loose fitting, with collar and cloth belt fastened at both ends. Side and breast pockets with straight and slanting slits; cloth belt on outside. Side and breast pockets with straight and slanting slits; cloth belt on outside. Side and breast pockets with straight and slanting slits; cloth belt on outside.

Stomach.—2 silver bones, same as for forest guards.

Dimensions of the river

Dist.	Sexes.			Sexes.	Sexes.		
	♂	♀	Imm.		♂	♀	Imm.
Length	81	82	27	Length	88	89	30
Arm	51	52	17	Forelimb	58	56	22
Chest	57	55	15	Head	19	17	10
Thigh	44	43	14				

D. L. SATHW,
District Forest Officer.

Chicago, and May 1987.

RESALE OF TANGUETU AND BELA PARKS

[illegible]

and the following days.

and District Councils referred to above.

Name of Estate.	Type of crops.			No. of crops.	Acre to be sold.	Area to be sold.
	Paddy Crops.					
Goldangi Estate	Crop 1
Kingampudi Estate	Crop 2
				Crop 3	..	150
				Crop 4	..	816
				Crop 5
				Crop 6
				Crop 7
				Crop 8
				Crop 9
				Crop 10
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F. A. STAYER

Cananda, 1st May 1897.

SALE OF STANDING GROWTH IN BEAVERFED FORESTS OF THE
SOUTH ARCOY DISTRICT.

[16] Large quantities of manure and lighting fuel supplied by the South Indian Railway.

(16) Large quantities of smoking and lighting fuel required by the vessel.

As such sale will be held of the right to clear, fell, and remove the sapling standing growth in the unincorporated mineral forests of the South Arvon District at the place and on the date set out in the appropriate columns.

Conditions of Sale.

1. No person shall bid without depositing Rs. 100 as earnest money for each reserved forest. The bid shall be in a lump sum for the whole area or such reserved forest as is more or less as is marked on maps.

2. The sale will be subject to the confirmation of the District Forest Officer who reserves the right to reject any bid.

3. The earnest deposits of the successful bidders will be forthwith returned. Those of the highest bidder will be retained and on confirmation of the sale will be credited towards the amount due. If the sale is not confirmed, the earnest money will be given ordered with order by the District Forest Officer for repayment by the treasury.

4. From the date of acceptance of receipt of order confirming the sale the lessee must make his own arrangements for the protection of the growth.

5. Maps showing the reserves for sale can be inspected at the respective Forest Range offices or District Forest Office, Calcutta N.T.

6. The successful bidders should within fifteen days from the date of receipt of order confirming the sale lodge an amount of the amount in the Forest Range Office as security deposit in the name of the District Forest Officer for the due fulfilment of the contract and also execute the usual agreement in the prescribed form. The balance amount should be paid in such instalments as may be fixed by the District Forest Officer within a year.

7. If security deposit is not deposited or agreement executed in time or if instalments are not paid on the due dates, payments may be suspended for such period as may be necessary and in addition the contract is liable to be cancelled and forfeited at the risk of the original purchaser and all moneys paid forfeited. The contractor will not be entitled to any extension of time to make up his land revenue under Act III of 1904. He will however have no share in any profit arising from such coupe.

8. Intending bidders are requested to inspect the areas beforehand. Government does not guarantee the correctness of the area of such reserved forest which is fully accurate. No refund can therefore be claimed if any variation is noticed in the area afterwards.

9. Proprietary areas must be closed within the year or per decade to enable the lands to be sold immediately.

10. Other conditions as usual.

Serial Number.	Name of reserved forest.	Area in acres.	Yield allowed for removal.	Distance from the nearest railway station or such local station.	Date and place of sale.	Remarks.
Calcutta Range						
1	Kangra G.P. 1st	3,348	24 years	10 miles from Howrah.	15th June 1917	At Calcutta.
2	Do. 12th	3,318	24 years	Do.	Do.	At Calcutta.
3	Amrit P.P. section from 1st to 12th	418	1 year	8 miles from Howrah.	15th June 1917	At Calcutta.
Teakbazar Range						
1	Oranah 1st & 2nd	1,748	8 years	4 miles from Teakbazar station.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
2	Teakbazar	448	1 year	Do.	Do.	At Teakbazar.
3	Oranah 3rd	448	1 year	Do.	Do.	At Teakbazar.
4	Oranah 4th	448	1 year	Do.	Do.	At Teakbazar.
5	Teak	1,748	8 years	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
6	Oranah 5th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
7	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
8	Oranah 6th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
9	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
10	Oranah 7th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
11	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
12	Oranah 8th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
13	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
14	Oranah 9th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
15	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
16	Oranah 10th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
17	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
18	Oranah 11th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
19	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
20	Oranah 12th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
21	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
22	Oranah 13th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
23	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
24	Oranah 14th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
25	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
26	Oranah 15th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
27	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
28	Oranah 16th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
29	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
30	Oranah 17th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
31	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
32	Oranah 18th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
33	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
34	Oranah 19th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
35	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
36	Oranah 20th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
37	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
38	Oranah 21st	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
39	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
40	Oranah 22nd	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
41	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
42	Oranah 23rd	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
43	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
44	Oranah 24th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
45	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
46	Oranah 25th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
47	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
48	Oranah 26th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
49	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
50	Oranah 27th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
51	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
52	Oranah 28th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
53	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
54	Oranah 29th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
55	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
56	Oranah 30th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
57	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
58	Oranah 31st	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
59	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
60	Oranah 32nd	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
61	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
62	Oranah 33rd	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
63	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
64	Oranah 34th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
65	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
66	Oranah 35th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
67	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
68	Oranah 36th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
69	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
70	Oranah 37th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
71	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
72	Oranah 38th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
73	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
74	Oranah 39th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
75	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
76	Oranah 40th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
77	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
78	Oranah 41st	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
79	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
80	Oranah 42nd	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
81	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
82	Oranah 43rd	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
83	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
84	Oranah 44th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
85	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
86	Oranah 45th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
87	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
88	Oranah 46th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
89	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
90	Oranah 47th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
91	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
92	Oranah 48th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
93	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
94	Oranah 49th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
95	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
96	Oranah 50th	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
97	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
98	Oranah 51st	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
99	Teak	448	1 year	10 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.
100	Oranah 52nd	448	1 year	2 miles from Teakbazar.	15th June 1917	At Teakbazar.

Calcutta, N.T., 15th May 1917.

12-0

E. A. CHAKRABARTY,
District Forest Officer, Teakbazar Range.

Name of sub-division.	Description of portion to be sold.	Period of lease.	Form of auction.	Date and time of auction and by whom.
North subdivisions in Chingleput taluk—cont.				
Do.	Cutting grass on banks and houses from 117 to 120.	One year.	Chingleput north taluk.	22nd July 1917.
Do.	Cutting grass from 119 to 120-4.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Palmyrah produce from 119 to 120-4.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. 119 to 120.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Palmyrah produce on Chingleput right bank from 122-4 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass made canal from 122 to 124.	1/2 year.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass made canal from 122 to 124-5.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass made canal from 122-5 to 124-5.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass made canal from 124-5 to 124-6.	Do.	Chingleput.	10th July 1917.
Do.	Representation of produce at Chinnasa from 124-6 to 119-6.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Palmyrah trees 124-2 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Coconut trees 124 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Palmyrah trees from 124 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Changle trees 124-2.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lease for the right of cutting grass on banks 124 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Palmyrah produce from 124 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass on banks and houses made canal from 124 to 124.	Do.	Chinnasa north taluk.	10th July 1917.
Do.	Right of cutting grass on banks and houses made canal from 124 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass on banks and houses made canal from 124 to 124-5.	Do.	Palani taluk.	10th July 1917.
Do.	Right of cutting grass on Palani right bank 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass on Manasa left bank 124.	Do.	Manasa north taluk.	17th July 1917.
Do.	Right of cutting grass on Chinnasa left bank 124.	Do.	Palani north taluk.	10th do.
Do.	Right of cutting grass on banks and houses made canal from 124 to 124.	Do.	Chingleput.	26th Sep. 1917.
Do.	Lease for the right of cutting grass on banks and houses 124 to 124.	Do.	Manasa taluk.	10th July 1917.
Do.	Representation of the produce of Chinnasa from 124 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Cutting grass from 124 to 124.	Do.	Chingleput.	10th July 1917.
Do.	Representation of produce from 124 to 124.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Cutting grass on banks and houses from 124 to 124.	Do.	Chingleput north taluk.	10th July 1917.
Do.	Cutting grass on banks and houses 124-5.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Representation of Chinnasa and Chingleput produce 124-5.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Grass and palmyrah produce from 124 to 124-5.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Cutting grass on banks and houses made canal from 124 to 124-5.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Cutting grass on banks and houses made canal from 124 to 124-5.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Madras, 16th May 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA ATTANGAR,
Revenue Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR CLEARING SILT IN MADURANTAKAM TALUK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 10th June 1917 for clearing silt in Silamathur spring channel in Madurantakam taluk.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 500, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. The law should be such as would secure superintended "Tender for the work", the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being selected by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.
9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer out of the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his tender money will be forfeited.
10. The work should not be sublet.
- 11a. Date of commencement of work is 1st July 1917.
- 11b. Date of completion of work—31st October 1918.
12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-4 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done:—

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for estimation.
200-000 cuds.	Terrace work clearing, consolidated all from the bed of the channel 1,000 yds. including an area land of 10 yards and 10 ft. of 2 yards.	
1,500 cu.	Excavating (including and other holes from the bed) and slope of 40 sq. ft. the channel including everything	

Madras, 12th May 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Clichyput Division.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES OF CACHOONA BARK.

Tenders are invited from registered planters or their agents for supplies of cachoona bark (stem or root) up to 800,000 lbs. during the financial year 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

No bark will be accepted from others except on conditions which will be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

No supply of bark more than 5,000 lbs. of bark will be accepted, unless the bark is from trees of Cachoona Leptocarpa.

Bark of trees of Cachoona Sericeoides will not be accepted, nor bark of species other than Cachoona Leptocarpa.

An indication of the amount of bark for sale, with species of the trees should be sent to the undersigned, at an early date, accompanied by a representative sample of bark of about 5 lb. Care should be taken to ensure that the sample sent for approval is a good representative of the bulk.

If the sample sent for approval is satisfactory, an intimation to that effect will be given, but no samples (except those for analysis) will be required for the delivery of the quantities may be made.

All consignments of bark must reach the factory by the 15th January 1918 (particular day, time of arrival and by such as wood, mud, or stone, etc.).

Tenders to their agents are invited to be presented when the assignment is required and when the samples (for analysis on which payment is based) are taken.

Payments will not be made until the tender is completed.

Bark containing 4 per cent to 5 per cent will receive 5 per cent extra.

Do. 4 per cent to 6 per cent will receive 7½ per cent extra.

Do. over 6 per cent will receive 10 per cent extra.

The price fixed by Government for the purchase of cachoona bark is 2½ annas per unit of cachoona sulphate.

A. WELDON,
Deputy Director of Agriculture-Cachona.

The Nilgiris, Ootacamund, 12th May 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT.

The Inspector of Salt, Alkali and Chemicals Department, Madras Circle, will sell by public auction at the Circle office, Veperly, on Monday the 4th June 1917, 96 1/2 cwt. a quantity of about 3,000 mounds of salt manufactured in the Experimental Plant at Veperly (white, solid and light salt) in lots as detailed below:—

One lot of about 280 mounds.	One lot of about 340 mounds.
Do. 680 "	Do. 420 "

8. Any further information can be had at the office of the undersigned or from the sale notice exhibited at the Circle office, Veperly, and at the Notice Board, Madras Salt Depot.

Office of the Inspy, Salt, Alkali and
Chem. Dept., Madras Circle,
Veperly, 14th May 1917.

M. K. SHEPARD,
Inspector.

NOTICE TO TANNERS.

With reference to the notice in Tannery issued by the Controller for Hides and Wool on the 10th April last, tanners in the Madras Presidency are hereby informed that the period for compliance at tanning of hides, put into tannery prior to the publication of that notice, has been extended to the 31st May.

Camp Madras, 18th May 1917.

A. C. McWATERS,
Controller for Hides and Wool.

AUCTION SALE OF BEANS.

The Tenderer of Madras will sell the following articles by public auction in the Madras Tank office at 1 p.m. on Monday the 18th May 1917.

1. The successful bidder will be required to pay the amount and take delivery of the articles immediately after the auction.

(1) Tiger skin—one.

(2) Chinese skin—elephant.

(3) Deer skin—elephant.

Madras Collector's Office,
18th May 1917.

M. ARISUD-DIN SAHIB,
Collector.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE PRESIDENCY, MADRAS.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period from July 1917 to 31st March 1918 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 24th June 1917:—

Description of articles.	Private requirements.
Shell lime and slaked lime	Dozins 8,500 each.
Cocoon shells	Dozins 50,000
River sand	Dozins 2,000
Bamboo brooms, large and small ..	100
Country bricks	5,000

General conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of building materials for the Presidency, Madras."

2. Tenderers should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Tenders must be for all articles.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure to do so a deposit of 5 per cent advanced with the tender will be forfeited and forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be altered.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract as for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be awarded and strictly enforced to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those tendered for.

14. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application at any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

15. Government preliminary orders lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be returned over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or amend the rates as per G.O. No. 1336, dated 1st March 1910, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Presidency, Madras,
24th May 1917.

G. W. DEANE,
Deputy Superintendent of Prisons.

RECOVERY OF WAREHOUSE.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1885, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the *commodore* and present the articles claimed within two days of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Magistrate, Port Trust, Madras.

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- ACT II of 1937 (INDIA INCOME TAX), ISSUED UP TO 30th APRIL 1937. Urdu. 2 s. 6 p. (1 s.)
- INDIA. 2 s. 6 p. (1 s.)
- CHANDRAVAHANA No. VII of 1936—GENERAL INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY FUNDING AMENDMENT. Urdu and Hindi. Each. 2 p. (1 s.)
- CHANDRAVAHANA No. VIII of 1936—INDIAN INCOME TAX. Urdu and Hindi. Each. 2 p. (1 s.)

VACANCIES.

Written applications in the prescribed form (copies of which can be had of the Forest Assistant of the Board, Madras) for admission to the Madras Provincial Forest Service carrying pay ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per annum. Applicants should be between the ages of 17 and 24, of good physique and sound standing, and of sound educational qualifications. Preference will be given to those candidates who are willing to pay the expenses of their training at Delhi Dur and who have a substantial knowledge of one or more branches of natural science. All applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land, Revenue (Forest), Madras, and should reach him by the 31st May 1917. For further particulars relating to the recruitment of the Provincial Forest Service—see section 24 of the Forest Department Code, Madras—pages 14-15.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forest),
Madras, 26th April 1917.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

Applications are invited for the post of a temporary Computer Taster on Rs. 20-1-0 in addition of extra compensation allowances for the Goldsart. Candidates division. Only persons who are qualified under the Public Service Regulations need apply. Preference will be given to those having experience in machine drawing. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st June 1917.

Dindigul, 26th April 1917.

H. R. DORA,
Senior Engineer, Goldsart Standards Division.

Applications are invited from candidates for employment in permanent and acting positions in the office of the Inspector General of Police, Madras. Candidates will be preferred.

Madras, 26th May 1917.

J. T. W. FILLON,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Advertisements are invited from graduates in Zoology for the post of Fish Farm Sub-Assistant which has lately become vacant in the office of the undersigned.

The work is chiefly of an outdoor nature and requires good physique. Hours of general attendance, which however should largely open total attendance, will be 6-8 to 11 a.m. and 2-3 to 4-30 p.m. with occasional night patrol.

Pay Rs. 40-4-0 (annual) with one year's probation. Headquarters for the present will be Veluram.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned with copies of testimonials if any not later than 15th June 1917. Candidates should be prepared to present themselves in person before the undersigned if required.

Paluvayy, Tuticorin,
15th May 1917.

J. ROXBELL,
Government Marine Biologist.

Advertisements are invited from graduates whose official language is Telugu for a Probationary Revenue Inspector's post in this district. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, etc., and apply with copies of testimonials.

Assistant Collector's Office,
15th May 1917.

T. J. TASEED,
Asst. Collector in charge.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 15th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 2nd April 1917.

V. KRISHNA MOHAN.

On or after the 15th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 15th April 1917.

P. S. SETHANATHA ATTAR.

On or after the 15th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd April 1917.

GRANDHI KRISHNA AITA.

On or after the 15th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 26th April 1917.

S. RANGA ACHARI.

- On or after the 26th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Mylapore, 26th April 1917.
K. NARASINGA SWAMI.
- On or after the 26th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat.
Madras, 26th April 1917.
M. SUNDARAM AYYAR.
- On or after the 26th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat.
Madras, 26th April 1917.
A. NARAYANASWAMY AYYAR.
- On or after the 26th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Madras, 26th May 1917.
E. C. A. ANANDALAYAN.
- On or after the 18th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Madras, 26th May 1917.
A. PADMANABHA MENON.
- On or after the 26th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Mylapore, 18th May 1917.
A. VENKAYACHALAN.
- On or after the 18th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Madras, 18th May 1917.
B. SARASWATHI AYYANAR.
- On or after the 26th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Mylapore, 18th May 1917.
C. VISWANATHAN.
- On or after the 26th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Triplicane, Madras, 18th May 1917.
C. K. VANDUYA SWAMI.
- On or after the 26th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Valid threat,
Madras, 18th May 1917.
K. KANAKA.

I, A. Elogappa, will henceforth be known as N. R. Abraham from this date,
Tombagoor, 26th April 1917.

A. LINGAPPA, Receiver.

ESTATE OF T. C. THOMAS PILLAY (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 17th April 1917 the estate of T. C. Thomas Pillay deceased, late of Madras, under a deed of transfer executed on the 22nd March 1917 under the provisions of section 22 of the Administration-General's Act, 1913, and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 13th July 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 17th May 1917.

C. E. COOKE,
Administrator-General of Madras.

ESTATE OF Mrs. CLARA DALY (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 26th May 1917 the estate of Mrs. Clara Daly deceased, late of Coimbatore, under a deed of transfer executed on the 22nd March 1917 under the provisions of section 22 of the Administration-General's Act, 1913, and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 13th July 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 18th May 1917.

C. E. COOKE,
Administrator-General of Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 21.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1917.

(PART II, 2 pages.)

TABLE OF RAINFALL
• RECORDED AT
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE MONTH OF
MARCH 1917.

Table of Kestrel recorded at Stations in the

Page No.	Section No.	Area	Country
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
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7	7	7	7
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Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

[MAY 22, 1947.]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Sitges on the

[illegible]

Haines Presidency for the month of March 1917—cont.

[illegible]

May 22, 1947.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the month of March 1917—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Marine	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Terrestrial	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Marine	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Terrestrial	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Station.	Rainfall.	Seasonal Totals.																								Monthly Totals.																								Daily Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Hague Presidency for the month of March, 1927—cont.

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JUNE 22, 1967.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

Table of Hare/fall recorded at Stations in the

Table of Economic Resources													
District	Sub-district	Economic Resources	Population										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	Patna	Male	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Female	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Male	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Female	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Male	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Female	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Male	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Female	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Metereological Office, Madras,
10th March 1951.

Racing Programme for the month of March 1917—cont.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

49

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 233

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1887.

[Price, 2 pice]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

DATE.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers.				Wet Bulb in Shade.	Wind.				General weather.		
		General Daily Range.		Observed Extremes.			Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.			
		Deg.	Fah.	Max.	Min.								
May.	Inches.												
1st, Mon.	30.235	82.6	77.2	89.3	64.2	109.6	45	S. by E.	112	..	SE	7-4	Partly clear.
15th Tues. ..	30.0	84.4	77.4	90.6	65.9	110.1	80	S. by E.	120	..	SE	6-8	Fair with passing clouds.
16th Wed.	30.0	85.1	78.7	91.6	66.6	110.9	74	S. E. by E.	160	..	SE	5-8	Overcast.
17th Thurs.	30.0	84.1	77.6	91.6	67.0	111.4	70	S. E.	110	..	SE	1-7	Fair.
18th Fri.	30.0	84.0	76.6	91.0	67.0	111.8	62	S. E.	110	..	SE	1-7	Fair.
19th Sat.	30.0	84.0	76.6	91.0	67.0	111.8	74	S. E.	110	..	SE	1-7	Fair with passing clouds.
20th Sun.	30.0	84.0	77.4	90.6	66.6	111.6	68	S. E. by E.	110	..	SE	1-7	Fair.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the number of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.55 inch, the average 4in for the same period being 3.75 inches.

Madras Observatory, 21st Mar 1887.

H. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.

TABLE 11.—Shipments showing the extent of utilization (Government and minor items) for the month of April 1917.

Statement of the Trade of the Port of New York, 1899.																				
District.	In the month.				By the month.				In the month in the previous year.				In the month in the previous year.				In the month in the previous year.			
	First ship.		Second ship.		Total.	First ship.		Second ship.		Total.	First ship.		Second ship.		Total.	First ship.		Second ship.		Total.
	Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.		Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.		Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.		Qty.	Wt.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Export—	200	440	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Cotton ..	3	10	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..
Transportation ..	84	2,120	14	560	98	94	2,120	14	560	108	84	2,120	14	560	108	84	2,120	14	560	108
Industrial ..	40	140	40	40	80	40	140	40	40	80	40	140	40	40	80	40	140	40	40	80
Rum ..	204	204	204	204	408	204	204	204	204	408	204	204	204	204	408	204	204	204	204	408
Sugar
Total ..	431	2,300	418	612	849	431	2,300	418	612	849	431	2,300	418	612	849	431	2,300	418	612	849
Import—
Cotton
Rum
Sugar
Transportation
Industrial
Total
Customs—
Rum
Sugar
Transportation
Industrial
Total
Government—
Cotton
Rum
Sugar
Transportation
Industrial
Total
Minor items—
Cotton
Rum
Sugar
Transportation
Industrial
Total
Grand Total ..	431	2,300	418	612	849	431	2,300	418	612	849	431	2,300	418	612	849	431	2,300	418	612	849

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains sold and the month of April 1912.

Group.	District.	PRICES IN TONSAL CURRENCY OF 10 TONS PER SETTER—					
		Rice, milled and.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average. ^a	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Ceylon ..	1. Ceylon ..	81	84	88	104	104	109
	2. Vagapattam ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	3. Kottawa ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	4. Kottawa ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	5. Kottawa ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
B. Borneo ..	6. Borneo ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	7. Borneo ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	8. Borneo ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	9. Borneo ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	10. Borneo ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
C. Sumatra ..	11. Sumatra ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	12. Sumatra ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	13. Sumatra ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	14. Sumatra ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	15. Sumatra ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
D. Java ..	16. Java ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	17. Java ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	18. Java ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	19. Java ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	20. Java ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
E. South ..	21. South ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	22. South ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	23. South ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	24. South ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	25. South ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
F. West Coast ..	26. West Coast ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	27. West Coast ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	28. West Coast ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	29. West Coast ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	30. West Coast ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
G. The Straits ..	31. The Straits ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	32. The Straits ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	33. The Straits ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	34. The Straits ..	81	88	97	108	108	112
	35. The Straits ..	81	88	97	108	108	112

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in all districts, rose in five and fell in four; ragi was stationary in four districts, rose in twelve and fell in seven; chalk was stationary in three districts, rose in five and fell in six; kumbu was stationary in four districts, rose in two and fell in four; salt was stationary in two districts, rose in seven and fell in sixteen.

^a Of the three previous months 1911-12. ^b Of the three previous months 1911-12. ^c Average of white and green chalk, ^d Includes blue chalk.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (R. S., Sec., L. K. & J. J.),
MADRAS, 28th May 1912.

T. VEJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.]

MADEAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1917.

[PART II.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
19TH MAY 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANTAM.

Water supply sufficient. Ricefields and Durum reservoirs 7½ feet and 47½ feet deep, respectively. Sowing of sugarcane and redgram and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and gingelly; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VINAYAPATAM.

Water supply generally sufficient. Sowing of groundnut commencing or concluding; of gingelly and kumbu, ragi and cotton commencing, proceeding or concluding; of jute and redgram concluding. Transplantation of sugarcane proceeding and of paddy concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, gingelly, sugarcane and paddy; cotton generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water supply sufficient except in one taluk and one division. Godavari 4½ feet above aniketh Pongthang; preparing seedbeds; sowing of gingelly, sowing of sugarcane and wheat proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton seed, gingelly, paddy, chilies, ragi, tobacco for 1 sugarcane season. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks. Fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle good, but independent northwest portion in one division. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water supply sufficient. Kistna 3½ feet below aniketh but discharge adequate. Standing crops fair. Harvested chilies, chilies, ragi and horsegram; cotton fair. Pasture bestowing crops in six taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water supply sufficient. Pongthang; preparing seedbeds. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture generally scanty. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but northwest portion in parts. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 3½ feet below aniketh but discharge adequate. Cane; closed except for garden crops. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cotton and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture scanty. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but northwest portion in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture scanty. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in a few tanks in three taluks. Ploughing, sowing and planting of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton, cotton, sugarcane and paddy; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle good, but sugarcane proceeds in few villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of land, ploughing, standing crops good. Paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. Sowing of cotton and transplantation of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good but sugarcane (not sowing) proceeds in few taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KUDAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in some. Ploughing, sowing of land and cotton and sowing and transplanting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KULAKUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. No flow of water over the taluks and sugarcane available but the supply at the two taluks and in the Kullakur concrete is adequate. Ploughing, sowing and planting of sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good but black quarter proceeds in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KUNHOLEY.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and sowing of paddy and transplantation of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KANDUR.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARROY.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks. Ploughing, sowing of land and sugarcane, transplantation of paddy and sugarcane, planting of sugarcane and sowing of paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CENTROR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, planting of sugarcane, sowing of cotton and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARROY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of six taluks. Ploughing, sowing and sowing of paddy; transplantation of paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and in parts of four others. Ploughing, sowing of land and sugarcane, sowing or transplantation of paddy, sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane; and sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane available. Condition of cattle generally good but sugarcane (not sowing) proceeds in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COMBETOLE.

[Report not received.]

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of lower taluk. No flow over the Great Anicut; but supply is otherwise adequate. Sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Height of water over the weir of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anicut nil. Standing crops generally fair, but rice required in parts of one taluk. Harvested tobacco; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but southern and northern small in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PODUNKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops withering in parts. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Paddy almost dried. Ploughing; sowing of wheat and transplantation of dry and wet crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and hemp; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MAKNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of hemp commencing in parts; and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair in parts. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair; wheat, sugarcane, cotton and sugarcane fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Perakkulam anicut, but discharge adequate. Ploughing; sowing of wheat and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested wheat and paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pasture nearly; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture nearly; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pasture nearly; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rice-growing small in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing; sowing; planting and weeding of main crops proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 19th May 1917.—Rainfall good Godavari, Guntur, Amritapur, Nellore and Chittoor; fair Ganjam, Kistna, Karnool, Rungtappa and Chittoor; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally except in parts of one taluk of one district where they require rain. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Godavari, Nellore, South Arcot, South Kanara, Decan except Karnool, Central except Coimbatore and South except Tinnevely; sufficient elsewhere. Pasture insufficient in seven districts and in parts of six others; fodder generally available. Prices steady.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(R.A. SON, L. RAO & ASS.),
MADRAS, 19th May 1917.

F. VIJAYABAGHAYA ACHARYA,

Secretary.

HAIRFALL AND FURGES OF THE STAPLE FOODGRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th MAY 1917.

Districts		Rainfall in inches				Furges in bushels per acre (10 years 1881-1910)										Grains		
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Wheat			Oats			Barley			Rye			
		Inch.	Average of 10 years	Inch.	Average of 10 years	Average for 10 years	Last week	This week	Average for 10 years	Last week	This week	Average for 10 years	Last week	This week	Average for 10 years	Last week	This week	
Central	Gadag	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vijayapur	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belgaum	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kannur	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goan	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daman	Karnal	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridkot	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meerut	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Delhi	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	Meerut	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridkot	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meerut	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Delhi	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
South	Meerut	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridkot	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meerut	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Delhi	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast	Meerut	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridkot	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meerut	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Delhi	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.0	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WENT BY GEORGE GASTON BUREAU

MAY 20, 1917.

HAIRFALL AND FURGES OF THE STAPLE FOODGRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th MAY 1917.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1917.

[PART, No. 2-2-3.]

Part III.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 41.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd day of April 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, EARL PEASELORD of Lyth, K.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Dadasaheb P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARIYAR Ayyangar, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MURAHAD AHMAD-UD-DIN HAJIM SAKIB Bahadur, Khair Bahadur, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. BARNESMAN, L.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.M.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BURGESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CRAIG, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. N. COOMARAY.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELIAS, R.E., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Dadasaheb P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARIYAR Ayyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SIVAYASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

(Mr. Rameshji Acharyar.)

[2nd April 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TENDONER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. SETHANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GIRD.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
 The Hon'ble Dwaru Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR AVANGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATHI SWAMY.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR AVANGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KANHA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias METTUPPAMALINGA SETUPATI AVANGAL, Raj of HEMMAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAYANAN KAVIARAPPA MUPPI NAYAR.
 The Hon'ble YAGAN RAO SANKAR BHADUR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE FRANK.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HOSCHINGHAM.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
 The Hon'ble Sir GERTLAN MUHAMMAD ALI SANKAR BHADUR, Khos Bahadur, K.E.R., Agent of Prince of Arab.
 The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN ARLEN, D.D.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ASHMANAI CHRISTIAN AVANGAL.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SKEELS, K.C.I.F.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SETHANARAYANAMURTI NATURU GIRD.
 The Hon'ble Sri SUREA CHANDRA SUREA DUD, Zamindar of Sarungudi.
 The Hon'ble Raj, HAJA SAI RAJU VENKATA KUMARA KESHERA RAMBA Rao Bahadur, of Bobbili.

NEW MEMBERS

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath of affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Hon'ble Dwaru Bahadur RUDHIMATHA RAO RAMACHANDRA RAO AVANGAL.

The Hon'ble MURAHMAN AHMAD-DIN, HUSAIN SANKAR Bahadur, Khos Bahadur, C.I.E., L.S.O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the standing rules for the asking of questions in the Council:—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, notify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to allow the Hon'ble Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal question to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMESHJI ACHARYAR.

1 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) how many appointments were made within the last five years to the grade of Assistant Inspectors included in the Provincial Educational Service from the Subordinate Collegiate branch, and by direct recruitment; and

(b) whether qualified officers were not available from among the grade of Sub-Assistant Inspectors in those cases?

[Two Areas 1917.]

(*Mr. Hanumanth Maharaj.*)

- 1 A.—During the last five years three officers of the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate branch, were appointed to posts of Assistant Inspectors included in the Provincial Educational Service. The number of such posts filled by direct recruitment was also three. In making these appointments due consideration was given to the qualifications of Sub-Assistant Inspectors then in the service.
- 2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is under contemplation to regrade Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools?
- 2 A.—The question is under consideration.
- 3 Q.—Will the Government consider the advisability of confining future promotions to the grade of Assistant Inspectors to Sub-Assistant Inspectors?
- 3 A.—The Government are unable to entertain the Honourable Member's suggestion.
- 4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, when an acting vacancy occurs in the Provincial Educational Service, acting promotions are made from and above ninth grade and the vacancy in that grade remains unfilled?
- 4 A.—Acting promotions from grade to grade are not admissible in the case of members of the Provincial Educational Service.
- 5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of appointments in the various departments created in the last five years and carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and upwards a month, with the names of the present incumbents?
- 5 A.—The statement * is laid on the table.
- 6 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Indian Medical Service officers on duty in the City of Madras with their duties, salaries and allowances separately for each officer, first before the war and secondly from 1st January 1917?
- 6 A.—The statement † asked for by the Honourable Member is placed on the table.
- 7 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the time-table showing the course of lectures delivered for one year in the Medical College, Madras, particularly in the subjects of medical jurisprudence, medicine and surgery?
- 7 A.—The time-table‡ showing the courses of lectures delivered in the Medical College, Madras, are laid on the table.
- 8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
 - (a) whether any and what conditions are attached to the office of Chemical Examiner to Government and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Madras; whether the office has been regarded as requiring the full and undivided attention of the officer; and whether the incumbent of the office has also been prohibited from private practice;
 - (b) whether the duties of Principal and of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence have been added to the duties of the Chemical Examiner; and
 - (c) whether he has been paid additional remuneration, and on what scale?
- 8 A.—(a) The post of Chemical Examiner to Government with which is combined that of Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College is ordinarily a full time appointment and the holder is debarred from private medical practice. No other special conditions are attached to the appointment.

Regarding of
Educational
Department
of Madras

Incumbent
Inspector of
Schools in the
Provincial
Educational
Service.

Acting
assistant
inspector
in the
Provincial
Educational
Service.

Appointments
in the
various
departments
created in the
last five years.

Indian Medical
Service officers
on duty in the
City of Madras.

Time-table of
the course of
lectures in the
Medical
College.

Additional
duties
attached to
the office of
Chemical
Examiner to
Government.

* File Appendix I on page 116-117 cols.

† File Appendix II on page 118-119 cols.

‡ File Appendix III on page 120-121 cols.

(Mr. Kanabha Acharya; Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib; [2ND APRIL 1917.
Mr. Ramachandra Rao])

- (b) Owing to the war and the consequent recall of I.M.S. officers to military duty, the Chemical Examiner is now performing the duty of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, in addition to his own work. He was also for a time Principal of the College.
- (c) The Chemical Examiner draws an extra allowance of Rs. 200 per month for the additional work imposed on him as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and he also drew a staff allowance of Rs. 150 a month while doing the duties of Principal.

Assistant
Surgeon-General
in the
Personnel
Department
in the
General
Office.

- 9 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether the office of Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has been regarded as requiring the full and undivided attention of an officer and whether the incumbent has also been prohibited from private practice;
(b) whether the Personal Assistant has been permitted to take up private practice;
(c) whether the same officer has further been required to perform in addition the duties of Superintendent of Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, Professor of Midwifery at the Madras Medical College, or a Physician or Surgeon in the General Hospital; and
(d) whether he has been paid additional remuneration, and on what scale?

9 A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) In consequence of the recall to military duty of large numbers of I.M.S. officers, it has been necessary both to entrust to one officer the duties of more than one office and, for the convenience of the public, to permit the officer for the time being doing the duty of Personal Assistant also to take private practice. The scale of extra remuneration which has been granted has ranged from Rs. 375 to Rs. 450 per annum.

General
Superintendent
of the
Trichinopoly
road
works
and
other
public
works.

- 10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the rate-payers of the Trichinopoly town asking for the provision of additional street tugs, and whether any orders have been passed thereon?

10 A.—Yes. The Government have called for a report from the Municipal Council.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Assistant
Surgeon-General
in the
Personnel
Department
in the
General
Office.

- 11 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the office of the senior assistant surgeon at the General Hospital, Madras, is for some time past being held by a non-gazetted officer of the rank of a civil apothecary, while the remaining other officers of junior assistant surgeons are all held by gazetted officers of the rank of civil assistant surgeons?
(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of removing the anomaly of putting a non-gazetted subordinate over the heads of gazetted officers?

11 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Civil apothecaries are entitled to hold all appointments open to civil assistant surgeons and the selection to the office of senior assistant surgeon in the General Hospital is made on the ground of personal fitness.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Superintendent
of the
Trichinopoly
road
works
and
other
public
works.

- 12 Q.—With reference to my question No. 44 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 21st November last and the answer given thereto, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the information promised in regard to the formation of informal panchayats?

12 A.—A statement* is laid on the table.

2nd APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Gillman;
Mr. Richmond*)

13 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) the number of each of the daily newspapers (English and vernacular)
now being subscribed to by the Government in the current year;
(b) whether any of the said papers so subscribed are being supplied to district
officers and, if so, to whom and how many of each;
(c) the total approximate annual cost incurred by the Government under this
head?

Statement of
newspapers
subscribed for
by Govern-
ment.

(2) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement of the
newspapers, journals and periodicals for which the Director of Public Instruction
and other heads of departments have subscribed in the current year and the approxi-
mate expenditure under this head?

13 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question
No. 16.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“With reference
to my question No. 13 asking for particulars of newspapers subscribed for by Govern-
ment, I am referred to the answer given to question No. 56 where they say:
‘The Government are unable to give any further information on the subject.’ May
I ask why they are unable to give the information when they have the necessary
facilities to give it. It cannot be a physical impossibility to give the information.”

His Excellency the President:—“I think we had better wait till we come to
question No. 58.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“My question is
No. 18.”

His Excellency the President:—“There were very many questions on the
subject and we had to group them.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I cannot put my
question then.”

His Excellency the President:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will answer it
now. If the Council will turn to question No. 56, they will see the
answer.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—“The Honorable Member may take it
that the Government are not prepared to furnish any more information
than what they have given; but at the same time he may rest assured
that there is no mystery in the matter and there is no paper that is
being subsidised. No paper is being specially favoured and as regard to
the number of copies of papers subscribed for we are only taking such
number of copies of papers as is required and considered necessary for
official purposes.”

14 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the orders and
instructions of the Government in regard to the localisation of irremovable wet lands
in the Kotas Enters Dehs?

Localisation of
irremovable wet
lands in the
Kotas Enters
Dehs.

14 A.—G.O. No. 129, Revenue, dated 21st January 1916, has already been
placed on the Editor's Table. The Government are not prepared to
publish the departmental instructions issued to the staff.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

15 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have examined
the question regarding the alteration of the date for holding the European High
School examination as promised in reply to the question No. 353 (32), dated 2nd
April 1914?

The European
High School
examination.

15 A.—The question of altering the date for holding the European High School
examination will be examined after certain questions bearing on
examination dates and arrangement of term in European schools
which are still outstanding have been settled.

(Mr. Richmond.)

[2ND APRIL 1917.]

Abolition of
the school
year for
European
schools.

16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any good grounds for holding the European High School examination in the month of December when successful students cannot pursue their studies for the Intermediate examination for a period of several months after passing the examination?

(b) whether there are any objections to altering the school year for European schools to bring it in line with the University terms?

16 A.—(a) The European High School examination is held in December, because that is the last month of the European school year.

(b) There are objections which will be examined in connection with the question of examination dates.

Improvement
of Government
schools.

17 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any action has been taken for the improvement of European education as a result of the report of the Sinda Conference?

17 A.—Action on the report as a whole has not yet been taken, but effect has been given to individual resolutions by expenditure on the following objects:—

(1) Improving the pay and prospects of the teaching staffs by enhancing the fixed grants to schools.

(2) Increasing the number of poor children under instruction by compensating managers of schools for the remission of school-fee of deserving pupils and for the supply of books and slates to poor pupils, and by making additional payments in the shape of boarding grants on behalf of orphans and the poorer classes, of European pupils living in out of the way places.

(3) Helping poor pupils who have shown intelligence to continue their studies by the institution of 22 additional scholarships.

(4) In the city of Madras, payment of enhanced rate of boarding grants and grants for free meals and clothing to poor pupils.

(5) The establishment of physical and manual training and domestic science classes for European schools, and

(6) Payment of grants in 1913-14 for equipment in Madras schools free of contribution by the managers, and payment in 1914-15 of an enhanced rate of building grants.

Deductions
allowed in
levying tax on
houses from
tenants.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is true, under executive instructions, sums spent for Corporation taxes, god-rests, insurance, repairs, etc., are refused deduction in assessing income-tax in the cases of houses occupied by the owners themselves and their relations, restricted to five-sixths of the gross annual rent allowed by the Act?

(b) whether, as the Corporation tax is over one-sixth of the rent, there are any reasons for thus levying the tax from owners who live in their own houses instead of in houses rented from others?

(c) whether it was the intention of Government when deductions for taxes, repairs, etc., were authorized to put all house property on the same footing for purposes of taxation?

(d) whether it is a fact that the statutory valuation of five-sixths was intended merely as a concession to those dwelling in their own houses?

18 A.—The attention of the Honorable Member is invited to section 24 (1) of the Income-tax Act, II of 1886, which lays down, in the case of a building occupied by its owner, that the assessable income should be taken to be five-sixths of the gross annual rent at which it may reasonably be expected to let. The Government are advised that no further deduction is allowable.

2nd April 1917.]

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to supply to the non-official members of this Council copies of the official reports on the working of the first box system in the Bombay Presidency?

Supply of reports on the working of the first box system in Bombay to non-official members.

19 A.—The Government regret that they are unable to do so.

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inform whether, and if so what, proposals have been received from the High Court regarding the improvement of the process-service establishment and take necessary steps for the improvement of the same without delay?

Improvement of process-service establishment.

20 A.—The Government are unable to publish the proposals that have been received from the High Court on the subject. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

21 Q.—After the transfer of the Pumping and Boring Department will the Government be pleased to state the particular kinds of work conducted by the Department of Industries, the staff of officers employed and their qualifications in the particular branches of work entrusted to them?

Kinds of work undertaken by the Department of Industries.

21 A.—Pumping and boring operations were transferred from the Department of Industries to that of Agriculture on the 1st August 1916. Information regarding the work of the Department of Industries subsequent to that date will be given in the administrative report of that department for 1916-17, when it comes to be issued. A list of the present staff of the department and the qualifications of its members is placed on the table.

22 Q.—(a) What are the results of the experiments conducted on the hydraulic oil mill for which a sum of about Rs. 70,000 (seventy thousand) has been budgeted for in 1915-16 and 1916-17?

Transfer of the hydraulic oil mill at Madras to another place.

(b) If no experiments were hitherto conducted will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of transferring its location to some other convenient centre than Madras where experiments in crushing cotton and other oil-seeds can be carried on?

22 A.—No experiments have been made with the hydraulic oil mill as only parts of the plant ordered from England have been received. As there is no prospect of the balance of the plant being delivered in the near future, the Government have recently issued orders approving the sale of the parts already received.

23 Q.—(a) In view of the fact that a sum of Rs. 55,000 has been budgeted for 1917-18 for experiments in lime brick making, will Government be pleased to place on the table the results of the experiments so far conducted in that direction?

Experiments in lime brick making.

(b) What is the purpose and object for which the manufacture of lime brick has been taken up and provided for?

(c) Is case the lime bricks are found stronger and more durable than the Public Works Department work bricks, has the Government ascertained from expert Civil Engineers why such lime bricks are stronger and cheaper than the granite stones which can be had plentifully in this Presidency?

23 A.—(a) & (c) The experiments have not been completed and reported upon finally and the Government consider it premature to publish any results.

(b) The experiments were undertaken with a view to producing a sound brick where sand is plentiful but where good brick-clay and granite stone are not available except at a prohibitive cost.

24 Q.—In the light of the evidence before the Industrial Commission published in the newspapers, will the Government be pleased to state the particular branch of work on which Dr. Marston, the Dyeing Expert, is engaged at present and will be engaged in the future?

Programme of work to the Dyeing Expert.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.) [22d April 1917.]

- 24 A.—Pending the completion of new buildings for the Madras Technical Institute and the opening of dywng classes in that Institute, Mr. Moeslen's services are being utilised in the supervision of some of the important experiments undertaken by the Department of Industries, and he is assisting the Director generally.

Working open
the machine of
the Government
Western India
the 1915.
Map

25 Q.—In view of the revised list of the closure of the canals which was published in the end of December last and in view of affording an opportunity to the ryots for the cultivation of dulse paddy whose lands have been submerged by heavy rains during 1916, will Government be pleased to instruct the Irrigation Department to keep the canals of the Godavari Western delta open without being closed till the 15th of May instead of from the 1st May as has been notified?

26 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Statement of
particulars
submitted for
by Government
month.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give the names of the periodicals for the subscriptions of which an amount of Rs 35,000 has been provided for in the budget estimate for 1917-18?

26 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 56.

Qualifications
of District
Board and
Assistant
Engineers.

27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the qualifications and the Engineering degrees which the several District Board Engineers and the Assistant Engineers, employed in the Local Board department in the various districts of this Presidency, possess?

27 A.—A statement * showing the qualifications of District Board Engineers is placed on the table. The Government have not got complete information in regard to Assistant Engineers as only those on a maximum salary of Rs 250 and upwards are appointed by Government, the others being appointed by the Presidents of District Boards.

The Hon'ble Sra. Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

Control of the
the local police
in the District
district.

28 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware of the breach of the peace and murders that were recently committed at Keshavaipatti in the Ramnad district, in broad daylight, by a criminal gang with one Sivalingam, an escaped convict, as their ring-leader?

(b) Referring to Government's answer to consider my proposal for keeping criminal tribes in the Ramnad district under effective police surveillance, as embodied in clause (e) of question No. 111 put by me in the meeting of the Council on the 21st November 1916, will the Government be now, pleased to state the result of their consideration of my proposal above referred to?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to expedite their consideration of the above proposal and provide an addition to the existing police force in the Ramnad district, if that is necessary to carry out my proposal?

28 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The matter is under reference to the Inspector-General of Police.

Issue of
the order
under the
the 1915.
the 1915.
the 1915.

29 Q.—(a) Is it a fact when time-expired licences were presented for renewal by licensees possessing fire-arms in the Ramnad district, the District Magistrate disallowed some of them?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many such licences were disallowed and on what grounds?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to advise the District Magistrate of Ramnad, not to cancel existing licences for keeping fire-arms without proof of the licensees showing them, and to grant fresh licences to bona-fide applicants for such?

29 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government do not think it necessary to limit the discretion vested in the District Magistrate of Ramnad in the matter of granting or renewing licences.

[22d APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Anandaji Chettiger : Mr. Venkataswami Raja ;
the Raja of Edavetty.*)

30 Q.—(a) How the attention of Government been drawn to the general depression in the trade of indigo produced in this Presidency?

Provisional
of indigo trade
in the
Presidency.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take all possible steps to improve the prospects of the trade in the locally produced dye-stuff and encourage its further cultivation and on a larger scale?

30 A.—(a) There has been no such depression. On the other hand the industry has greatly developed on account of war conditions.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkataswami Raja.

31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of money spent under Education—Inspection, during each of the last ten years?

Expenditure
under
Education—
Inspection
during the last
ten years.

31 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to general table No. (2) appended to the annual reports on Public Instruction.

32 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals to increase or decrease the inspecting agency and, if so, to what extent and in what directions?

Proposals to
increase or
decrease the
inspecting
agency.

32 A.—The question of the general reorganization of the inspecting agency is being held in abeyance pending its consideration in the light of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. In the meanwhile the Director of Public Instruction has proposed certain temporary additions to the cadre of the subordinate inspecting agency to meet pressing requirements. These are under consideration.

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of reducing the expenditures under inspection and utilize the sum thus saved for the expansion of education?

Expansion of
education by
reducing
expenditure
under
inspection.

33 A.—The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

34 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) how many borings have been made by the Pumping and Boring department in the Vengalpet District for private parties;
(b) what amount did it cost the Government and the parties respectively; and
(c) what was the result, either successful or otherwise, of various boring operations in that district?

Work of
boring opera-
tions in the
Vengalpet
District.

34 A.—The Government have no information.

**The Hon'ble B. Raja Rajaswami Setupati also Bhutaramalinga Setupati
Avargal, Raja of Renmed.**

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many itinerating dispensaries are working in this Presidency at present, and how many more are proposed to be started in the current year?

Itinerating
dispensaries in
the Presidency.

35 A.—Five itinerating dispensaries in charge of sub-assistant surgeons are now working in the districts of Gajlen, Vengalpetam, Guduvay, Kurnool and Chittoor.

The Government have under consideration a proposal to open three additional dispensaries in charge of selected civil assistant surgeons—one in Nellore and Chingayot districts, one in Guduvay and the third in Bellary. One half of the initial and the recurring charges on this account will be met from provincial funds and the other half from the funds of the local bodies concerned. The district boards concerned have been asked to report their views on this proposal.

[2nd April 1917.]

(The Right of Passage, Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar.)

Quota emigration to Ceylon from Southern India and the balance of India Act.

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state to what extent the quota emigration to Ceylon from Southern India is affected by the recent order of the Government of India prohibiting emigration under the Defence of India Act?

36 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to a Press Communication, dated the 12th March 1917, issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of the prohibition of emigration of Indian labour to places outside British India. Beyond what is stated therein the Government are unable to say at present to what extent emigration of South Indian labour to Ceylon will be affected.

Exemption of persons of Indian origin from the provisions of the Local Fund Code.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why, when a Government official who is an Estate Collector is appointed a member of a local board, his travelling allowance is not regulated by article 223 of the Local Fund Code?

37 A.—The Government see no reason to extend to Estate Collectors the ruling contained in article 223 of the Local Fund Code.

Management of the Kalyanadri temple and its villages in the Bangalore district.

38 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether the lease of the Kalyanadri temple in the Bangalore district, is applying for the permanent trusteeship of the temple and its villages, suggested that the same should be secured to him by launching a friendly scheme suit;

(ii) whether they have passed any orders thereon; and

(iii) whether they will be pleased to place both the application and the order on the table?

(b) When the present lease of the village is about to expire, will the Government kindly order the retention of the management of the temple and its villages under the Estate Collector or, if necessary, to publicly auction the lease of the villages for a definite period?

38 A.—The Government have received an application and have no information on the matter and do not consider it necessary to take any action.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddyar.

Reclassification of the irrigation area of the Alliyashed canal system.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report called for by the Board from the Collector of North Arcot, referred to in G.O. No. 2334, Revenue, dated 12th October 1916, regarding the reclassification of the irrigation sources of the Alliyashed canal system, has been received by Government; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table?

39 A.—The Government have not yet received the report.

Division and Subdivision of the village panchayats in the North Arcot district.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing how many union panchayats and informal village panchayats were established in the year 1916 in North Arcot district together with the villages, talukwar, where they have been established?

40 A.—In 1916 one union was established in the district of Kallakur in the Palar taluk and preliminary steps were taken for the constitution of unions in the following places:—

Name of village.					Taluk.
Alangayam	..	..	..	..	Perungudi.
Vellurambadi	..	..	..	..	Thiruvananthi.
Chengam	..	..	..	..	Do.
Talukwar	..	..	..	..	Ashwamed.

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 13 which gives a list of informal panchayats constituted up to date.

Water supply scheme for the village of Vellurambadi, from the Palar.

41 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the present water supply from the Otteri tank for the town of Vellurambadi is being found inadequate for the growing needs of the town; and if so, have any proposals for an increase in the supply from that tank been laid before Government for consideration?

(b) Before passing orders on such proposals will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of a scheme to get an additional supply of water for the town from the Palar?

17th April 1917.] (Mr. Subbaraya Reddy.)

41 A.—(a) The Government have received complaints that the present water supply of the Vellore town is not sufficient for its needs. Proposals for improving the supply are under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer.

(b) A scheme for the supply of water to Vellore from the Palar was investigated some years ago and had to be abandoned because of the excessive cost.

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they are willing to open and maintain a weaving school in the Walajpet municipality?

42 A.—The Government are unable to hold out any hope that a weaving school will be opened at Walajpet in the near future.

43 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 44, asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 6th February 1917, regarding the wet measurements in certain taluks of the new North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to furnish the figures if they have been received?

43 A.—The Government have not yet received the figures.

44 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 65, asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 6th February 1917, regarding the reclassification of the Anapattur tank, Cheyyar, North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report called for by them if it has been received?

44 A.—The Government have not yet received the report.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why G.O. No. 885, dated 7th April 1916, dealing with the reclassification of irrigation sources under the Cheyyar sicut system in North Arcot district was withheld from the Editor's Table and why copies thereof or extracts therefrom were denied to the ryots concerned?

45 A.—The Government are not prepared to give their reasons for the course adopted.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of the irrigation sources under the Cheyyar sicut system which were raised in class in April last, the number of appeals preferred and the number of sources in which the classification were altered with reference to the appeals?

46 A.—The Government await a report from the Board of Revenue on the appeals preferred against the reclassification. The statement asked for will be laid on the table if the Honorable Member will repeat his question at a future meeting.

47 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 41 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 6th February 1917, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report called for by them, if it has been received, regarding the various particulars concerning sugarcane cultivation, etc., in South Arcot in respect of which intervention was called for at that meeting?

47 A.—The report of the Director of Agriculture is laid on the table.

48 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 63 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 6th February 1917, will the Government be pleased to furnish complete information, if it has been received, regarding the particulars asked for concerning the irrigation tank of Pakkai, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, and the supply channel?

48 A.—Complete information on the subject is still awaited from the Superintending Engineer.

A weaving school in the Walajpet municipality.

Wet measurements in certain taluks of the new North Arcot district.

Reclassification of the Anapattur tank, Cheyyar, North Arcot district.

Withholding of the order on the reclassification of irrigation sources under the Cheyyar sicut system.

Details particulars in connection with the reclassification of sources under the Cheyyar sicut system.

Sugarcane cultivation, etc., in South Arcot.

Condition of the irrigation tank of Pakkai, South Arcot.

(Mr. Ahmad Tazul Karakayser; the Raja of Bobbili.) [2ND APRIL 1917.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tazul Karakayser.

A riot between
Muhamedans
and Hindus
at Kadiri,
Anantapur
district.

49 Q.—(c) Are Government aware that a riot took place between Muhamedans and Hindus on 9th November 1916 at Kadiri, Anantapur district, in connection with a Hindu procession with music in front of mosques?

(d) Will Government be pleased to call for reports from the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police giving full details of the riot, and place them on the table?

49 A.—(c) Yes.

(d) An extract from the administration report of the District Superintendent of Police, Anantapur, for 1916 is laid on the table. The Government consider it unnecessary to call for a further report.

Meeting of
"Mahamud
Tajmud" for
the election of a
college.

50 Q.—(a) Is Government aware that the Mahamedan Educational Society, Vaniyambadi, have taken steps for raising the "Mahamud-Tajmud" in the status of a college under the name of "Edmund" College?

(b) Is Government also aware that they have raised subscriptions of over one lakh of rupees for the purpose?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to encourage and assist the movement, in the interests of the Mahamedans of Southern India?

50 A.—(a) The Government have received a copy of a resolution passed on the subject at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Vaniyambadi Mahamedan Educational Society held on the 23rd January last.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government will be prepared to consider any application for aid that may be made in respect of a considered scheme.

Representation
of Mahamud
Tajmud
local bodies.

51 Q.—(a) With reference to my question No. 8 at the meeting held on 23rd November 1916 regarding setting apart separate scholarships for Mahamedans in the local bodies, will the Government be pleased to state whether they are now in possession of the views of the Government of India on the subject?

(b) If Government are not yet in possession of the views of the India Government, will they be pleased to make a representation in the matter to the Government of India, in view of the facts indicated in the "Justice", dated 15th March?

51 A.—(a) The views of the Government of India on the subject have not yet been received.

(b) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri Ravi Venkata Kameswara Krishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, of Bobbili.

Record of
exports of
cattle of
Ongole and
other breeds
in the
Presidency.

52 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will in future maintain a record of cattle of Ongole and other well-known breeds of our Presidency exported to other countries?

52 A.—The Government are taking steps for the maintenance of a record of the number of Ongole and other well-known breeds of cattle exported from this Presidency.

A system of
teaching
English in
the
schools in
the
Telugu
districts.

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to mention the institution of a course of lectures in Telugu on first-aid, hygiene, and home nursing in selected schools for Indian girls in the Telugu districts?

53 A.—The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report whether such courses are required in the Government Telugu Secondary and Training schools.

2nd April 1917.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Sir Alexander Cardew.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pandita.

- 54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing
- (a) the temples or mosques in the Presidency whose properties are wholly or partly under the management of the Government;
 - (b) what properties of the said temples or mosques are under the management of the Government;
 - (c) the time when, and the circumstances under which, these properties came under the control or management of the Government;
 - (d) the annual income (1) that is now realised and (2) that can be realised from these properties; and
 - (e) the amount that is annually paid by the Government to those temples or mosques?

Temple or mosque in the Presidency managed by the Government.

54 A.—The Government are uncertain as to the full scope of the question but will be glad if the Honourable Member will communicate with the Government.

55 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what arrangements have been made for medical inspection of the pupils in the public schools in the Presidency?

Medical inspection of pupils in public schools.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount, if any, spent in 1915-16 and 1916-17 on account of medical inspection of schools?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what public schools, if any, were inspected by medical officers in 1915-16 and 1916-17 and with what result?

55 A.—In 1916 the Government approved a proposal to entrust to Lieut-Col. Donovan, I.M.S., the work of superintending the first experiments in this direction, viz., the inspection of the elementary schools opened by the Corporation of Madras, and called for a report on the results of the inspection. A complete report on the subject has not yet been received. The expenditure incurred on the inspection of the schools in 1915-16 was about Rs. 330 and information is not yet available as to the amount spent in 1916-17. The question of instituting the medical supervision of schools generally is deferred until the above report has been considered and normal financial conditions are restored.

56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state under the following heads, the details of the amounts spent for subscriptions to periodicals under 32. Miscellaneous—during years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 and of the amounts similarly proposed to be spent in 1917-18:—

Periodicals subscribed for by Government.

- (a) name of the periodical;
- (b) number of copies subscribed for;
- (c) amount spent for the periodical; and
- (d) officer or officers under whose order the periodical was or is subscribed for?

56 A.—For public purposes, the Government obtain for official use in various departments a number of monthly, weekly and daily publications which varies from time to time according to public requirements. No papers are being subsidised. The Government are unable to give any further information on the subject. This answer has reference to questions Nos. 12, 26, 75 and 90 as well as to this question.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“With reference to question No. 56 I remember that when the details were called for with regard to the provision for Rs. 38,000 made in the budget under the head of “Periodicals”, it was understood that the list of periodicals should be given. At the direction of the Financial Statement, when we asked for particulars for Rs. 38,000 the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew stated that if notice of that question were given, the particulars would be furnished. It is in regard to that answer, these details were asked for. May we know the details going to make up the sum of Rs. 38,000?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“It was decided, on consideration, that it was undesirable to give the details as to the periodicals that are subsidised for. The details run to a hundred pages in print and are not up to date. The last statement refers to the year 1915. The list includes technical,

(*Mr. Alexander Carder; Mr. A. S. Karmaka Rao; the President.*) [2nd April 1917.

scientific and art journals supplied to various departments. It is considered undesirable to publish all these details."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Karmaka Rao:—"If it is a question of the difficulty of printing, no any Honourable Member have an opportunity of going through the list—can a list be placed on the library table for our perusal?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Annaswami Sastri:—"Personally I do not think that there is any objection to an Honourable Member seeing the list or going through it. It is the 1915 list. I should also like to say that there is absolutely no mystery and nothing to conceal."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I hope that the Honourable gentlemen will feel, the Government having given this absolute assurance, that there is no mystery about this matter. These papers are only obtained for official purposes. Certain departments will have to look at educational and technical matters and local matters, and daily papers have to be watched. There is really no mystery about it. It is rather the rapport of the Council that we want. The Honourable gentleman is aware that there are commercial and financial interests involved in keeping up the papers and looking into advertisements in the papers. There is nothing really to be added to the statement made by my Honourable colleagues, that these papers are subscribed for merely as a matter of business for the discharge of the duties of the different departments. That is all. There is nothing more in it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Karmaka Rao:—"So I understand that we shall have an opportunity of seeing the list?"

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I have not understood any thing from me. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carder will be glad to consider whether there will be any useful purpose served by showing him the list. If he thinks that it will be thoroughly misleading, there will be no purpose served by showing it."

Provision for subscription to periodicals.

57 Q.—A sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided in the budget estimate for 1916-17 on account of subscriptions for periodicals; but it was increased to Rs. 40,000 in the revised estimate for 1916-17. Will the Government be pleased to state why there was an increase of Rs. 15,000 and in respect of what periodicals?

57 A.—The increase occurred under periodicals published out of India and was due to the Superintendent of Stationery¹ having omitted to provide in his budget estimate for subscriptions to periodicals supplied by Messrs. Baker & Co., London, in the year 1915-16 but not billed for within that year.

Heads under which expenditure is incurred on account of subscriptions to periodicals other than 52. Miscellaneous and if so, under what heads?

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any expenditure is incurred on account of subscriptions to periodicals under heads other than 52. Miscellaneous and if so, under what heads?

58 A.—All expenditure incurred from general revenues on account of subscriptions to periodicals for the use of Government officers is debited to the head 52. Miscellaneous—Subscriptions to periodicals.

Periodicals not sent free for by Government.

59 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) what periodicals were subscribed for during the last three years under heads other than Miscellaneous, and

(b) how much was spent under those heads on account of subscriptions to each of those periodicals?

59 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 58.

Heads of departments empowered to subscribe to periodicals.

60 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any heads of departments are given direction to spend money on account of subscriptions or donations to periodicals?

2nd APRIL 1917.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sadashiva Bhut.)

(3) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the heads of what departments are given such discretion, what amounts they are each permitted to spend on that account and what periodicals they are allowed to subscribe for?

60 A.—No head of a department is authorised to sanction donations to any periodical. Item 78 of Appendix F to the Madras Treasury Manual contains the list of officers who have been authorised, subject to certain conditions, to subscribe for and purchase newspapers and other periodical publications.

61 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages in the Presidency containing population (a) less than 500, (b) between 500 and 1,000, (c) between 1,000 and 2,000 and (d) more than 2,000 which do not possess even one elementary school?

Villages in the Presidency which do not possess one elementary school.

62 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to Supplemental Statistics No. 39 printed on page 24 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1915-16.

63 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme has been prepared for the expansion and improvement of elementary education?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the scheme on the table?

Scheme for expansion of elementary education.

64 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the statements laid on the table in answer to question No. 186 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1917. No other scheme has yet been prepared.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many elementary schools (a) for boys and (b) for girls are expected to be opened in the Presidency during each of the next ten years?

Elementary schools for boys and girls to be opened in the Presidency during the next ten years.

66 A.—The number of new schools that can be opened in a year depending on the funds available; and in the absence of any definite information on the latter point, no forecast of the number of schools to be opened is possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadashiva Bhut.

67 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the dock rates of cart-bire in Malabar and South Kanara are from 5 to 6 annas per mile?

(b) Is it a fact that clerks and touring officers drawing under Rs. 100 per mensem are, however, allowed only at annas 2 per mile?

Rate of cart-bire in Malabar and South Kanara.

68 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes, except in Malabar-Wynad where the rate is Rs. 5 per mile.

69 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) what addition, if any, is proposed to be made in the coming fiscal year to the inspecting agency for Muhammedan schools; and

(ii) whether it is proposed to increase the staff in Malabar and South Kanara?

Addition to the inspecting agency for Muhammedan schools in Malabar and South Kanara.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to require, in the case of inspecting officers for Muhammedan schools in Malabar and South Kanara, a knowledge of both Urdu and Malayalam?

70 A.—(a) (i) The Government have sanctioned the employment, as a temporary measure for one year, of five additional Muhammedan sub-assistant inspectors in place of fourteen superintendents whose posts will be left vacant.

(ii) The above orders do not affect the subordinates inspecting staff employed in Malabar. The superior in charge of the Muhammedan schools in South Kanara will be replaced by a sub-assistant inspector of schools who will be in charge of the Muhammedan schools in Bangalore and South Kanara.

(b) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

71 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to take over any existing educational institutions to be worked as Government high schools; and if so, which?

Take over schools, if any proposed to be taken over by Government.

(Mr. Soderine Elst.)

[2nd APRIL 1917.]

45 A.—In connection with a scheme recently submitted to the Government of India for the improvement of secondary education in the Presidency and the provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers, the Government have proposed taking over under departmental management the Board High Schools at Chittoor and Tiruvallur and the second-grade colleges with school departments at Tellicherry and Coimbatore.

Promotions of
sub-assistant
inspectors of
schools.

67 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that sub-assistant inspectors of schools are required to pass a vocational test before being qualified to appointments above Rs. 103?

(b) Is it a fact that several officers of this grade have secured exemptions from securing this qualification; and if so, on what principle are these exemptions granted?

(c) Is it a fact that several officers in the sub-assistant's grade received promotions to above Rs. 100 per annum though neither qualified nor exempted by passing them temporarily through the testing branch of the service?

67 A.—(a) Sub-assistant inspectors of schools are ordinarily required to pass the language test before passing out of the probationary grade on Rs. 75.

(b) Officers have from time to time been exempted by the Director of Public Instruction from passing this test when in consideration of the special circumstances of each case he has been convinced that the interests of the public service would be better served by granting them by refusing such exemption.

(c) Under the orders of Government officers continuously employed in training schools may be promoted up to the IV grade of the scale of sub-assistant inspectors without passing the test, but cannot rise above that grade. Such officers are retained in training schools in the interests of such schools and not in order to enable them to evade passing the linguistic and other tests for sub-assistants.

Special schools
for the children
of the working
classes.

68 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility and desirability of organising in one or two centres special schools for the children of the working classes in the Presidency so as to train them with special reference to their handiary profession?

68 A.—The formation of special schools for providing instruction, technical or otherwise, for the children of the fisher-classes of the coast is being considered by the Government.

Railway fare
between
Madras and
South Kanara
and Sivakasi.

69 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state whether and under what circumstances did the South Indian Railway Company collect fares from South Kanara and Malabar stations to Madras at a higher rate than what the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company collected from Madras to those stations since the 1st of February 1917?

69 A.—The Government have ascertained that the collection of higher fares from South Kanara and Malabar stations was due to a mistake on the part of local station masters which was discovered on the 6th of February and immediately stopped by telegram.

Collection of
assessment
from proprietors
of South
Kanara.

70 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that (i) at the settlement of South Kanara district the enhanced assessment on certain parties was spread over eleven years so as to rise to the maximum by increments and (ii) accordingly annual patta were issued to the parties and the amounts shown therein collected?

(b) Is it a fact that in some cases the local revenue authorities have now been collecting from the assessors in a lump sum, by threat of distraint, the difference in the several years between the amount demanded and collected under the annual payment patta and the maximum enhanced assessment, as if no increments had been allowed, on the ground of alienation of the landlord's interest in the land?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to obtain a report from the Collector of South Kanara on this question and consider the legality and the propriety of the collection?

[See Area 1917.]

[Mr. Subash Babu.]

70 A.—(a) (i) & (ii) Yes.

(b) & (c) In the notification published at the time of the South Kanara settlement it was clearly laid down that if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattidar were transferred subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment would become chargeable the liability arising from the date of such transfer. If, as appears, the action of the local officers has been limited to the enforcement of this provision, it is correct and the Government are so bound to interfere.

Railway
connection
between
Mangalore
and the
Mysore
Railway
system

71 Q.—(a) Has the Government perused the report of Mr. Richards, Special Engineer in Chief, Mysore and West Coast Railways?

(b) In view of the remarks and recommendations in that report, will the Government be pleased now to take steps to ascertain from the Mysore Darbar whether the Darbar will give a concession with the Mysore Railway system if the South Kanara District Board undertake to construct a railway from Mangalore or Malpe to the frontier?

71 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Before taking further action, the Government propose to await the orders of the Government of India on the proposal of the Mysore Darbar to develop a harbour at Bhatkal.

72 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that appellate magistrates are required to comment on the judgments of subordinate magistrates even in cases which are likely to come up again in appeal before them?

Comments of
appellate
magistrates
on the
judgments of
subordinate
magistrates

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct that in appealable cases such comments should be passed with the appellate judgments or after expiry of appeal time?

72 A.—(a) Sub-divisional magistrates are required to report to the magistrate of the district any instances in which they consider that there has been any error in the proceedings of a sub-magistrate.

(b) The Government do not consider that any such directions are called for.

73 Q.—With reference to the answer to my question at the meeting of 6th February 1917, regarding kumari cultivation and the levy of garden rates of assessment on such in Kasargod taluk of South Kanara, will the Government be pleased to state how it is that garden rates are being levied apparently in contravention of the settlement rule?

Assessment of
garden lands
of 1/2 acre or
less in
South Kanara
at garden
rates.

73 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to clause 13 of the settlement notification sanctioned in G.O. No. 917, Bangalore, dated 9th October 1902, which expressly excluded kumari lands and certain other classes of land from the rates of assessment there laid down and stated that separate orders would be issued later regarding those lands. These orders were published in a later notification which was approved in G.O. No. 301, dated 17th April 1903. While therefore under the original settlement scheme of 1902 for the South Kanara District lands falling under that scheme were to be assessed at garden rates only when the trees or vines were in bearing, that rule does not apply to kumari lands which were assessed under the separate notification of 1903 at the specially low rates of one, two and three annas per acre on the ground that they are not regularly cultivated. If kumari land be, subsequent to the settlement, reclassified and converted into dry, wet or garden land, it is classified so, such and assessed at the rate appropriate thereto, but it cannot claim the special concessions which were granted by the original settlement notification and it was decided in 1911, when the question now raised by the Honourable Member was considered by the Government, that it is undesirable, on administrative grounds, to extend the concession to such converted kumari lands.

(*Mr. Sadasiva Bhat; Mr. Ranga Achariyer.*) [2nd APRIL 1917.]

Fisheries in
Kannara and
the West Coast
the Malay Sea.

74 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that fishermen expose large quantity of fish spending it on the beach all along Malabar and South Kannara in the fishing season?

(b) Is it a fact that this method is wasteful and that the practice is a nuisance to the adjoining villages and is responsible for much illness on the coast in that season?

(c) Is it a fact that the Collector of South Kannara has been theretore attempting to restrict the practice?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking steps in Fisheries Department or otherwise to provide suitable facilities to the fishermen to follow their profession in a more economical and convenient way?

74 A.—(a), (b) & (d) The question of introducing improved methods of fish curing is engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyer.

List of periodicals
and newspapers
submitted for
by Government
min.

75 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of periodicals and newspapers taken by Government together with the number of copies subscribed for in each case? *

75 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 58.

Has presented
strength of the
High Court.

76 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when opportunity will be given to non-official Members of the Council to raise the question of the permanent strength of the High Court for consideration by the Council?

(b) Will the Government be pleased not to come to any definite conclusion on this question before the Council considers the matter?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay the papers connected with the question on the table?

76 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have already submitted their final recommendation to the Government of India.

(c) The Government are not in a position to lay the papers on the table at present.

Training of
Indians or
Anglo-Indians
as instructors
in instruction
of Physical
Training

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to direct Mr. Hall to train a sufficient number of Indians or Anglo-Indians for being employed as instructors or Inspectors of Physical Training?

77 A.—The Government intend to take action in the direction indicated when funds are available.

Report on the
working of the
depressed
classes.

78 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the instructions issued to Messrs. Gray and Srinivasa Achariyer, officers placed on special duty in connection with the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes, and the reports so far received from them either jointly or separately?

78 A.—Neither Mr. Gray nor Mr. Srinivasa Achariyer was placed on special duty in connection with the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes. Mr. Gray's special duty related to statistics of wages and the accuracy and significance of these statistics especially in regard to the lowest classes of agricultural wage-workers whose position as ascertained by his inquiries he was to report on. Mr. Srinivasa Achariyer was deputed in G.O. No. 680, Revenue, dated 17th March 1915, which has been laid on the Editors' table, to organise as far as possible on a representative basis the extension of village-sites in congested parts of the Presidency for the benefit of all classes of the people. Mr. Srinivasa Achariyer has submitted from time to time a number of reports on the work he has done which has been principally in the Kistna district though he has also visited South Arcot,

2nd April 1917.] (*Mr. Nanga Adalarigar; Mr. Chidambaramtha Mudaliyar.*)

Timmavely and Tanjore and is now working in Quetta. It is only in the case of the Tanjore District that he was required to submit special proposals for providing Panchayats with house-stones. A copy of G.O. No. 3431, Revenue, dated 29th December 1916, on this subject is laid on the table. His report sent through the Collector of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue has not yet been received.

79 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what are the special qualifications of Major J. J. Robb, M.A., for holding the post of Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology and whether he has had any experience as a lecturer?

Major Robb is Professor in the College.

79 A.—Major Robb is a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery of the Royal University of Ireland; and also possesses the Diploma of Public Health of Queen's University, Belfast. The Government are not aware whether he has previous experience as a lecturer but consider him fully qualified for the discharge of the duties of the appointment.

80 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to fill up the post of additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner sanctioned for this Presidency by the Government of India some time ago and will the Government be pleased to appoint an Indian to that post?

Nothing up to the post of additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

80 A.—The post referred to has not hitherto been filled owing to the lack of suitable candidates and the Government cannot say when it will be filled. They are prepared to consider the claims of any candidate, whether Indian or not, provided he is fit for the post.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to issue a Press Communiqué defining the terms and conditions on which Indians can join the Defence of India force and stating what facilities are afforded for preliminary training?

Communique in the Defence of India force.

81 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the communiqué issued by the Government of India on the 27th March and recently published in the press.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramtha Mudaliyar.

82 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the allotments made in the budget in each year during the last ten years for expenditure on—

Expenditure by various boards and committees for the last ten years.

(a) Communications—New Work and (b) Communications—Repairs separately for village, taluk and district communications and the actual amounts spent over them by each district board in the Presidency?

82 A.—No information is available in regard to the allotments made by each district board for village, taluk and district roads separately. A statement[†] furnishing information regarding the expenditure in 1915-16 is placed on the table, as regards previous years the Honourable Member is referred to statement XVI of Appendix B in the reports on the Government of India on the working of the local boards in the Presidency for those years which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

83 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that when the Madras Medical Registration Bill was under discussion in the Legislative Council, I objected to clause (1) of section 4 on the ground that it will work hardship on people at large?

A statement of medical certificates signed by unregistered practitioners.

(b) Is the Government also aware that it was pointed out to me by the mover of the Bill and Sir John Atkinson that the clause referred only to certain classes of certificates, that it did not apply to medical certificates of illness, and that therefore it will not work any hardship?

(c) Have the Government since issued a G.O. No. 984, Public, dated 22nd May 1916, that medical certificates signed by unregistered practitioners should not be accepted by any Government officer for any purpose whatsoever?

(d) Will the Government in the light of the above facts be pleased to reconsider their order and modify it?

[†] Vide Appendix IX on page 713-714 infra.

[†] Vide Appendix X on page 711 infra.

(*Mr. Chidambaram Madhavan; Mr. Karasimha Ayyar.*) [2nd APRIL 1917.]

83 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the record of the Proceedings of this Council at the meeting held on the 27th of January 1911, published in the *First St. George Gazette* of 24th February 1911, Section 4 (1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, relates only to certificates required by law and the discussions in this Council regarding that sub-section scarcely had reference only to such certificates. There is nothing in that sub-section which is in conflict with any enactment which was given in the course of the debate. By a subsequent G.O. No. 895, Public, dated the 22nd of May 1916, the Government have decided that no certificate granted by an unregistered practitioner shall be accepted for any purpose whatever. This decision, which cannot be reconsidered, is not dependent upon the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Act but relates to previous executive orders of Government which were contained in G.O. No. 820, Public, dated the 10th September 1910. That order which has been laid on the *Minutes* Public prohibited any certificate from being accepted by a head of a department without countersignature unless the person granting the certificate possessed certain definite qualifications, namely, a medical qualification registrable in Great Britain or Ireland or the M.B. & C.M. or L.M.S. of an Indian University combined with not less than three years' standing. By G.O. No. 959, Public, dated the 22nd of May 1916, these restrictions have been relaxed and the certificate of any registered practitioner may now be accepted without countersignature.

Encourage
growth of the
growth of
commerce.

84 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken by them towards the encouragement of the growth of trees on porambokees since last November and lay on the table the papers connected therewith?

84 A.—A reference on the subject has been made to the Board of Revenue whose report has not yet been received. There are thus no papers at present to be laid on the table.

Conversion of
mad into
sanitary dams.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications received for conversion of mad into sanitary dams (a) at the cost of Government, (b) partly at the cost of Government and partly at the cost of the people, and (c) at the cost of the people, from landholders of the Cavery delta, and the results of these applications?

85 A.—The information is not available. It will be called for in regard to the year 1916-17.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Karasimha Ayyar.

Abolition of
the punishment
of confinement
in stocks.

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) how many cases of confinement in stocks were ordered against members of lower castes in 1915, and in 1916, and how many of these were after the Government Order discouraging such punishment was issued;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the note in 1917 "Law Weekly" published on 2nd February 1917 at page 6 of the "short notes," wherein the High Court has upheld the validity of such a punishment after the date of the said Government Order on the ground that the Government Order cannot override the Act;

(c) whether they will ascertain and state if the secured in the said case, named Pukkiri Samban of Alambathal, complained of the violation of the Government Order to the Magistrate, Sub-Collector and if the latter merely "lodged" the petition on 19th October 1916; and

(d) whether Government will permit a non-official member to introduce a Bill for abolishing "stocks"; or

(e) themselves introduce a Bill including such abolition or solely for that purpose within this calendar year?

2nd April 1917.] (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar : Mr. Siva Rao.)

86 A.—(a) There were 812 cases in 1915. The figures for 1916 have not yet been received.

(b) The Government have now perused the note referred to. The instructions contained in the Government Order were only intended for the guidance of village magistrates in the exercise of their powers under Regulation X.I of 1916 and not in any way to restrict their statutory powers.

(c) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report on the subject.

(d) & (e) The Government have provided for the abolition of the punishment in the Madras Village Courts Amendment Bill which will shortly be introduced in the Council.

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the results of the inquiry, if any, made by Government into the working of kudiagerams that they promised to make at the meeting of this Council on 6th April 1916?

Copy of the working of the kudiagerams system.

87 A.—The Government await the report of the Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

88 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether "nashams" have been received from the ryots of Kallampundi and the other neighbouring villages in the Chingleput District, paying for the restoration of the "Kinnirathan" channel situate in the said villages in the Uthamavaram division, Chingleput district;

Restoration of the "Kinnirathan" channel, Chingleput District.

(ii) whether the memorandum was informed in October 1915 that the restoration of the said channel would be considered only after Ferramgar tank-supply scheme had been completed and the surplus discharges from the tank gauged;

(iii) whether the improvements to the Ferramgar tank have been completed;

(iv) whether the Government have received any report regarding the prospects of getting an improved supply through the said "Kinnirathan" channel?

(5) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to call for a report regarding the scheme for the restoration of the said channel?

88 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The report received is not a full one and a further report has been called for from the Superintending Engineer and is awaited.

89 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(i) to state as to why no forest panchayats have been formed or sanctioned in the Karikal district; and

(ii) to appoint a special officer for the formation of forest panchayats in the said district?

Formation of forest panchayats in the Karikal district.

89 A.—The Government have no information. The matter is engaging the attention of the Board of Revenue. The Government do not propose to appoint a special officer.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the newspaper "Justice" published in Madras has been or is proposed to be subsidised or subsidised for by the Government; if so, at what cost?

Subsidy to the "Justice" paper.

90 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 56.

APPENDIX I

[Vide Answer to Question No. 5 asked by the Hon'ble Eas Bahadur V. K. Ramenjaiah Addressing Assembly at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1937, page 515 supra.]

Statement of temporary and permanent appointments in Rs 500 and above that were created during the last five years in the various departments under Government.

Time of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Department.	Name of the incumbent.
Deputy Collector, third grade ..	Permanent.	Revenue ..	Mr. A. Venkatesh Ayyar.
Deputy Collector, fourth grade ..	Do.	Do. ..	(1) Mr. P. Nishakumaraiah Pillai.
			(2) Mr. M. Nageswaraiah Ayyar.
Special Forest Officer for the Gudreda Agency and Hill Kadra in the Vengalpetam district.	Do.	Forest ..	Mr. N. E. Shrigley.
Deputy Assistant in the Imperial Forest Service (Deputy and Assistant Conservator).	Do.	Do. ..	" H. C. Bennett.
Temporary Assistant in the Forest Department.	Temporary.	Do. ..	" A. W. Lushington, C.S.I.
Collector, first grade (Secretary to Government, Home Department).	Permanent.	Secretariat ..	The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur K. Mahaswamida Eas Ayyar.
Collector, first grade (Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department).	Do.	Do. ..	Mr. B. A. Graham, I.C.S.
Under Secretary to Government, Home Department.	Do.	Do. ..	" K. A. Harvey, I.C.S.
Assistant Secretary, Chief Secretariat.	Do.	Do. ..	" L. R. Kirtree.
Temporary Deputy Secretary to Government.	Temporary.	Do. ..	Ceased to exist.
Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S.
Temporary Additional Judge, High Court.	Do.	Judicial ..	" G. V. Kameswari Sastri.
Do.	Do.	Do. ..	" K. Srinivas Ayyangar.
Do.	Do.	Do. ..	" G. F. Nagesw.
Do.	Do.	Do. ..	" J. H. Balasubrah.
Temporary Sub-Judge, Civil Court (Bengaluru).	Do.	Do. ..	" T. A. Narasimha Acharya.
Do. South Malabar (Calicut).	Do.	Do. ..	" A. Narayana Nandigar.
Do. Kistna (Machilipatnam).	Do.	Do. ..	" K. Krishnamoorthy Acharya.
Do. Quatre I.	Do.	Do. ..	" A. Subramaniam Ayyar.
Do. Nellore ..	Do.	Do. ..	Ceased to exist.
Do. Tenali ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. Eluru ..	Do.	Do. ..	Mr. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Do. Godavari (Comandor).	Do.	Do. ..	" K. Krishnamoorthy Acharya.
Do. Vengalpetam ..	Do.	Do. ..	" T. Krishnamoorthy Nagesw.
Do. Chingleput ..	Do.	Do. ..	Ceased to exist.
Do. North Malabar (T. Chirappu).	Do.	Do. ..	Mr. V. S. Narayana Ayyar.
Do. Tanjore ..	Do.	Do. ..	" G. Anantharama Ayyangar.
Do. Quatre II ..	Do.	Do. ..	" S. Venkatesh Babu.
Do. Harwar ..	Do.	Do. ..	" K. A. Kamesw.
(Bengaluru).			

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Statement of temporary and permanent appointments in No. 594 and above that were created during the last five years in the various departments under Government—cont.

Name of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Department.	Name of the incumbent.
Temporary Sub-Judge, Calicut.	Temporary.	Judicial.	Ceased to exist.
Do. South Arcot (Calicut).	Do.	Do.	Mr. N. Annamalai Ayyar
Do. Coimbatore (Rajahmundry).	Do.	Do.	Mr. P. C. Tirunagala Acharya.
Do. Kanne (Kanne).	Do.	Do.	Mr. N. Sadasoga Sargada.
Do. Madras ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. V. Karimkhan Mirza.
Do. Salem ..	Do.	Do.	Ceased to exist.
Do. Nilgiris ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. E. Sundaram Chetty
Do. Coimbatore ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. S. K. Subramanian Ayyar.
Do. Chingleput ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. Venkateswamy
Do. Bellary ..	Do.	Do.	Ceased to exist.
Do. do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. Bellary ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. T. Rajagopal Rao.
Do. (Rajahmundry).	Do.	Do.	Mr. V. S. Krishna Ayyar.
Do. Tanjore ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. B. A. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Special Small Cause Judge, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. Tanjore (Kannakulam).	Do.	Do.	Mr. C. H. E. Pinto
Administrator-General ..	Permanent.	Do.	Mr. C. E. Olgive.
Official Receiver ..	Temporary.	Do.	Mr. V. Madhavani Pillai.
Additional Sessions Judge, Tanjore.	Do.	Do.	Ceased to exist.
Do. Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. Bellary.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Temporary Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Do.	Police.	Mr. H. D. C. Reddy.
Special Officer for the control and improvement of Cattle and Horses.	Do.	Do.	Mr. W. Lee.
Inspector of Schools, North Circle (Indian Educational Service).	Permanent.	Education.	Mr. J. A. Yates.
Fellow of Higher Electrical Engineering, Engineering College (Indian Educational Service).	Do.	Do.	Mr. R. S. Mathew.
Principal, Training College, Rajahmundry (Indian Educational Service).	Do.	Do.	Appointment not made as yet.
Professor, Training College, Rajahmundry (Indian Educational Service).	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lady Principal, College for Women.	Do.	Do.	Miss De la Hay.
Lady Professor ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. McCormick.
Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	Temporary.	Do.	Ceased to exist.
Instructor in Manual Training, Teachers' College, Bangalore.	Do.	Do.	Mr. C. R. Perrett.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. W. Fyfe.
for European Schools.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Deputy Secretary Commissioner ..	Permanent.	Sanitation and Veterinary.	Mr. E. T. Mathew.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Medical.	Mr. Subb G. Rama Rao.

Statement of temporary and permanent appointments on Rs. 500 and above that were created during the last five years in the various departments under Government—cont.

Name of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Department.	Name of the incumbent.
Chief Engineer, Kanpur	Permanent.	Medical ..	Jai Bahadur T. R. Laksh- mana Dossani P.M.D.
Special Marine Officer	Temporary.	Medical (Regulation).	Ceased to exist.
Director of Fisheries	Permanent.	Miscellaneous	Not filled.
Twelve-hourly Expert	Do.	Do.	Mr. H. C. Wilson.
Cumane, Central Special Office ..	Do.	Do.	" H. Dobwell.
Inspector of Fisheries	Do.	Do.	" H. T. Wilson.
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ..	Do.	Do.	" S. A. Carlidge.
Agricultural Engineer	Do.	Do.	" F. Newland.
Two European Gardeners	Do.	Do.	" W. V. North (Madras). " F. H. Butcher (Nal- gonda).
Town-planning Adviser to Govern- ment	Temporary.	Do.	Ceased to exist.
Secretary Director of Fisheries ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. Frederick Nicholson.
Assistant Director of Industries ..	Do.	Do.	Mr. R. B. Green.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ceased to exist.
Deputy Director of Agriculture (Lahore)	Permanent.	Agriculture ..	Mr. A. Carver.
Lecturing Subsoil	Do.	Do.	" K. George Asharya.
Imperial Sugar-cane Specialist ..	Do.	Do.	Dr. C. A. Forbes.
Superintending Engineer, Seventh Circle	Do.	Public Works Department.	Mrs. A. V. Ramalinga Ayyer.
Electrical Inspector	Do.	Do.	Mr. E. J. B. Greenwood.
Deputy Sundry Engineer	Temporary.	Do.	" V. S. Ganesaprasanna Pillai.
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	" J. B. Darragh.
Forest Engineer	Do.	Do.	" F. J. Marshall.
Engineer	Do.	Do.	" H. F. Robinson.
Do.	Do.	Do.	" W. F. Roberts.
Consulting Architect	Do.	Do.	" H. Jackson, sub. pro tem.
Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	Do.	Do.	" D. Marshall.

APPENDIX II

(a) before the commencement of the war and (b) from 1st January 1953,

[illegible]

Statement showing the number of L.M.S. officers on duty in the City of Melton with their duties, salaries and allowances
(a) before the commencement of the war and (b) from 1st January 1917-1921.

Serial number	Name of officer.	Before the commencement of the war (a).			From 1st January 1917-1921.		
		Nature of duties performed.	Pay.	Allowances.	Nature of duties performed.	Pay.	Allowances.
19	Major G. A. F. Highton, L.M.S.	President Assistant to the Hospital Council.	400	24 (house rent)	1. General Assistant to Hospital Council.	400	24
					2. Acting French Physician, General Hospital, up to 31st January 1917.	400	24
					3. Acting General Surgeon, General Hospital, with post and medical duties from 21st January 1917.	400	24
20	Major G. R. Lamb, L.M.S. (retired).	(In retirement)	200	100 (house rent)	1. Acting Lecturer on Medical Diseases, Medical College.	1,200	100
					2. Acting Superintendent, Local's Asylum, Melton.	1,200	100
					3. Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Melton.	1,200	100
					4. Also in charge of X-Ray Department, General Hospital, Melton.	1,200	100
21	Major E. W. G. Smith, L.M.S.	1. Acting Professor of Surgery, Medical College.	400	100 (house rent)	(Military duty) -	400	100
		2. Acting Civil Surgeon, General Hospital.	400	100 (house rent)			
		3. Acting Superintendent, Victoria General Hospital, Melton.	400	100 (house rent)			
22	Major M. J. Quinn, L.M.S.	1. Deputy Secretary, Council and Treasurer of Association, General Hospital, Melton.	400	100 (house rent)	(Bt.)	400	100
		2. Also in charge of Sanitary Service.	400	100 (house rent)			
23	Capt. F. Hoffman, L.M.S.	1. Lecturer on Medical Diseases, Medical College.	400	100 (house rent)	(Bt.)	400	100
		2. Superintendent, Government Local's Asylum, Melton.	400	100 (house rent)			
24	Capt. H. G. Culp, L.M.S.	1. Acting Assistant Superintendent, Government Military Hospital, Melton.	400	100 (house rent)	(Bt.)	400	100
		2. Acting Lecturer on Medical Diseases in Public Schools in the Medical College.	400	100 (house rent)			
25	Capt. J. M. Wilson, L.M.S.	1. Acting Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College.	400	100 (house rent)	(Bt.)	400	100
		2. Acting French Physician, General Hospital.	400	100 (house rent)			
26	Capt. A. B. Smith, L.M.S.	Acting Assistant Medical Officer, General Hospital.	400	100 (house rent)	(Bt.)	400	100

Statement showing the number of L.M.B. officers on duty in the City of Madras with their duties, salaries and allowances (a) before the commencement of the war and (b) from 1st January 1917—contd.

Serial number	Name of officer.	Before the commencement of the war (a).			From 1st January 1917 (b).		
		Duties of duties performed.	Pag.	Allowances.	Estimated duties performed.	Pag.	Allowances.
13	Captain F. C. Fraser, L.M.B.	On special duty in connection with the clearing up of the place and adjacent to the new General Hospital.	22.	75 (household).	(Military duty)	22	84
14	Capt. A. J. H. Kennedy, L.M.B.	1. Acting Third Physician, General Hospital. 2. Acting Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Medical College.	245	75 (household). 205 (local allowances).	1. Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Medical College. 2. Acting General Medical Officer, General Hospital. (Period as Civilian Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Province - Major J. J. Esch, L.M.B., takes the place as Sanitary Medical Officer, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Medical College.)	245	205 (local allowances).
15	Capt. R. E. Wright, L.M.B.	1. Acting Professor of Pathology, Medical College. 2. Third Physician, General Hospital, up to 1st July 1917. On special duty in the Madras District from 1st July 1917.	270	25 (household).	(Military duty)	270	25
16	Capt. R. C. Bolger, L.M.B.	Special District Officer, Madras Corporation.	1,340	.....	( Do.)	1,340	.....
17	Capt. C. H. Cross, L.M.B.	1. Acting Professor of Bacteriology, Medical College. 2. General Physician	225	150 (household).	(Do.)	225	150
18	Capt. R. S. S. S. S.	Inspector to the Sanitary Survey of Madras.	1,000	.....	( Do.)	1,000	.....
19	Capt. J. B. S. S.	Special officer for the investigation of epidemics in the Madras Presidency.	400	35 (household).	(Do.)	400	35
20	Major W. S. Patten, L.M.B.	American Doctor, King Institute, Madras.	1,200	300 (household).	(Do.)	1,200	300
21	Capt. W. J. Patten, L.M.B.	1. Acting Superintendent of Prisons. 2. Medical Officer, the Prisoners.	280	155 (household).	(Do.)	280	155
22	Major R. G. G. Munnell, L.M.B.	1. Acting General Physician, General Hospital. 2. Acting Surgeon, Third District. 3. Acting Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College.	320	204 (local allowances).	(Do.)	320	204

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 2 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar, Bangalore at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1917, page 475 supra.]

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DAILY ORDER OF INSTRUCTION—ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1906-17.

First year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days	10 a.m. to 12 noon	12 noon to 2 p.m.	2-3 p.m.	3-4 p.m.	4-5 p.m.	5-6 p.m.
Monday	Practical Physics	"	Anatomy	"	Microscopic Chemistry (I)	Longitudinal Chemistry (I)
Tuesday	Practical Physics	Physics	Do	Biology (I)	Microscopic Chemistry (II)	Longitudinal Chemistry (II)
Wednesday	Practical Physics	"	Do	"	Microscopic Chemistry (III)	Longitudinal Chemistry (III)
Thursday	Practical Physics	Physics	Do	"	Longitudinal Chemistry (IV)	Microscopic Chemistry (IV)
Friday	Practical Physics	"	Do	"	Longitudinal Chemistry (V)	Microscopic Chemistry (V)

(a) From 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

(b) For Delays department.

(c) For Apothecary and Chemical and Druggist departments.

Exercises (Monday to Friday, 3 a.m. to 4 p.m.)
Dinner (Saturday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Second year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days	11 a.m. to 12 p.m.	12 noon to 2 p.m.	2 to 4 p.m.	4 to 6 p.m.
Monday	"	Anatomy	Physiology	Thermometry
Tuesday	Organic Chemistry	Do	Do	Thermometry
Wednesday	Organic Chemistry	Do	Do	Thermometry
Thursday	Organic Chemistry	Do	Do	Thermometry
Friday	"	Do	Do	"

* See notice.

Exercises (Monday to Friday, 3 a.m. to 4 p.m.)
Dinner (Saturday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Third year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days	7 to 8 a.m.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	1-2 p.m.	2-3 p.m.	3-4 p.m.
Monday	"	General Hospital	Microscopic	Physiology	"
Tuesday	"	General Hospital	Microscopic	Physiology	"
Wednesday	"	General Hospital	Microscopic	Physiology	"
Thursday	"	General Hospital	Microscopic	Physiology	"
Friday	"	General Hospital	Microscopic	Physiology	"

* For M.B. & B.S. students only.

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Fourth Year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days.	8 to 10 a.m.	10.30 to 12 noon.	12 noon to 2.30 p.m.	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	4.30 to 6.30 p.m.
Monday	Epidemiology and Hygiene (theoretical).	.. ..	.. ..	Medicine .. ..	.. ..
Tuesday .. ..	.. ..	Medicine and Pathology (theoretical).	General Hospital and Surgical Clinics, (cases seen by students in wards and out-patient department).	Surgery .. ..	.. ..
Wednesday .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Medicine	Surgery.
Thursday	Epidemiology (theoretical only) 8 to 10 a.m.	.. ..	.. ..	Surgery .. ..	.. ..
Friday	Epidemiology and Hygiene (theoretical).	.. ..	.. ..	Medicine .. ..	.. ..
Saturday .. ..	.. ..	Medicine and Pathology (theoretical).	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Fifth year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days.	8 to 10 a.m.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	2 to 3 p.m.	3 to 4 p.m.
Monday	General Hospital Out-patient Department, (theoretical, cases seen by students).	General Hospital Medical and Surgical Clinics (theoretical and practical).	Medicine (theoretical).	Dental Surgery.
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

The programme of instruction in lectures shall not fall below any in date in the actual course.

DAILY ORDER OF INSTRUCTION—SENIOR STUDENTS, 1916-17.

First year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	2 to 4 p.m.
Monday	Practical Physiology (theoretical) .. ..	.. ..
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

Students: Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Second year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	2 to 4 p.m.
Monday	Practical and Theoretical Physiology	Practical Pharmacology.
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

Second year microscopy pupils will attend "Microbiology" from Monday to Thursday 10.30 to 1.30 p.m.

Students: Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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Third year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days.	7 to 8 a.m.	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	1-45 to 3-30 p.m.	4-55 to 6-30 p.m.
Monday			Practical Hygiene	Home Surgery
Tuesday	General Hospital	General Hospital	Pathology	Do.
Wednesday	Out-patient	Medical and surgical	Practical Hygiene	Do.
Thursday	Department	marks (examining	Pathology	Do.
Friday	three months	in each	Practical Pathology	Do.

Fourth year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days.	7 to 8 a.m.	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
Monday	History of women	General Hospital Medical
Tuesday	Diagnosis of women	and surgical
Wednesday	History of women	marks (examining
Thursday	History of women	in each
Friday	History of women	marks (examining

7 to 10 a.m. Obstetrics and Midwifery Lectures when possible.

Fifth year M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.

Days.	7 to 8 a.m.	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	1-45 to 3-30 p.m.	4-55 to 6-30 p.m.
Monday	General Hospital	General Hospital	Operative Surgery	General Surgery
Tuesday	Out-patient	Medical and surgical	Do.	Do.
Wednesday	Department	marks (examining	Do.	Do.
Thursday	three months	in each	Do.	Do.
Friday	Department	marks (examining	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 11 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Rameshwarrao Rao Purnani at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1917, page 678 supra.]

Statement showing the names of villages in the several districts of the Presidency in which informal panchayats have been formed.

District.	Taluk.	Villages.
1. Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	1. Achutapur.
		2. Kaduru.
		3. Haruru.
		4. Bolaguppa.
		5. Chiguri.
		6. Boddahalli.
		7. Cherukupalli.
		8. Lertaru.
		9. Galla.
		10. Kuruipalli.
		11. Chagavaram.
		12. Boddachervalapuram.
		13. Kalupala.
		14. Maruru.
		15. Thammamuluru.
		16. Nuthanadu.
		17. Kartaspetta.
		18. Ramapuram.
		19. Eru. Kotihalli.
		20. Lakshmapalli.
		21. Molepur.
1. Anantapur ..	Kalyandurg ..	22. Nijurli.
		23. Thadigatapala.
		24. Boddapalli.
		25. Kargalapalli.
		26. Kammalabaddi.
		27. Nara.
		28. Arulana.
		29. Toppur.
		30. Chagudi.
		31. Bhavavallipeta.
		32. Veda Kothali.
		33. Bodduru.
		34. Pindipalli.
		35. Bhavavallipeta.
		36. Chodapuram.
		37. Moppur.
		38. Duddur.
		39. Srikantapuram.
		40. Kuruipalli.
Tirumakudal ..	Tirumakudal ..	1. Eruji.
		2. Makkala.
		3. Mangaluru.
		4. Puthugiri.
		5. Eruvandi.
Peter ..	Peter ..	6. Vallur.
		7. Kottigumalipeta.
2. Anant. North ..	Anant. North ..	8. Paruru.
		9. Vakkalai.
		10. Koppur.
		11. Boddapeta.
		12. Pannapuram.
		13. Annapuram.
		14. Vaddur.
		15. Boddur.
		16. Pannapuram.

Statement showing the names of villages in the several *Subahs* of the Presidency in which informal parishes have been formed—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village.
		17. Piliyandugol.
		18. Soyyanur.
		19. Vembaiham.
		20. Velukottai.
		21. Sattangol.
		22. Thuppanambadu.
		23. Ottakankuram.
	Chayyar—cont.	24. Talukkal.
		25. Veengalsholur.
		26. Aluvaiyandi.
		27. Kadugaim.
		28. Pockkiam.
		29. Talurpadi.
		30. Moosam.
		31. Sanyapalla.
		32. Pulichan.
		33. Perumasholur.
		34. Kolupalur.
		35. Marayya.
		36. Solumpavaram.
		37. Madam.
		38. Sattappandi.
		39. Kilpakkam.
	Wandiwash.	40. Garadipponam.
		41. Agarkinkottai.
		42. Omer.
		43. Vachanam.
		44. Manamad.
		45. Roovar.
		46. Velliyampakkam.
	Chingelput ..	1. Nilai.
	Tiruvalur ..	2. Vellipar.
2. Chingelput ..	Peenari ..	3. Sattiyapala.
		4. Ottakambodu.
		5. Solumam.
3. Chittoor ..	Chandragiri ..	Male.
		1. Brickman Puzha Agalakottam.
		2. Marala.
		3. Perundaram.
		4. Chinnakulam.
		5. Kodumudi.
		6. Solotha.
		7. Nerrajappalai.
		8. Annapallai.
		9. Peruvakudi.
		10. Mulampetiar.
		11. Ennatampalam.
		12. Nagalur.
		13. Atham.
		14. Agayakottai.
		15. Periam.
		16. Kaduthan.
		17. Kankiampalayam.
		18. Sanyampalayam.
		19. Karamasholur.
		20. Melampalayam.
		21. Nallappalayam.
		22. Panyampallai.
		23. Panyakudavai.
	Gobichettipalayam.	24. Panyampala.
		25. Panyal Palampatti.
		26. Kanyampalayam.
		27. Nanyampar.
		28. Dattappalayam.
		29. Vanyampalayam.
		30. Talavadi.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the names of villages in the several districts of the Presidency in which
several principals have been formed—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village.
6. Gungun	Partimoli	1. Gureddi
		2. Keraswadi.
		3. Nisagun.
	Tekali	4. Sanchamandi.
		5. Chikotkandi.
		6. Bhatkamsaradi.
	Chaturpur	7. Panchpur.
		8. Kumbhara.
		9. Kerkota Chauderatan.
7. Golturdi	Chintode	1. Chappella.
	Ratnachandrayan	2. Vaidalera.
	Pellajapuram	3. Yavagiri.
	Rajehannadry	4. Anantavasa.
	Anantapuram	5. Talipaka.
	Bardle	6. Polavaram.
	Pavanasan Divisim.	7. Dediyadi.
8. Guntur	Cannada	1. Attala.
		2. Vaidara.
	Tonali	3. Igura.
		4. Vidara.
	Elipalle	5. Vellatara.
		6. Zantavagalam Gunturu.
	Bajjala	7. Nandara.
		8. Anantavada.
	Cogda	9. Kanyasaboli.
		10. Poligunda.
	Pakad	11. Pithala.
9. Kurnool	Elime	1. Vaidarati.
		2. Rangapuram.
	Pattikonda	3. Penukoti.
		4. Devanabada.
	Kurnool	5. Uddabada.
10. Madras		6. Uddala.
		7. Vaidakumpati.
		8. Mettukura.
		9. Marudra.
		10. Lakshmi and Jagadevpet.
		11. Sanchali.
		12. Manabala.
		13. Poligudi.
		14. Madanaram.
		15. Elara.
11. Nellore		16. Oradilam.
		17. Mopara.
		18. Ellaguntychikampati.
	Settla	19. Nemani.
		20. Nizakudi.
	Parangudi	21. Nuzibavali.
		22. Panchagutta.
		23. Kalyanasapuram.
		24. Vaidakumpati.
		25. Nuchakampati.
12. Tanjore	Papanasam	26. Sakkampati.
		27. Ganesalingapuram.
		28. Rati.
		29. Talajayagunthakampati.
	Miyaratan	30. Kizhpar.
		31. Kaverisapuram.
		32. Achalapuram.
		33. Akkavali.
		34. Mulluram.
		35. Retharalva.
		36. Vaidakumpati.
		37. Tuvengudi.
		38. Vengudi.
	Shiyali	39. Vengudi.

Statement showing the names of villages in the several districts of the Presidency in which informal panchayats have been formed—contd.

District.	Taluk.	Village.
14. Trichinopoly ..	Maidi ..	Setticherla.
		1. Guleranda.
		2. Vayalappalli.
		3. Karpurina.
	Sarambidi ..	4. Bayaravaram.
		5. Parakuravapeta.
		6. Parthilla.
		7. Panchadurtha.
	Vinnili ..	8. Chavadaranda.
		9. Devurappalli.
		10. Kuzuvapalem.
		11. Iyavarpalli Tavadavanda.
	Arakapalle ..	12. Telapalem.
		13. Bayaravaram.
		14. Nagappalli.
		15. Srinagaram.
	Vinnagapalem ..	16. Uggirapalem.
		17. Subbaravaram.
		18. Pericheri.
		19. Gopappalli.
	Vinnagapalem ..	20. Pottapudi.
		21. Duveta.
		22. Lokkavrapurketa.
		23. Gajajem.
15. Vinnagapalem ..	Deungavrapurketa ..	24. Kozhup.
		25. Pinnadangi.
		26. Elinaik.
		27. Anandapuram.
	Hindupalem ..	28. Muthu.
		29. Palattu.
		30. Tattaram.
		31. Marjara.
	Vinnagapalem ..	32. Paddangal.
		33. Hindupalem Agarakur.
		34. Gajajem.
		35. Nalluravaram.
	Gajajem ..	36. Deekada.
		37. Mestada.
		38. Deekapalli.
		39. Arakur.
	Chigurappalli ..	40. Marupeta.
		41. Duvavaram.
		42. Adappa.
		43. Srinivasanandapuram.
	Pakkada ..	44. Humpuram.
		45. Chigurappalli.
		46. Srinagaram.
		47. Khandapur.

- C. E. Ramachandran Ayyar, B.A., Supervisor, Second Grade (Temporary), and Organizer, First Grade (permanent). Rs. 150 + 40 Privileges and house-rent allowance. [1st April 1911.] A 5-9-0. Age 32.

Two periods—A : Engineer's Test, College of Engineering, Madras; Practical Training in the Railway Workshops, Secunder.

Temporary Supervisors.

- N. Ayyabachari Amri, Supervisor (Temporary). Rs. 60-8-5. [23rd September 1907.] B 9-3-8. Age 32.

Two periods—Lecturer Secondary, Engineer's Test at the College of Engineering, Parkpore and Book-making and Commercial Correspondence (Simultaneously).

Proprietary Weaving Party (No. I).

- N. Subramanyam Ayyar, B.A., Superintendent. Rs. 200. [19th May 1904.] A 10-10-0. Age 44.

Two periods—A : Book-binding, Am. Test (High) and Thurst (High), Two.

Proprietary Weaving Party (No. II).

- N. M. Sundaram, Superintendent (Temporary). Rs. 75. [26th July 1904.] G. 2-5-5. Age 26.

Two periods—First Class Diploma in Textile Manufacture of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay; joined in Grade II in Second Class Cotton Weaving, and in Grade II in First Class Cotton spinning of the Imperial College, London Institute, 1910.

Leather Trade School.

- R. Chakrapani Ayyangar, B.A., Chemistry Assistant (Temporary). Rs. 75—5—100 On Rs. 75. [1st September 1910.] Age 51-5-0.

Two periods—A : Has a teaching experience of 37 years in the Presidency College, Madras.

- D. O. C. Jones, Esq., Paper-maker (Temporary), Pioneer Paper Mills. Rs. 150. Has had practical experience in the Paper Mills, Bally, 15 years; Tintaguth, 2 years; Solan Mills, Merse (Gowder Street), 6 years; and Locksaw Mills, 3½ years.

* Permanent appointment as Lecturer in the Printing and Writing Department under the Director of Agriculture as Rs. 45. Is an Assistant as Supervisor in the Pencil Factory.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 27 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Vastika at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1937, page 589 supra.]

Statement showing the qualifications of the District Board Engineers.

Name of District	Name	Qualifications
1. Anantapur ..	F. B. Prasadlibera Ayyar ..	B.A., B.E.
2. Anant, North ..	S. Srinivasa Ayyar ..	B.A., B.E.
3. Anant, South ..	P. Dasika Ainslieyer ..	B.A., B.C.E.
4. Bellary ..	A. Nagaswami Ayyar ..	B.A., B.E.
5. Chingleput ..	J. N. Smith ..	Passed the Overseas' test from the College of Engineering, Madras.
6. Chittoor ..	C. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	B.A., B.E.
7. Coimbatore ..	E. L. Melloy ..	Completed a three years' course of Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took certificate.
8. Cuddapah ..	T. Srinivasam Dikkithala ..	B.A., B.E.
	G. R. Leonard ..	B.A. Underwent a two years' course in the Engineering class of the Tanjore College, South. (On other duty as District Board Engineer, Vengalpetam.)
9. Guntur ..	E. Srinivasanayanaiah ..	B.E.
	Gara, acting ..	
10. Giddalur ..	Raj. Subb. K. Krishnan ..	B.A., B.C.E.
	Nagar ..	
11. Guddur ..	V. Ursula Ayyar ..	B.A., B.C.E.
12. Heavara, South ..	U. Sankara Iyer ..	A.M.I.C.E.
13. Kistna ..	T. K. T. Virengachari ..	B.A., A.C.E.
	Acharya ..	
14. Koppal ..	No English ..	.....
15. Kurnool ..	M. K. Duraiswami Ayyar ..	B.A., B.E.
16. Madras ..	G. S. Schmidt ..	.....
17. Malabar ..	A. W. Elshie ..	Was educated at University College, London; passed through the Engineering course; and was afterwards appointed to the Chief Engineer of one of the English railways.
18. Nellore ..	N. V. Thimmaiah Ayyangar ..	B.A., B.E.
	W. Ward ..	Had three years' training in the Yorkshire Technical Engineering class. (On military duty.)
19. Nalgonda, the ..	D. Dasika, acting ..	B.E.
20. Nellore ..	G. Nagaswami Ayyar ..	B.A., B.E.
21. Nidam ..	G. H. Vengal ..	C.E. of the Bank College.
22. Nizampet ..	W. R. Hubbard ..	Trained at the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, Sydney.
23. Tiruvelli ..	V. Srinivasa Ayyar ..	B.A., B.E.
24. Trichinopoly ..	K. M. D'Silva ..	.....
25. Vengalpetam ..	P. B. Ashworth (on leave) ..	.....
	G. R. Leonard (of Guntur), acting ..	.....

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 47 asked by the Hon'ble Dr. B. S. Sahasraiah Sahasraiah at the meeting of the Legislature Council held on the 2nd April 1917, page 460 supra.]

Letter—from G. A. D. Strauss, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Madras.

To—The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Dated—24th 27th January 1917.

No—R.O. 26-1-1917.

In reply to Memorandum from Government, No. 17-P/16-3, Revenue, dated 11th December 1916, I have the honour to state that the Tehsildar of Cuddalore reported an area of 1,072 acres as planted with sugarcane up to 31st October 1916. He has not submitted the estimate report for the crop as planted up to 31st January 1917. I however estimate an area of 1,250 acres for this date this year. Correct figures will be available only at the end of the field. Last year's estimate was 1,749 acres. The area in Villagoodram is 411 acres. Separate statistics are not available showing the average under wet fields and dry fields.

2. An extent of more than 1,800 acres is cultivated by the East India Distillers and Sugar Manufacturing Company at Nallikuppam as owners and as lessees. Messrs. Perry & Co. may be contacted if more exact information is required.

3. Most of the cane grown within reach of Nallikuppam is probably sold to the East India Distillers Company, but there is no detailed information here. The crop must crush the rest.

4. The average net profit obtained from an acre of sugarcane by crushing the cane at the department's own mill works out to Rs. 212-3-0 for Anakkuppale and to Rs. 263-8-10 for Sankarathala. The profit naturally varies with the season and with the price of jaggery which is liable to great fluctuation.

5. As the ryots round Nallikuppam have a good market for their cane at the factory, their need for assistance and instruction in the art of jaggery-making is not so great as the need of ryots in other districts in the IV Circle, i.e., Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor. The limited staff of the Agricultural Department has therefore been demonstrating milling and jaggery-making in these districts first.

6. The price of jaggery has risen high this year and some ryots who had contracted to sell their cane to the factory now wish that they had not done so as they could have done better by making jaggery on their own account. They forget that if the price of jaggery had fallen they would have lost, and that while the factory has taken the risk of variation in prices they have secured by having a fixed and steady market at their doors. They are under no compulsion to leave their lands or to contract to sell their cane to Messrs. Perry & Co. The difficulties which any sugar factory experiences in getting a steady supply of cane have been set forth by Mr. Chudwell in his note printed in G.O. No. 205, dated 21st January 1916. Messrs. Perry & Co. have largely remedied these difficulties at Nallikuppam by fair dealing with the ryots and have thus brought about a partial revival of the cane-growing industry. They are cultivating the leased lands on a large scale with steam tractors and power pumps which is a most striking demonstration of the possibilities of these methods.

It is obvious that this industry can only be kept going by mutual co-operation between the cane-growers and the manufacturers. If the growers play fast and loose, making their own jaggery in years of high prices and selling their cane only in years of low prices, they will make considerable losses for the factory with the result that both parties will be the losers.

7. (a) In these circumstances, I am sorry from taking any special steps to encourage the manufacturers of jaggery in the neighbourhood of the factory. As explained in paragraph 5 above, the staff of the Agricultural Department can be much more usefully employed in other directions.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 78 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangaswamy at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1917, page 694 supra.]

G.O. No. 3031, Revenue, dated 29th December 1916.

Read—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 488, Separate Revenue, dated 10th July 1915.

Read—the following papers:—

(i).

G.O. No. 1234, Revenue, dated 5th May 1914.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Board of Revenue, with remarks, letter from the Government of India forwarding, with remarks, copy of their despatch to the Secretary of State relative to the suggestions made by the temporary deputation which waited on the Secretary of State in July 1912.

(ii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), R. No. 1044-Subordi., dated 24th November 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BACON, M.A., I.C.S.,

Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Salt, A.M. and Separate Revenue.

8. In conclusion, the Board desires to bring to the notice of Government a suggestion made by the Collector of Tanjore to encourage thrift among the drinking classes. The Collector (Mr. H. B. Wood) is of opinion that the best way to discourage drinking among the lower classes would be to give them an object for saving and the means of saving money. He states that all the increased pay which the Panchamas and other labouring classes in the district have been earning in recent years has practically been spent in drink. What appears to him to stand in the way of their getting any real profit out of their money is that they cannot buy land. He points out that the Panchamas (the largest drinking class in the district) rarely own their own house-sites and that, in cases where they do, they get cheated out of it by the clever Mirasidars. The Panchamas are also stated to work regularly for the Mirasidars in return for the grant of house-sites. The Collector, therefore, states that if an Act in the nature of Small Holdings Act were passed and land could be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act and apportioned among the Panchamas of a village on inalienable terms on payment, a grant advance would be made, that the Panchamas would then have an object in saving, that they would feel that Government would see that they got the land and could not be cheated out of it and that, instead of spending all their money on drink, they would at least have something to save up for. To give them the means of saving, the Collector suggests the extension of co-operative societies among them, not for the immediate object of getting credit for loans but for the object of acquiring land—in fact small allotment co-operative societies something like the house-building societies at home.

There is much in the radical remedy suggested by the Collector; and the Board believe that, if some abatement on these lines would be introduced, it would eventually effect a reduction in the drink bill of the coolie classes.

(True Extract)

M. H. F. M. TRIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 423, Separate Revenue, dated 19th July 1915.

The representatives of the Indian Temperance Organisations who waited on His Excellency the Viceroy on 1st November 1913 suggested, among other things, that a grant from the Provincial revenues might be set apart towards the provision of counter attractions to intemperance in alcoholic drinks and made the following detailed proposals:—

- (i) That a hospital for inebriates might be opened;
(ii) that parks and open spaces in towns might be made more attractive by music;
(iii) that municipalities might be aided, where prepared, to establish tea and coffee shops;
(iv) that His Excellency the Viceroy's order giving facilities for common rooms for Indian clerks in Simla and Delhi might be copied elsewhere also.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy, while expressing sympathy with the above suggestions, informed the deputation that they would be communicated to the Local Governments for such action as might be feasible.

3. The Government have obtained the remarks of the Board of Revenue on these suggestions and agree with the Board in considering that suggestions (i), (ii) and (iv) are not suitable for adoption in this Presidency.

4. The Board is in favour of encouraging the opening of coffee and tea shops to compete with liquor shops, as an experimental measure, and also in support of the recommendation the successful results obtained on the occasion of the last chank-fishing season by the Superintendent of Poral and Chank Fisheries who arranged for the opening of such shops at Tukoom for the benefit of the Parava divers on their return from the sea. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue and command the suggestion to Collectors with the request that they will endeavour, with the help of the Advisory Committee, to encourage private persons to open such shops and will subsidise private enterprise where necessary by granting suitable public sites for the shops at a reasonable rental for a term of years. Where private enterprise is not forthcoming and where the locality is one that attracts a large number of labourers and the sale of tea and coffee is not likely to be unprofitable, local boards might be encouraged to open such shops. They should of course be run on commercial lines and the drinks charged for at suitable rates. In municipalities and large towns where there are already a large number of these shops or where their entire absence shows that they would be unlikely to pay, no artificial encouragement, such as is now proposed, is necessary. Nor is it necessary to introduce coffee and tea shops in areas where the people are strangers to alcoholic drinks. In the opinion of Government the shops need be opened only near large centres of industry and along highroads used by the labourers in proceeding to and from centres of labour and in those places in backward districts, especially in rural areas, where the people now freely resort to liquor shops and are still strangers to coffee and tea. If after a few years it is found that the experiment has had no effect on the consumption of alcoholic drinks or that, owing to the paying character of the business, private enterprise is stimulated, the municipal shops should be closed and the subsidies withdrawn.

5. A copy of this order is communicated to the Local and Municipal Departments for communication to local bodies in this Presidency.

6. With reference to the last sentence of paragraph 5 of its resolution the Board is requested to consider and report whether, apart from the opening of these temperance shops by private persons and local bodies, it would be possible to close the liquor shops or make largely used by labourers proceeding to centres of industrial labour such as mills, workshops, harbours, railways, etc., or at least to remove them about half a mile from the road side.

7. Orders will be issued in the Revenue Department on paragraph 8 of the Board's Proceedings on the subject of the extension of co-operative credit societies among the Panchanams of the Tanjore district.

(True Extract)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Department).
1. The Local and Municipal Department.
2. The Revenue Department.
3. The Financial Department.
4. All Commissions.

Copy to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department (with C.L.).

II

Endorsement No. 1237/B-15-1, Revenue, dated 6th August 1915.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

The Board is requested to report in consultation with the Registrar as to the feasibility of organizing co-operative societies for the benefit of Panchanams in the Tanjore district on the lines suggested by the Collector.

L. DAVIDAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Department).

III

Reference from the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sec., I. Edn. and Agri.)
No. 1568, dated 14th August 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. K. BOWLEY, I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Revenue Department, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.

With reference to Government's Endorsement No. 1237-B/15-1, Revenue, dated 6th August 1915, the Board begs to enquire whether Government is prepared to pass an Act in the nature of the Small Holdings Act, as proposed by the Collector. The Collector is represented to be of opinion that the scheme will be of no use without the Act, and accordingly unless Government is prepared to legislate as proposed, the societies even if started will fail of their object. It seems inadvisable to raise the hopes of the Panchanams by making enquiries, if no legislation of the sort can be promised. The papers furnished to the Board do not disclose that the question of legislation has been considered.

A. R. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
for Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

IV

Official Memorandum No. 1237-B-15-2, Revenue, dated 21st September 1915.

With reference to Board's Reference No. 1568, dated 14th August 1915, enquiring whether the Government are prepared to pass an Act of the nature of the English Small Holdings Act for the benefit of Panchanams in the Tanjore district, the Government observe that if there is any land in the district at the disposal of Government it can, without any legislation, be made available for the Panchanams subject to conditions prohibiting alienation, while land not at their disposal can be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The Board is, therefore, requested to specify exactly what provisions of the Small Holdings Act should, in its opinion, be enacted in this country and to explain why they are considered necessary.

F. B. EVANS,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Department).

V

Reference from the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sec. 1. Edn. and Agri.),
No. 1286, dated 7th July 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Revenue and Agriculture.

With reference to memorandum from Government No. 1287-B/15-2, Revenue, dated 21st September 1915, and remitting thereof, the Board begs to state that the subject of improving the condition of the Pancharamas in the Tanjore district is still engaging the attention of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who will submit his report to the Board after consulting the Collector of Tanjore.

S. KRISHNAMA ACHARA,
for Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

VI

Official Memorandum No. 1287-B/15-2, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1916.

With reference to Official Memorandum No. 1287-B/15, Revenue, dated 4th August 1915 and 21st September 1915, on the subject of the feasibility of starting co-operative societies for the benefit of the Pancharamas in the Tanjore district, the Board of Revenue is requested to ascertain and report what steps the Registrar has taken in the matter, which has apparently been pending with him for six months, and what is the reason for delay in the submission of his reply.

J. P. BARRENS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

VII

Reference from the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sec. 1. Edn. and Agri.),
No. 2136, dated 13th October 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Revenue and Agriculture.

Read—the following papers:—

(1)

Letter—from R. D. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore.

To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Revenue and Agriculture.

Dated—the 13th November 1915.

39—D. Ed. 1441.

With reference to Board's Reference No. 2093, dated 26th October 1915, I have the honour to make the following observations.

2. If any steps are taken to give holdings to Pancharamas it is essential that they should be inalienable, and mortgages on the houses and on the crops should be illegal and a punishable offence on the part of the mortgagor. Without the first condition, the land would soon be recovered by the previous owners from the Pancharamas, probably at quarter of its value. Without the second condition, there is every probability of the Pancharamas sinking to the condition of day labourers on their own lands for their creditors, who will remove the whole crops. Co-operative societies will go some way to prevent this danger, but I doubt if they will go far enough, in view of the fact that the Pancharamas are generally speaking a very primitive race, and have no idea of saving.

3. Of course, even if the mortgaging of houses and crops is made illegal, it is scarcely possible to prevent the previous sale of crops on the ground. But this is a simple operation which the Pancharamas can understand, and they are less likely to sell their crops at ridiculous prices than they are to raise small loans on the security of them and see the whole of them attached and carried away.

4. It is a question how far it is wise to help people against their own habits of improvidence and whether it might not be better not to dry them than to make them. But all my enquiries regarding the Pancharamas go to show that they are usually

little more than children; they never think of the future; and whenever they get money they spend it. They are helpless in the law courts and are entirely in the hands of the missionaries, who believe that they are more likely to retain them as labourers on their lands by keeping them in a position of absolute subservience, than by cultivating their independence. It is the helplessness of their position here that leads all the more vigorous and energetic among them to emigrate.

That there is, however, hope for them is shown by the fact that a few of their communities have advanced, and have even got lands, and retain them. In such cases it appears that one of their members has led the way and the rest have followed his guidance. But such leaders are rare: and I should not be surprised if the men of this stamp have been the offspring of other castes especially Muhammadans: or have been boys in English families.

5. Now, turning to the question of the Acts available, the Land Acquisition Act would give ample powers to acquire land where necessary, if the grant of lands to Panchamas can be considered a public purpose. There can scarcely be any doubt about this, as any measure to improve any community would seem to be a public purpose.

In the next place, the Crown Grants Act gives Government full powers of imposing any conditions whatever when granting lands, and such conditions are valid notwithstanding any Act hitherto passed or to be passed in the future. But I do not think that the Act would enable Government to make mortgages of the land, or of the houses or crop on the land, read between the parties, or prevent Civil Courts taking cognizance of them. It merely enables Government to reserve the land if the conditions are broken: and Government could then give the land back to the former Panchamas, free of encumbrances. But we could not save the houses or the crops or interfere with their attachment by a Civil Court.

6. If my interpretation of the Crown Grants Act is correct, then I do not think that the existing Acts give us the requisite powers to help the Panchamas enough. We should be able to help them to a certain extent, but their huts and their crops would still be liable to seizure by their creditors and the usual policy of the Tanjore miradors to keep the Panchamas in their debt, and put the arrow on them whenever they wish to, would still remain effective. Nor would there be much inducement for the Panchamas to spend their surplus money on their houses and on cultivation if they saw that both could be swept away by decrees in the Civil Courts, sometimes hasty, but very often fraudulent.

7. At the same time, it might be worth while to begin experiments without any new legislation, and it may be found that my apprehensions are unfounded. There appears to be no question that such Panchama communities as have lands of their own at once make a great step forward, though they are apt to fall back if their natural leaders die and there is no one of ability to follow.

8. Finally, I ought perhaps to explain that I have never read the Small Holdings Act but only seen the result of it in various places. I doubt if the actual provisions of that Act would be suitable here, for it is designed to help a very different sort of people. But the result of the Small Holdings Act, viz., raising the status and material welfare of the lowest classes and giving them something to live for beyond drink, is the result which we have to aim at by any measures taken here.

(3)

Letter—from M. R. Ry. Dixon, Esq. to J. R. SWANBRIDGE, F.R.S., Secy., M.A.,
F.R.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, London
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue and Customs, Surrey, Land
Records and Agriculture
Dated—the 10th September 1910.
No.—E. & G. 109.

Referring to Board's Reference No. 1634, dated 22nd August 1910, I have the honour to state that I saw Mr Wood when I last went to Tanjore and exchanged ideas with him on the subject of societies for Panchamas. The Board will be pleased to observe from the circular of which a copy is enclosed that the subject is engaging my attention. I shall refer to it in my administration report.

alienation, and the reservation by Government of the power to resume the lands in the event of their being alienated or encumbered contrary to the conditions of assignment should, the Board considers, act as a sufficient deterrent against proceedings in the civil courts for the first step in these courts would expose the breach of conditions and defeat the object of the proceedings.

3. In the opinion of the Board the only feasible course by which the Panchnamas of Tanjore can gradually become owners of small plots of cultivable lands and of the sites of their houses is to establish co-operative societies for the purpose in their midst. In organizing co-operative societies with this end in view, it is necessary to see that their constitution is carefully framed and their proper control secured by the provision of ample funds for account keeping, audit and supervision. The Registrar has therefore rightly emphasized the importance of this aspect of the matter in the circular appended to his letter read above. As pointed out by the Registrar in his circular, the financing of these societies presents the greatest difficulty seeing that the assets of the members are generally inconsiderable. Unless the Registrar succeeds in inducing central banks to help these societies by relaxing the eight-fold security rule, it seems impossible to do anything by way of organizing or fostering them, if Government are unwilling to make advances to them. On receipt of the copies of his assistant registrars and of the central banks to his circular, the Registrar should elaborate his scheme of co-operative societies for the depressed classes with special reference to the creation of facilities to the acquisition by the Panchnamas of the Tanjore district of lands for cultivation and for dwelling-houses and submit a special report. The administrative report is not the place for the exhaustive discussion of new co-operative projects. The Board would suggest in this connection that the special officer appointed for the extension of village-sets in G.O. No. 692, Revenue, dated 17th March 1915, may be directed to extend his operations to the Tanjore district also and to co-ordinate work there as soon as practicable.

4. Seeing that the Panchnamas of Tanjore number as many as 554,538 any attempt to improve their condition, if it is to be of appreciable service, must be on a large scale. The experiment should at first be confined to a limited tract, say, a single Revenue Inspector's dika, so that effective supervision may be secured and the results tested accurately before deciding upon its further extension. It is very desirable that a primary school should be opened in connection with such society.

T. RAGHAYAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
" Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

VIII

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. M. K. Coomaraswami, I.C.S., dated 12th June 1916.

Village-sites in the deltas.—Great difficulty is experienced in protecting potturbake village-sites in the deltas from encroachments. Land capable of being brought under delta irrigation is so valuable that potturbakes are everywhere being eaten up, because it is no one's personal interest to protect them. The labouring classes are crowded on to the edges of the paddy field lands, where they live in insanitary hards.

As a remedy for this state of things Government are acquiring private lands and converting them into village-sites, but there are two objections to this policy, (1) owing to the expense it will never be possible to do more than touch the fringe of the question, (2) potturbake village-sites will be encroached upon by the owners of adjacent wet lands.

It seems to me that the remedy is that suggested by Mr. R. B. Wood in a letter of his to the Board on the subject of ameliorating the condition of the labouring classes (I believe it was in Akkoti, in reply to the reference regarding the possibility of establishing counter-stations to abkir-baps). Local boards should be empowered to levy cesses to buy land and, if necessary, build houses for the labouring classes when the landowners, after warning, will not do this themselves. There is

no justification for saddling the general tax-payer with the cost of housing the tenants and labourers of wealthy absentee landlords. The first cost should be met by local boards by loans or from the proceeds of local taxation levied in the villages where the house accommodation is deficient. The land so acquired should not be constituted *panchayat* village-sites, for the reason given above, that this would be encroached upon, and also for the reason that there would be no return for the money spent. The thing should be placed upon a business basis, by selling or renting the house-sites to the people who want them.

I have not got any reference books here, but I believe that much has been done in Ireland by local boards towards housing the poor classes. The boards obtain loans from the Government, at 5½ per cent interest, repayable in 55 years, and buy land and build houses, and rent them out for the lowest rate which will provide for interest and sinking fund.

In India it would probably not be necessary to build the houses. The labourers themselves can build the mud cottages, which are all that they need, for so little that it would be preferable to let them do this themselves. On the East Coast, the poorer classes would be quite satisfied with four cents of land. One acre would thus house 25 families. Each could well pay four annas a month, and this would give an income of Rs. 75 per acre per annum, sufficient to pay 5 per cent interest and also provide a sinking fund even if the land cost Rs. 1,000 an acre. Local boards are allowed to pledge their whole resources for the security of loans for building railways. They might, therefore, well be allowed to raise money for providing house-sites. The present condition of the poorer classes in the delta calls for early action.

Order—No. 3031, Revenue, dated 29th December 1916.

The papers read above are communicated to M.B.Ry. K. S. Srinivasa Acharyar
Arasagol, Deputy Collector on special
duty.

Microfilm

2. Before taking up his work in the
Guntur district as ordered in G.O. No. 1784, Revenue, dated 7th December 1916,
he should proceed to Tenjore and examine the subject and submit proposals for
providing Panchayats with house-sites and land. He should, in particular, examine
the suggestion of Mr. Courbushin and Mr. Wood regarding the need for special
legislation to help the Panchayats. He will work under the Collector of the district.

(True Extract)

J. F. BARROWS,
Acting Secretary to Government



APPENDIX K.

[*Wide Answer to Question No. 82 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram, Madhavur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1937, page 591 supra.*]

Statement showing the expenditure on roads in 1935-36.

Serial number.	District.	New roads.			Road repairs.		
		Volage.	Gravel.	Debtors.	Volage.	Gravel.	Debtors.
1	Aravakur	90	50	80	80	50	50
2	Aravakur	...	...	...	5,700	10,000	10,000
3	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
4	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
5	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
6	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
7	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
8	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
10	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
11	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
12	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
13	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
14	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
15	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
16	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
17	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
18	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
19	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
20	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
21	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
22	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
23	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
24	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
25	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
26	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
27	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
28	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
29	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
30	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
31	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
32	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
33	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
34	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
35	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
36	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
37	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
38	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
39	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
40	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
41	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
42	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
43	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
44	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
45	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
46	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
47	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
48	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
49	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
50	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
51	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
52	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
53	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
54	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
55	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
56	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
57	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
58	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
59	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
60	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
61	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
62	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
63	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
64	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
65	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
66	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
67	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
68	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
69	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
70	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
71	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
72	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
73	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
74	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
75	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
76	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
77	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
78	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
79	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
80	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
81	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
82	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
83	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
84	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
85	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
86	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
87	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
88	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
89	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
90	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
91	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
92	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
93	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
94	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
95	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
96	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
97	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
98	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
99	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
100	Aravakur	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000

(*Sir Alexander Gordon, the President;* [2nd April 1917.
Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar.])

THE BUDGET FOR 1917-1918.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON, K.C.I.S., presented the budget for 1917-1918 and is doing so said :—“The memorandum which is permitted by the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement (rule number 10, (2)) contains an explanation of all the points which occurred at the time to require any explanatory information; and in introducing the several heads, whenever further information was asked for, I furnished that information. I have, therefore, hardly anything to say in introducing the budget. Honourable Members are aware that no change has been made, since the Financial Statement was presented. The figures in the budget are identical with those in the Financial Statement.

“There are only a couple of matters on which I might say a word or two to remove some misapprehensions which seem to have arisen. One is with regard to the provincial balance. I have read a number of comments principally in some of the vernacular papers in which they seem to be under the impression that the balances which have been accumulated and are increasing are in some way lost to the province and would not be available in the future for its benefit. I should like to make it clear to Honourable Members that that is a misunderstanding. During the war it has been our duty not to encroach upon our balances, not to allow our expenditure to increase. But the receipts which are ploughed up are still at the credit of the province and after the war is over, the amount will be at our disposal for our purposes—to be spent on purposes of public advantage. It was to exempt in the Imperial resources; it is only for the time being left in the hands, so to say, in order that it may be temporarily used by the Government of India as their ways and means.

“The second point on which I might say a word is the expenditure upon education. All Members of Council are aware that the responsibility for finding the money for the particular head ‘Education’ rests upon the Provincial Government. When Sir William Meyer introduced the Financial Statement of the Government of India in the Imperial Council, he said that the Government had made a recurring grant to Provincial Governments to add to their expenditure on education and the Government desired ‘by this grant to give an earnest of our intention to make more liberal provision for education when peace and prosperity return.’ In paragraph 13 of my memorandum I quoted these words of Sir William Meyer and said that this gave us reason to hope that the present contribution would be followed in future years by still more substantial assistance from Imperial revenues towards further educational reform. But it would be a mistake to read into that remark of Sir William Meyer or mine any suggestion that the Imperial Government had undertaken the entire burden of education or a particular branch of education such as elementary education. That must always, at any rate, under present conditions, remain one of the functions of the Provincial Government. Sir William Meyer explained in a later debate that the Government of India could not accept the liability to find more money for elementary education throughout India. What he said was that the Government of India have had good times before and if they see prospect again, as we hope they will soon be, they will help us with special grant. But the real liability for education under our system of finance remains with the Provincial Government; and therefore it behoves us in this Council to increase and husband our resources, that we may be in a position to find the funds for sustaining educational progress. With these remarks, your Excellency, I beg to introduce the budget for the year 1917-1918.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“As the Council knows, it is our practice to give the Council time to digest the statement just made by my honourable friend and to postpone the discussion of the budget until we have transacted all the other business on the agenda. If that course is agreeable to the Council, we will defer the further discussion of the statement, made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon, until we have disposed of the other business on the agenda.”

RULE FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Adviser-General*) moved the following amendments in the rules of which he had given notice :—

2nd APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Srinivasan Appagari.)

"(i) In rule 13, after the words 'at any meeting' the words 'other than a motion for leave to introduce a Bill' shall be inserted within brackets.

"(ii) In rule 24, the words 'under the preceding rule' shall be omitted and the following proviso added at the end:

"Provided that, if the President decides that any motion is out of order, it shall be excluded from such statement and the Secretary shall communicate the President's decision to the member concerned."

"(iii) For rules 31 and 32, the following rules shall be substituted:

"31. (1) Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full statement of its objects and reasons.

"(2) Where the previous sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, is required under the Government of India Act, 1914, to the introduction of any Bill, no motion for leave to introduce it shall be made unless such sanction has been given."

"32. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the Secretary shall cause the Bill, the statement of objects and reasons and any associated papers to be printed and communicated to each of the members and shall also cause the Bill and the statement of objects and reasons to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in such vernacular languages as the Governor may direct."

In doing so he said:—"I beg to move the amendments of which I gave notice. Honourable Members have had the text of the amendments to their hands and are no doubt aware of the precise extent and nature of the amendments. They will also have a further opportunity of examining these amendments, as I intend moving for the appointment of a select committee for considering them. At the outset, I may mention what is within the knowledge of the Council, that similar changes have been effected in the rules of other local Councils and also in the rules for the Imperial Council. The reasons for the changes proposed may be briefly explained. Putting aside minor and consequential amendments, three substantial amendments are now placed before the Council. The first amendment is with regard to rule 31. It requires that in future any Member who wishes to make a motion for leave to introduce a Bill should give two months' notice and send along with the notice of motion a copy of the Bill and a full statement of objects and reasons. As the rule at present stands, what is required is only six days' notice and the notice given by the Member wishing to make the motion need not specify anything more than the title or the subject of the Bill. When a motion like that is made, the Council is very much in the dark as to what the Bill is going to be and what its provisions will be. That is the present state of things.

"The Madras Council is not in the same position as the House of Commons. The Council is aware that its legislative powers are very restricted. The area of legislative activity is restricted by sections 79 and 80 of the Government of India Act. In the first place, this Council cannot pass any law affecting any Act of Parliament; but the Imperial Legislature can with certain exceptions. Secondly, this Council cannot pass any law repealing or altering an Act of the Imperial Legislative Council, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. Thirdly, there are about eight topics which are specified in section 79 of the Government of India Act and in respect of which the local Council cannot consider any Bill dealing with any of those subjects, unless the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained. Of these eight subjects, the most important are public debt, what may be called Imperial taxation, the Indian Penal Code, and religious rites and usages of any section of the population. Lastly, this Council cannot allow the introduction of any measure, affecting the public revenue of the province or imposing a charge upon the public revenues, without the previous sanction of the Governor being obtained therefor.

"This four-fold limitation upon the powers of the Legislative Council renders it very desirable, if not necessary, that the rules upon the subject should be precise, should not lead to any unnecessary controversy and should not lead to any oversight of the provisions of law and to their being inadvertently neglected or violated. The

(Mr. Robinson Assanger.)

[One April 1917.]

instructions regarding legislation issued to the Local Government by the Government of India have, to some extent, prevented, in the case of Bills introduced by Government, any difficulty being experienced in connection with the six days' notice now prescribed in rule 81. Those instructions lay down that the Government shall not allow any motion for leave to introduce a Bill to be made, until either two months have elapsed from the date on which a copy of the Bill has been despatched to the Secretary of State or until the Government of India have intimated that the Secretary of State and the Government of India have at present no intention of interfering with its progress. As regards Bills presented by non-official Members, it is obvious that the very short notice which is prescribed will not ensure a speedy and satisfactory progress of Bills. Bills by private Members are becoming an important feature of the Council; and it is only proper that the rules should be modified so as to ensure actual working in the initial stages of the Bill and also to prevent any disappointment, in case the motion is refused after leave is granted by the Legislative Council. It is with a view to meet these objects that the amendment of rule 81 is now made. This has been suggested both by the Secretary of State and the Government of India; and as I said, it has been adopted in all the other local Councils. The Bengal Council has adopted this rule; the Bombay Council has adopted a similar rule; the United Provinces Council has adopted a rule similar to this and the other Councils also have done the same. I am sure that Honourable Members will realize that the Government have only proposed the minimum change that is required. No doubt, in the Imperial Legislative Council the notice which has been now prescribed is one month. But Honourable Members will realize the difference between the Imperial Legislative Council and the Madras Legislative Council. In the case of Bills before the Imperial Council, the only two authorities that have to examine them will be the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but in the case of Bills before the local Legislative Council, the authorities that have to examine the Bills will be three, namely, the Local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State; and, as I said, there is the further fact that the limitations upon the powers of our Legislative Council are greater and therefore the Bills require more careful and closer scrutiny than those before the Imperial Council. Other Provincial Councils have also adopted this period of two months. I am perfectly certain that Honourable Members, before introducing Bills, will frame only carefully thought-out Bills and will not be content with six days' notice. If the Bills are to be carefully drawn up, Honourable Members will not be put to inconvenience by the two months' notice being required. I do not quite understand how it is a privilege to give six days' notice. I am sure that non-official Members will not regard it as a privilege to merely give the title of the Bill without the Bill itself, having regard to the regulation which this Council has enjoyed.

"My second amendment is merely consequential. That amendment declares that, unless and until the sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor is given to any particular Bill which requires such sanction, the motion for leave to introduce such Bill shall not be made in this Council. I think that stands to reason and, undoubtedly, that is the present practice. It is unnecessary to discuss what the existing law is because I am perfectly certain that Honourable Members do not desire that the motion for leave to introduce a Bill should be first granted by the Legislative Council, and then the sanction for the Bill should be refused; nor do I imagine that any non-official Member or those that represent the legal profession will contend that, if the sanction for the introduction of a Bill has been refused by the Governor or the Governor-General, the Legislative Council can still pass the motion, granting leave for the introduction of the Bill. In the case of Bills which affect the public revenues of the province or impose a charge upon public revenues, the analogy is more to be found in the procedure of the House of Commons where Bills imposing a charge upon public revenues are not allowed to be introduced—a motion for leave to introduce such a Bill cannot be made—until a committee of the whole House passes a resolution directing that such a charge should be made. That is with reference to legislation affecting public revenues. But as I said, the question is not what the practice of the House of Commons is or what the practice of this House should be under the existing rules; but the question is whether it is not desirable to have a rule like the one now proposed, namely, that no motion for leave to introduce a Bill shall be allowed to be made, until the sanction requisite therefor is obtained. It will, ordinarily, be a waste of time to debate a motion for leave to introduce a Bill, if

2nd APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. *Business Agent*.)

the motion has not been given or has been already refused. The opposite view only leads to this: leave may be obtained but the Bill may never be introduced or it may be hung up; or if afterwards introduced, it might be that the requirement of sanction is forgotten and the Legislative Council will be violating the law.

"The amendment involves no curtailment in the privileges, but only ensures the smooth and businesslike progress of Bills introduced either by the Government or non-official members. A similar rule has been passed both in the Bombay Council and the Imperial Council. I refer to the rule in the Imperial Council in regard to this subject. Rule No. 18 says:—

"Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to introduce a Bill, but no such motion shall be made until after the expiry of one month, or, if the President so directs, of such further period not exceeding in all two months, from the date on which a copy of the Bill and a full statement of objects and reasons has been furnished to the Secretary and in the case of a Bill regarding the previous sanction of the Governor-General under section 87 of the Government of India Act, 1915, until a copy of such sanction has also been so furnished."

"The present amendment does not require the copy of the motion to be furnished. It simply says that no motion shall be made until the sanction has been given. The Bombay rules provide for a similar procedure. Rule No. 25 says: "Where the previous sanction of the Governor is required, by section 38 of the India Councils Act, 1861, to the introduction of any measure because it affects the public revenues or imposes any charge on such revenues, a copy of such sanction shall be annexed to the notice prescribed in sub-rule (2)."

"The rule which is now proposed has therefore the sanction of precedent, sanction of convenience and it stands to reason. The third amendment is also a consequential amendment. The Council will see that rule No. 24 says: "All motions of which notice is given under the preceding rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under rule 7." This only means that no motion which is not entered in the statement of business shall be taken up for discussion; and the practice of this Council in connection with it has undoubtedly been in accordance with what, I think, is the necessary implication of the Government of India Act and the rules thereunder. For, as they stand, the President has the power to rule out of order any motion for leave to introduce a Bill which requires the sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor and which affects an Act of Parliament. What the proposed amendment intends to effect is merely to do, at an early stage, what may clearly be done at a later stage, when the President can rule a motion out of order. It cannot be said that the President has no power to exclude such a motion from the agenda paper. That is the practice; that, I think, is legal. This amendment merely declares the existing practice. It is proposed to insert a proviso: "Provided that, if the President decides that any motion is out of order, it shall be excluded from such statement and the Secretary shall communicate the President's decision to the member concerned." The Council will see that there is an exactly similar rule in Bengal. Rule 25 says:—

"Every motion (whether an original motion or an amendment) of which due notice is given shall be entered in the List of Appendix sent to Members under rule 51."

"Provided that, if the President decides that any motion is out of order, it shall be excluded from such List and Appendix, and the Secretary shall communicate the President's decision to the Member concerned."

"The reason why no similar rule exists in the other Councils is there is no obligation to enter every business on the agenda; and the rule is worded differently. Here the rule is worded in a manner which may give rise to a difference of opinion and it is all the more necessary to settle the point. The proposed amendment should be accepted by the Council. One cannot see how it will interfere with the freedom and the privileges of the Council. The Council does not want to enter upon the paper a business which must be ruled out of order—the introduction of a Bill which cannot be introduced later on lawfully. The Council, I believe, will not want to spend its time on doing useless things. What the amendment proposes is to increase the business efficiency of the Council on the legislative side of its activities. Honourable Members will, I trust, realise that the Government have not proposed any changes more than may be found absolutely necessary to effect the objects in view. As

(*Mr. Solicitor-Apparitor; Mr. Ramachandra Rao,
 The President.*)

(See April 1917.)

regards the first amendment which is, no doubt, an amendment of some importance to the Council will have a full opportunity of making suggestions and improvements in the Select Committee. I therefore move that these amendments to rules 21 and 22, 24 and 25 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cordale, the Hon'ble Duran Bahadur Rajagopal Acharyar, the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Courbano, the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Kapp, the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Range Acharyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Subramanyam Reddyar, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao and myself, with the Legislative Secretary as the Secretary to the Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I must express my great disappointment at the speech delivered by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. At the outset I should say that these three amendments of which notice has been given affect the privileges of this house and if I take up a little time of this house, I am sure that Honourable Members would pardon me and see what the position is. If really the Hon'ble the Advocate-General had taken the course suggested in rule 25 by giving notice of his intended motion for amending the rules at the previous meeting—we had a meeting fifteen days ago—it would have been all right. It was certainly known to him that he had to move this amendment, and if he had given notice at the previous meeting, we should have had good notice of this amendment; but the fact is that, as it is, after this agenda reached us, we had hurriedly to examine these proposals yesterday and today. As it has been urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes in the Imperial Council with reference to similar rules, if any member wishes to urge anything in regard to principles underlying these rules, the present is the time to urge our views in this Council, and I, therefore, rise to make a few observations with reference to these amendments. I regret very much that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has not been able to give us the benefit of his views, as regards various portions of these regulations. As I receive them the first portion of these regulations deals entirely with legislative work of this Council. They were framed—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"If the Honourable gentleman will pardon my interrupting him, I should like to say that the last thing that the Government here wish to do is to spring amendments on the Legislative Council. We thought that the opportunity of considering the proposed amendments in Select Committee would have afforded the Honourable gentleman sufficient time. We do not propose to conclude the whole of this business today; we thought that a couple of days' time today and tomorrow would give time for the consideration and ventilation of the views of many non-official members. I am sure non-official members that we cannot take in amendments of this kind all of a sudden. Personally, I am of opinion that the discussion is likely to be more fruitful, when people are fully informed. If the Council prefer it, we are quite ready to take up these rules at the May meeting. In that case, it will be better to shelve the discussion now and we will take up the amendments at the May meeting. That is much the best plan. If Honourable gentlemen will allow me to translate the discussion in this manner, I am sure that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will be quite ready to adopt this course as it is likely to lighten his labours."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I thankfully accept your Excellency's suggestion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think that is the best plan. I do not think there will be any difficulty in the matter at all. It is understood that these amendments will stand over till the next meeting. We shall have the advantage of the Advocate-General's clear statement and the explanation of the changes proposed."

The considerations of the amendments were then deferred to the meeting to be held in May.

[2nd APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS REGULATION XI OF 1818.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Regulation XI of 1818 for the purpose of abolishing "stocks" as a punishment for "lower castes" said:—

"Your Excellency, this is the second time I come before the Madras Legislative Council and your Excellency's Government that have the predominating influence therein, with a motion for leave to introduce an amendment to Madras Regulation XI of 1818 for deleting the last 41 words of section 10 (1) which runs as follows:— 'In cases of a trivial nature, such as abusive language and inconsiderable assaults or affrays, heads of villages shall have authority on a verbal examination, either to dismiss the parties, or, if the offence charged shall be proved to have been committed by the persons accused of it and shall appear deserving of punishment, to confine the offending parties to the village choultry for a time not exceeding twelve hours, or if the offending parties shall be of any of the lower castes of the people, on whom it may not be improper to inflict so degrading a punishment, to order them to be put in the stocks for a time not exceeding six hours.'

"It appears to be unnecessary for me to point out the reasons for abolishing a form of punishment which has been enacted from the statute book of almost all civilised countries long ago. Still less need seem to exist to advance any elaborate argument to show that the legislators of modern India should neither stamp on some classes the title of 'lower' classes (when even the term 'Sudra' is being objected to in various quarters) nor to make a discrimination in the matter of punishments between castes, especially for providing a degrading punishment for the so-called 'lower castes.' The above provision is regarded as a blot on the statute book by the depressed classes, the public and the press. The Government so long back as January 1914 appear in their answer to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai's interpellation to have agreed with them. To draw pointed attention to the hundreds and thousands of men and women that have been put in stocks under this Regulation, I interpellated Government in February 1915; and in May 1915 moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend this Regulation by dropping the objectionable clause. The reply of the Government is noticable. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who expressed their views spoke as follows: 'Your Excellency, I agree with nearly all that has fallen from the Honourable member of this motion and the Honourable Member who seconded it; but I think that, as a matter of convenience, it will be better that this Bill should not be introduced; and I therefore regret to be obliged to oppose this motion. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has been informed by me that the Government contemplate introducing a Bill to amend Regulation XI of 1818 at the next meeting of the Council. . . . I think it would be a mistake to deal with this one point separately

instead of postponing it for a comparatively short period, when I shall be able to deal with the whole subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar suggested that it would take two years to pass the Bill. I do not think the measure will be of such a contentious character as to require more than perhaps a couple of months and I hope that, before the end of the calendar year, we shall be able to have the amended Act.' The Council will note that the Government did not deny it to be unjust and unwise to impose the degrading penalty on the depressed classes. The Government was for abolishing the stocks. But they pleaded that a Bill dealing with this matter only was an unnecessary and its introduction would be a mistake. The opposition of Government meant and unfortunately still means the failure of the motion however reasonable and just the motion might be. I consequently withdrew my motion in May 1915 and looked forward to the next meeting, i.e., the one in November 1915 for the Government to carry out their promise. November came, but not the Bill. Other meetings also followed one another and we have had now seven meetings after the Government's promise to introduce their Bill and yet the Bill is not before the Council. The attitude of Government on this matter is hard to understand. I am sure to be told it is one of sympathy. But that term by its constant use in this Council has now lost its original meaning. It is now taken to mean the readiness good intentions which Governments possess and which the Government must always be credited with. But the public judge of sympathy by reference to actual facts. In this case what have the Government done? They decided in 1915 and announced in January 1914 that they were for the abolition of stocks. It is now more than three years from that date, and over 3,000 men and women of the depressed classes have

(*Mr. Narasimha Appar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ginnay*) [JUNE 1917.]

been put in stocks during this time; and the impetus which the movement for elevation of the depressed classes would have received by the abolition has not been given. To achieve, what great convenience and what great object have we suffered three years to pass in this manner? 'Convenience' and 'avoidance of mistake' would evidently be the Government reply. May I ask which is the mistake—the opposition to, or the introduction of, the simple Bill that I proposed and that could have been passed at once, say, in November 1915 and saved more than a thousand persons from a degrading punishment? Do Government contemplate with complacency the logical consequence of their opposition, viz., the hundreds or thousands put in stocks since May 1915? It is very little use to point out that there has been some reduction from 1,488 in 1913 to

872 in 1914 and
815 in 1915

in the number of cases of such punishment. The continuance of so many as 800 cases of punishments per year cannot be a matter for satisfaction to any one. Nor is the Government Order of 1915 advising resort to stocks in exceptional cases only a sufficient solution. If question No. 18 shows what fate the Government Order has received. At Alambalai, a village council disregarded the views of Government and quietly put in one Pakkiri Saraban with stocks. Saraban complained to the Divisional Officer of Nagapattinam to see that the village council's conduct was taken due notice of. The petition was however 'lodged,' i.e., given evidently a lodging amidst waste paper. Probably this is an 'exceptional case' referred to in the Government Order. In fact, we have had 315 'exceptional cases' in 1915. Is that the Government method of rectifying a crying evil and the extent of help they are now willing to render to the depressed classes? Are not the depressed classes justified in asking of this Council as they are in fact asking would they be equally slow to move if 800 or even 100 Brahmins or Europeans were being put in stocks each year? I cannot see how it is possible for the Government again to oppose my motion. Once before they made promises of abolishing the stocks in six months and opposed my motion on the moral strength derived from such promises—but the promises failed. If they make the same promise now of carrying a Bill for revising the whole of Regulation XI of 1916, they will again fail as it will again take more than one year from this date for the Bill to pass into law. Government have in answer to my question stated merely that they will shortly introduce their general Bill but wisely abstain from stating when the introduction and when the Bill may be expected to pass into law. Last time I proved the better prophet when I said their Bill would take about two years and this time I feel sure they will take one year at least for their Bill. The inconvenience arising from the introduction of my Bill is merely financial inconvenience. If permission is accorded to me and if Government are ready by next May or November, I shall not pass my Bill; but if Government are not ready for their whole Bill at one sitting, we can pass my unopposed Bill into law next May, or, at any rate, next November."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. This punishment which we have been seeking to abolish is one of the relics of a barbarous age and the sooner this form of punishment is closed the better it is for all of us. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in May 1915 gave a distinct assurance on behalf of the Government while accepting the principle of the proposed Bill that the Government would themselves undertake legislation in that matter and that instead of undertaking a piecemeal legislation they would adopt a comprehensive one. As Honourable member has observed very rightly, nearly two years have elapsed, and absolutely nothing seems to have been done, except the passing of an executive order which cannot have the effect of overruling the provisions of a statute or a regulation. That order has proved, on a matter of fact, infructuous; and it has not stayed the hands of the village council in inflicting the punishment and he seems to have defied the order. Though a representation has been made to the Divisional Officer, he would not take any more notice of it. It is high time that we should do something in the matter. The Honourable Member may, therefore, be allowed to move this Bill or the Government may themselves move a Bill on similar lines."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. W. Ginnay:—"Your Excellency, the Government regret that there has been delay in dealing with this question of punishment by stocks. They have already informed the Council in my predecessor's time that they

2ND APRIL 1917.] (Mr. Gillman; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)

regard this punishment as a degrading one and wish for its abolition at the earliest possible date. They also said that they would prefer to deal with this question in a general measure rather than in a special one; and the Government have all along adhered to that opinion.

"I would state for the information of the Council that in September last we submitted to the Government of India a Bill for the amendment of the Village Courts Act of 1889 which provides for the abolition of the punishment of stocks by repealing the last 45 words of clause first of section 30 of Regulation XI of 1818. This Bill has been generally approved by the Government of India with a few minor suggestions and criticisms, and those suggestions are now being examined by the Government and will shortly be submitted to India for their legislative sanction; and when that is received, the Bill will be introduced into this Council with the least possible delay. I cannot guarantee when the Bill will be introduced; but I think it is extremely likely that we shall be able to introduce it at the November meeting of the Legislative Council—anyhow I shall do my best to ensure that that is done. In these circumstances, it is quite unnecessary for the Honourable Member to move a new Bill. In the first place, it would take quite as long to introduce his Bill as the one we have in hand; and in the second place, all that he desires to be done is done in the Government Bill. In these circumstances, the Government think that the motion is unnecessary and they are not able to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Our people in this Presidency are aware of the oft-quoted proverb that it is the mother-in-law that shows the privilege to refuse alms to the poor and she would not allow others to refuse it. I do not know if this comparison is on all fours. Not only have I not succeeded in carrying my point clearly to the mind of the Honourable Member who spoke on behalf of the Government, but there seems to be some dread of granting permission to a non-official to introduce a Bill in respect of a small matter, simply because there is a Government measure. I have previously pointed out that the Government's promise as to the time for the introduction of the Bill cannot be definitely relied upon; and for the same reason the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman wisely refrained from saying what time it would take to introduce the Bill. I have pointed out that there is not an iota of harm done by granting me leave to go on with this Bill. If this Bill is permitted, we shall pass it in May; but by deferring the subject, we allow the punishment of imprisonment by stocks to go on. The depressed classes are still being kept in their degraded position. Despite professions of sympathy from every quarter what is the reason for which we should continue the existing law—?"

His Excellency the Governor (interrupting):—"The Honourable gentleman is simply repeating his remarks as regards the merits of the Bill. There is no difference of opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"True, there is no difference of opinion on the merits. But the question is why a certain amount of good should not be allowed to be done by Government. I am pointing out that by the attitude of opposition which they have adopted, the Government are causing a great deal of harm."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (interrupting):—"I object to that statement. I distinctly pointed out that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's Bill will take quite as long as the one we have in hand, as that will have to be referred to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That is an erroneous statement so far as the selection of 45 words is concerned, the Government of India will grant permission at once; but it is the complicated measure that will cause delay. If the Council should give me permission to introduce the Bill, without any further delay, we are sure to have this Bill passed before the November meeting. At any rate, we shall have it passed before the calendar year is out. I am patiently reminded of the hope expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stewart that the Bill would be passed before the end of the calendar year. I think really it might be that the general Bill will not come in until 1918 or 1919. Why should we be prevented from doing away with this objectionable piece of legislation immediately or in the course of the calendar year? I hope that the Council will assert their good sense by doing away with this bad provision in the law."

(The President, Mr. Narayana Appar;
Mr. Hanumantha Achariyar.)

[END APRIL 1917.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ It is but natural that a parent should have affection for his child and I am quite understand the Honourable gentleman's affection for this proposal, of which he is the father. At the same time, I think that his enthusiasm for the measure has led him to make statements which, in calmer moments, he will be disposed to regret. He has inspired, in his speech, the good faith of the Government in this matter. Oh, yes—he has—the Council will bear me out in this matter. He has inspired our good faith and good intentions.”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARAYANA APPAR (interrupting) :—“ Will the President allow me to say a word?”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ No. The Council will know it. He has treated us with being among the ranks of those who are opposed to the measure; he has been anxious enough to attack us on that occasion and I do not think the Council is likely to mistake the position of the Honourable Member. But what are the real facts? The facts are perfectly plain. There is no question of the desirability of abolishing this punishment or so to our intention to do so. There is a Bill, with this object among others, already framed by the Government and already before the Government of India and which will include exactly the provisions which the Honourable Member wishes to have. Therefore, the Government have shown their good faith in the matter by pressing their case. It hardly lies in the mouth of the Honourable gentleman to say that we did not keep our promise. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart may have been too sanguine; but he was certainly not unsympathetic, because he was responsible for including this provision in the Bill before the Government of India. I really do not think that it is at all generous of the Honourable gentleman to say the thing he has publicly, in this assembly, in regard to the Government in this matter. I feel sure that he would not at all think it generous when he reflects upon it. But I make this apology for him that he has been carried away by enthusiasm for his own child. I hope, therefore, he will even say so fit to withdraw this proposal and believe the assurance which has been given by the Government that they will do their utmost to press this measure and that they regret the delay just as much as he does. They have issued an executive order encouraging as much as possible the use of this punishment. What more can the Government do, I appeal to the Council? If the Honourable gentleman wishes to put himself in accord with the general sense of the Council, I am perfectly certain that he will not press his motion.”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARAYANA APPAR :—“ Your Excellency, I am understood as having passed a resolution upon the good faith of the Government. Nothing was further from my thought. I have not given expression to any such feeling. I have said that the Government are quite as anxious to do away with the punishment of death. I cannot conceive of any one in the hall who can wish for its continuance. As regards the parental fondness for the child, the only thing that appears to me is that the matter is one on which we are all agreed. If that is so, why should we put it off?”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT (interrupting) :—“ The Honourable gentleman is referring to his old story.”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARAYANA APPAR :—“ While realising that the Government have the best intention in the matter, there is something untoward in the fate of this measure; I therefore press the motion.”

The motion was put and lost.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

RESOLUTION RE TRANSFERS OF SUB-REGISTRARS.

THE HON'BLE RAO RAHADUR V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—“ I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name—

“ 1. This Council recommends to HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council that as far as may be practicable transfers of sub-registrars be made within groups of districts to be formed with reference to the official language, and that the rule requiring them to pass a second vernacular test be not enforced.”

[2nd APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Rameswari Achariyar; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao;*
Mr. Rangappa Achariyar.)

"Your Excellency, sub-registrars are officers who draw low salaries from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per mensem. The number of appointments in the lower grades is very large; and when one is transferred to a distant place, it means a large amount of expenditure, which is not covered by the travelling allowances that he draws. Further, it is not the expenses of travelling to a distant place only. Each resident Indian, as has been pointed out in the Council, are anxious to go and see their relatives, or if they have lands, they go and see how those lands are looked after. And all these add to the incurring of a large amount of expenditure. It is, therefore, desirable that the transfers should be within small groups of districts. Further, sub-registrars have to read documents presented to them, and if that should be so, they should know the languages. A sub-registrar is required to pass in a second vernacular; and it is ever well to say pass the examination, it is always found difficult to read the hand-writing in which the documents are written. I happen to have lived in the Tamil districts for 55 years; I find that it is not possible for me to read several manuscripts and I have to ask other people to do it. I think the difficulty will be greater when a Tamil man is made to serve in a Telugu district and a Telugu man is made to serve in a Tamil district. I fully admit that the Inspector-General of Registration will find some difficulty in carrying out this resolution. The number of qualified men in the Telugu districts is not large enough for filling all the appointments in these districts, and therefore Tamil men will have to be imported. Therefore, I have put in the words 'as far as may be practicable'. When Telugu men are available Tamil men might be sent back to their own places. As my throat is bad, I shall say nothing more."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYANA RAO :—¹⁰ I beg to second the resolution. There are one or two grounds on which this resolution may be accepted. In the first place, there is considerable language difficulty, and I think, so far as Rangappa is concerned, a sub-registrar should be confined to those parts where he knows the local language very well. I believe there are only two or three languages in the Presidency recognized—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. I believe that the Tamil sub-registrar should be confined so far as possible in the Tamil districts and the Telugu sub-registrars to the Telugu districts, Malayalam sub-registrar to the Malabar country and the Kanarese sub-registrar to those parts in which Kanarese is spoken. Unless we cannot have a sufficient number of these men to fill the posts we have to import other men.

¹¹ With regard to the language question I find that some sub-registrars who come to Telugu districts from the Tamil parts are not at all able to read Telugu manuscripts; and I think it is absolutely necessary that these sub-registrars should be able to read these manuscripts freely. They will have to read the hand-writing of several parties and I think the record of sub-registrars should be very accurate; and sub-registrars should, therefore, be thoroughly conversant with the languages of the district in which they serve. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswari Achariyar put it, there is the question of travelling allowance. It is absolutely unnecessary that sub-registrars should be transferred from the southernmost district in the Presidency to the northernmost district. Their salary is poor; and the travelling allowance which is granted to them does not at all cover the expenses they have to incur when they take their whole family. On that ground, it is absolutely necessary that these transfers should be discouraged as far as possible. I beg therefore to second the resolution very heartily.¹²

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—¹³ Your Excellency, I quite agree with the Honourable member who proposed this resolution and the Honourable member who seconded it that it is in the public interest to avoid needless transfers of sub-registrars, as of other public servants. It is also in the public interest that the sub-registrar who knows Tamil should, as far as possible, be employed in a district where Tamil is the language used in documents and so also in regard to Telugu. But this particular proposal which has been made is, in the opinion of the Government, not practicable. We have examined it with some care and we find that it is not practicable to introduce groups of districts according to languages, nor is it at all practicable to dispense with the test for a second vernacular for sub-registrars. We have a number of offices where documents come in in two languages, and in some, in three languages. That is a fact which has to be recognized; and unless we insist upon sub-registrars, in addition to their

(*Mr. Rajagopala Achariar; Mr. Ramesha Achariar.*) [2nd April 1917.]

mother-tongue, acquainting themselves with one other language, it is difficult to man these offices. I do not know if Honourable members are aware how large a number of offices are bi-lingual. So many as 82 offices have to work both Tamil and Telugu offices are bi-lingual. So many as 22 offices where Telugu and Kanarese are used; we have 14 offices where Telugu and Oriya are used; and there are 2 offices where Tamil and Kanarese are used; 3 where Tamil and Hindustani are used; and 3 where Kanarese and Malayalam are used; there are 7 offices where Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani are used and there are 2 where Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese are used. Taking the second portion of the resolution where it is proposed to dispense with the second language test, it is pretty certain that if that recommendation were given effect to, most of the sub-registrars would avoid qualifying themselves in the second language, to make it a plausible argument for not being shifted from their native districts or from the areas in which they have been accustomed to work. How are the bi-lingual offices to be worked? After all, a sub-registrar is not to remain a sub-registrar for all time to come. He hopes to become one day a district registrar. The number of registration districts where you have the use of two or more languages is not inconsiderable and it is therefore a great advantage that you should have many officers who have a knowledge of two or more languages. I quite recognize that the knowledge of a sub-registrar in a second language will not be anything like so good as his knowledge in his first language which is his mother-tongue. What I say is that unless you have a rule like that, the work of the department will become difficult. In view of the large number of sub-registry offices, where you have two or more languages in actual working and in view of the large area of the registration district that the district registrar has, it is necessary, for efficient inspection, that he should have a knowledge of at least two languages, and it is difficult to group districts according to language areas. I entirely agree with the Honourable Members in thinking that it is desirable in the public interest that needless transfers of sub-registrars should be avoided and we are prepared to draw the attention of the Inspector-General to that point; but we cannot go further than that, nor can we undertake to introduce a scheme such as the one proposed by the Honourable Member, because we consider that the scheme will not be workable in practice."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMESHA ACHARIAR:—"I was not aware that there were so many offices in which not one but two vernaculars were used. As the Government are willing to accept the principle of the resolution, I am prepared to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE EMPLOYMENT OF SUB-REGISTRARS IN DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY HOLD LANDS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMESHA ACHARIAR:—"The second resolution which stands in my name is a small resolution and it reads thus:—

"If This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the prohibition to the employment of sub-registrars in their own district be restricted to the taluks in which they hold lands."

"I remember that several years ago, soon after I left the college, I applied for a place in the registration department. My application was registered; and some time afterwards a vacancy occurred in Lalpudi in Trichinopoly. But some one who applied later was appointed. The Inspector-General, Mr. Macdonald, said that by an order that had been issued, natives of Coimbatore should be appointed in preference to others. I don't know why that rule was abolished. Sub-registrars have no judicial functions to discharge; they have no influence whatever. While Talukdars are employed where they have lands, there is no reason why these poor people should not be employed in places where they hold lands. As regards the responsibility issue concerned, they are regarded as Gazetted officers, but when their pay is considered, they are regarded as inferior officers."

RESOLUTIONS RE EMPLOYMENT OF SUB-REGISTRARS IN DISTRICTS
IN WHICH THEY HOLD LANDS AND INCLUSION OF THE POSTS
OF SARISHTADARS OF DISTRICT COURTS IN THE CADRE OF
DISTRICT MUNSHIS.

2nd APRIL 1917.] (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Venkataswami Aiyar)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. KARAMUNDA AYYAR :—“ I beg formally to record the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—“ Your Excellency, there is some difficulty in dealing with this resolution, because the Honourable Member has not told us exactly what the prohibition is to the employment of sub-registrars in their own places. I have looked into the rules and I see no rule prohibiting the employment of a sub-registrar within his own district. I called for a return on the matter and the return shows that as many as 116 sub-registrars are now serving in their own native districts. There being no prohibition, as a matter of fact, a large number of people are serving in their own native districts. Apparently what the Honourable Member is referring to is the rule about the holding of lands, in which case I venture to suggest to him he would have done more wisely if he had framed his resolution somewhat differently on the subject. But he has not done so. The wording of the resolution is :—“ This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the prohibition to the employment of sub-registrars in their own districts be restricted to the taluqs in which they hold lands.” I fear I shall be out of order if I go into the connected question whether sub-registrars should hold office in taluqs where they have lands. There is no object in the Council making a recommendation to remove a prohibition which does not exist, while, as a matter of fact, 116 sub-registrars are employed in their own native districts.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAMUNDA ACHARYAR :—“ I am glad there is no prohibition and therefore this resolution is unnecessary. It is many years since I saw the rules for the conduct of public servants. I made an inquiry and I was told that there was a prohibition; I was misinformed and therefore I beg to withdraw the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INCLUSION OF THE POSTS OF SARISHTADARS
OF DISTRICT COURTS IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT MUNSHIS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAMUNDA ACHARYAR :—“ I beg to move—

“ III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in the interests of efficiency it is desirable that the posts of Sarishtadars of District Courts—at least in the more important districts—should be included in the cadre of District Munshis.”

“ Your Excellency, at present the posts of sarishtadars are held by men who have reached the top of the ladder and have nothing to look forward to. In districts where judicial work is very heavy, the administrative work is entrusted to Sarishtadars; and if they happen to be good men, there is no harm; but if they happen to be otherwise, there is a good deal of trouble. We have had an instance of that in North Arcot, where the sarishtadar was stabbed in broad day light. I, therefore, propose that the posts of sarishtadars be held by men who are likely to be district munshis, so that it will be open to a district judge to send for a district munshi and make him a sarishtadar, and it will also give the munshi an opportunity to learn administrative work, and there will be a number of young men who will be fit for administrative work. The Government may have some difficulty in following this principle throughout the Presidency and therefore I say ‘at least in the more important districts.’ This principle is followed in the Revenue Department, where the posts of sarishtadars to Collectors have been taken by personal assistants who are deputy collectors or members of the Indian Civil Service. The change has been found to be of very great use. I, therefore, recommend that the same principle may be adopted in the Judicial Department in the appointment of sarishtadars.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPETTI RAO :—“ Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in recording the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramamunda

RESOLUTION RE INCLUSION OF THE POSTS OF SARISHTADARS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGES.

22nd APRIL 1917.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Sra Rao)

the members of the judicial service—I will not say intermediary, but that he is the principal official of the district court, and as such there are many matters in which he acts as an intermediary between the members of the Provincial service and the district judges. District judges are overworked officers, busy in the courts; and several matters that they ought to attend to are really relegated to the sarishtadars though they should be done by themselves. I can mention complaints."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (interrupting):—"What do you say?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"In Tanjore."

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLMAN:—"I am not asking you about the place. I am only asking about complaints."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Complaints of corruption. There has been corruption among process servers and clerks. One or two of the sarishtadars have been transferred by the High Court. In these circumstances, the system that has been adopted in the Revenue Department may be tried in the Judicial Department. In the Revenue Department during the past three or four years, in ten districts, personal assistants were given to Collectors and officers who belong to the executive branch of the Provincial service were made personal assistants in such districts as Coimbatore, Malabar and Tanjore. There were the same complaints with regard to sarishtadars of Collectors, as we now have with regard to sarishtadars of district judges. All I can say is that the personal assistants to Collectors are now officers who are hatched to Collectors as their assistants and the change now introduced has given more responsible men to assist the Collectors in their work."

"If the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman could try the system suggested in the resolution in the more important districts where there are a number of sub-courts and manmull courts and if officers of the Provincial service can be tried as sarishtadars or personal assistants to district judges, it will give a great deal of satisfaction. If that office is included in the cadre of the Provincial service, it takes away one post from the subordinate judicial service; but it seems to me that considerations of public convenience and interest will be met by the change proposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, as one having had some experience of the working of the judicial courts, I give my hearty support to this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman observed that the proposed change was not likely to conduce to the efficiency of the class of district courts sarishtadars. Your Excellency, I must say that sarishtadars have some important functions to fulfil; and as time goes by, it may be that we should think of entrusting some quasi-judicial functions to them. But for the present the sarishtadar is expected to scrutinize plaints, to regulate the question of stamp duties and so forth; and it is better that these minor matters, as it is the case with the Registrar in the High Court, are left entirely in the hands of the sarishtadars, instead of district judges being bothered about them. As it is, the present functioning of the sarishtadar requires that he should be a man of greater educational requirements and a man of legal training, and the proposed change would bring about the desired result, because those who are in the cadre of district judges are generally men who have taken a double degree and have had some experience at the bar. Those who have put on eight years' service at the bar of the judicial are taken in as manmulls and it cannot be that they have not got sufficient administrative experience to work efficiently as sarishtadars. Then there is the question of the desirability of transferring sarishtadars at least once in three years as in the case of other high officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"That is not before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SRA RAO:—"I mention it as one of the reasons for placing the post of sarishtadars in the cadre of manmulls to enable them to be transferred once in three years. If we get this change, we shall have this transfer of sarishtadars once in three years. As things stand at present, they stay in a particular place very long and deal with practitioners, subordinate judges and manmulls and they are supposed to be strictly impartial. If a man stays in one place for any undue length of time, it is not usual to expect him to discharge his functions in an impartial manner. If this change is brought about, then transfer is made easy. For all these reasons I think it is desirable to introduce the change."

706 RESOLUTION RE INCLUSION OF THE POSTS OF SARISTADARS OF DISTRICT COURTS IN THE SCALE OF DISTRICT MUNSIF.

(Mr. Siva Rao : Mr. Subbaraya Reddy : Mr. Rama Appanna :
As Advocate-General ; Mr. Ramaswami Sastri ; Mr. G. S. Rao.) (25th April 1917.)

"As regards the disappointment which this change must cause to lower subordinates, that cannot be a valid reason, because the people in the lower ranks can rise to the post of a head clerk and they ought to be satisfied with their lot when they reach up to a pay of Rs. 100 and I therefore give my whole-hearted support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDY :—"I feel it my duty to endorse each and every word of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Sastri with reference to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANNA :—"Only one word I wish to say. We have in each district one saristadar on Rs. 150 and a head clerk on Rs. 100 in the district court. In the sub-court there are as many people drawing Rs. 100 as there are sub-courts; and in the munsif's courts we have people drawing a pay of Rs. 60. So that, so far as the establishment goes, the principle of the Revenue Department is more or less kept up. But in the Revenue Department, the limit of Rs. 70 asked for by a resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao was not allowed. I think the prospect of the average person who is not a graduate is not affected by this rule; on the other hand, they have real prospects as far as they are necessary. The real point urged by my Honourable friend remains. Even if some provision has to be made, these posts in a few districts may be retained; but the principle of transfer may be applied. Saristadars might be put in the cadre of district munsifs; and transfers may be attached to the cadre. As it is a wholesome principle which is essential, it cannot be denied that the district court saristadars, if left in their own districts for 15 and 20 years, must be able to wield influence which may not be properly exercised. I think the feeling in this matter is quite common as far as I have heard; and if the Government did not step in at this stage, they will be allowing the same state of things to continue, which may not be quite desirable."

The Hon'ble the ATTORNEY-GENERAL :—"The question of checking plaints is far more likely to arise in connection with suits in sub-courts than in connection with district suits. I do not know if very much would be gained by attention being paid to saristadars in district courts. Suits in sub-courts are far more numerous than in district courts and the district court has not to examine the institution of suits in sub-courts when there are separate saristadars in sub-courts. The idea underlying the resolution is somewhat misconceived."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA :—"I said in the resolution 'in the interests of efficiency', but I do not say in the interest of the efficiency of the district court. It is obvious—I do not say that of these people as a class, some of whom are good and some are not—it is notorious that every munsif and sub-judge finds it necessary to go and see the saristadars. The disposal of their cases must suffer if they think that they are under the influence of the saristadars."

"The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Rao stated that this resolution would bring in young taluks. It does not follow. Any munsif might be called upon to do the work of saristadars. He also said that there are many saristadars who are B.A., B.L.'s; but what I propose is that all should be so. If saristadars are B.A., B.L.'s, they are capable of being or are already munsifs. Another argument on which great stress is laid is that no complaint has been made by a district judge or by the High Court. Does it mean that we who find out what is going on in the districts and bring our experience to bear on the question do not count, and is our recommendation to go for nothing? Few people are willing to make complaints, because they do not know in what light they will be taken. I am voicing the opinion of a large class of judicial officers who would welcome the change. I hope your Excellency will put the motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLESPIE :—"Your Excellency, I have already stated in my reply that the work is being adequately and efficiently done by the saristadars who are now in office. I did not press very clearly the financial objection to this proposal. If the work is being satisfactorily done by a certain

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establishment, why should we entertain a more expensive establishment to dispose of it? The work is not of itself important work; it is work which is the ordinary course of things and should be disposed of by men who have been through the office and not by men who have acquired a judicial training.

"I purposely refrained from making any remarks on the arguments in respect of corruption. But as it has been very pointedly raised since I spoke, I must say something about it. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao stated that there were a good many district judges who were entirely in the hands of scribes. That is rather an argument for changing the district judges than scribes. If your district judges are such hopeless rascals as that, the only remedy is to change the district judges. I quite admit the statement that there are scribes who, either from long residence in the district or through other causes, are not what they ought to be and who are certainly not discharging their duties impartially. But I submit, your Excellency very strongly that the Government are quite unable to provide an adequate remedy for corruption by a change in the system of administration or by executive action. It seems to me that the remedy must be provided by the people, particularly by the Madras Congress. It seems to me that if bribery, perjury and forgery are condoned and fostered, instead of being shown up and held in disdain, we are not likely to get any radical improvement, whatever changes we may make. Under these circumstances, we are still unable to accept the resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE A SCHEME FOR THE EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

"IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to formulate a scheme for the expansion and improvement of elementary education during the next ten years."

"I rise to move this resolution with the confidence and hope that I will be able to convince this Government of the desirability of accepting this resolution. It was on the 6th January 1912 that His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor acted in reply to the address of the Calcutta University: 'It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges, from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens, able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations in life. And it is my wish, too, that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all their fellows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart.' Those noble words formed the beginning of the famous resolution of the Government of India dated 21st February 1913. Before I examine how far steps have been taken to carry out that intention, before I consider the changes that have to be made in giving effect to that intention as early as possible, it is not appropriate that I should take a brief survey of the attempts made from time to time. I said 'a brief survey,' because my detailed examination of the history of this question will necessarily take a long time and the time allotted to us is not sufficiently sufficient for the purpose."

"As regards primary education various steps have been taken from the time of the dominion of the Court of Directors in 1854 and it has always been recognized as the second duty of the Government to have a wide diffusion of knowledge amongst the masses. It will be found that the Education Commission of 1882 examined that question; and then the obligation of the State was recognized for the expansion of primary education. Again the Educational Resolution of 1904 was promulgated in the time of Lord Curzon, who also pointed out, in unmistakable terms, that it would take a long time before the people of the country could approach the standard approached by other advanced countries. It is stated to be the avowed policy of both

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the Provincial and the Imperial Governments to do all that is in their power to further the education of the masses. Since 1910, vigorous measures were taken both on behalf of the people and of the Government. It was in 1910 the late Mr. Gokhale, whose death we all deplore, moved a resolution for free compulsory education. Again he made attempts in the year 1911 to introduce a Bill for that purpose. Various opinions were collected on that Bill and in the year 1912 it was rejected. In the year 1915, after considering the opinions received, the Government laid down their policy in the matter of expansion of elementary education. Though every one is agreed that the time will come and must come sooner or later for the introduction of free compulsory education—even the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe admitted in the other day—still the difference is as to the ways and means, as to the time which is necessary for bringing about such a change. It would be remembered that so far as the principle is concerned, there has not been any difference of opinion between the spokesmen of the people and the spokesmen of the Government. There has been difference in the time and a fair consensus of opinion. When this question was raised in the Imperial Council, we find that Sir Harcourt Butler, in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's motion for a wide diffusion of elementary education, spoke in these terms:—

'I say at once that I am really sorry to find myself in opposition to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and those who support his motion. We are all really working for the same object. I should rejoice to see that they to see a condition of things in India in which elementary vernacular education could be free and compulsory. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a condition of things. We are convinced of the necessity of breaking down illiteracy in the country.'

'Though our views may differ as to means, we are all united as to the end—the Government of India, the local Governments, the Departments of Public Instruction and enlightened public opinion are single-eyed as to the end in view. We are determined, resolutely determined, to combat ignorance throughout the length and breadth of this ancient land, up and down, and to and fro, and though the struggle may be long and arduous, I do believe, my Lord, with all my heart I do believe, we shall prevail.'

'When this matter came up again for consideration in the House of Commons at the time of the introduction of the Indian Budget, the Under Secretary of State gave expression to these views:—"Universal and free education in India must come, as it has come in all other countries, but the time is not yet, and I am confident that the Government of India have a policy dictated, for the present by the same hopes and aims as the hopes and aims of Mr. Gokhale. We have no attitude of hostility towards the principles which inspire his Bill. We and he are working for the same end, the breaking down of illiteracy in India." It is, therefore, clear that there is no difference of opinion between the Government and the people as to the policy to be pursued and the steps to be taken in breaking down illiteracy up and down the country and to and fro. We have only to find ways and means. The Government of India having considered the whole question, thought that the time has not yet come, when they should introduce compulsion. They stated that they would give trial to the system on a voluntary basis—they would give it a fair trial and see what the result would be. To use the words of the resolution, they stated as follows:—"The propositions that illiteracy must be broken down and that primary education has, in the present circumstances of India, a predominant claim upon the public funds, represent accepted policy no longer open to discussion. For financial and administrative reasons of serious weight the Government of India have refused to recognise the principle of compulsory education; but they desire the widest possible expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis." They later on say in the same resolution:—"It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see in the not distant future some 91,000 primary public schools added to the 140,000 which already exist for boys and to double the 4½ millions of pupils who now receive instruction in them. For purposes of present calculation a sum of Rs. 575 per annum may be taken as a rough approximation of the probable average cost of maintenance of a primary school." After this resolution was published in January 1915, we find that the Hon'ble Mr. Harold Stuart in introducing the Budget for 1915-16 gave expression to this policy of the Government. He said

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with the same warmth 'The goal we have set before ourselves is the extension of elementary education to the entire school-going population. The attainment of this ideal is, of course, beyond the resources of our Provincial settlement, and the Government of India have recognized that the bulk of the funds for the financing of the new forward movement must come from Imperial sources'. He then pointed out various other difficulties. It is therefore clear that the ideal of the Government, to use the words of Sir Harold Stuart, is to give education to the entire school-going population.

That being our ideal, it is necessary to examine about the desirability of framing a programme, a comprehensive programme, to cover the whole field of education. It is quite necessary that there should be a scheme drawn up, showing distinctly during what period the whole field of education should be covered and showing clearly what funds can be allotted for the purpose of elementary education and what proportion is to be maintained between expansion and improvement of education, before we can hope to reach that ideal. It is necessary that the question should be considered from three different standpoints and also from the standpoint of the provision to be made for the training of teachers. I would not, your Excellency whether it would not be possible to take more vigorous steps so as to cover the field of education within a definite period of time. That resolution of the Government of India stated that the existing number of schools should be nearly doubled or increased by about 21,000 schools and also that the number of school-going population should be doubled. It has cautiously stated that it was the aim and drive of the Government to do so in the not distant future. I quite realize the difficulty of finding funds for it. But still it is impossible to conceive of a scheme of education unless a minimum amount is prescribed for the carrying out of this reform and for the purpose of trying this experiment.

I know that your Excellency's Government framed a programme for three years—for 1913-14, 1914-15, and for 1915-16. I confess that when the programme was framed it was framed in a liberal spirit to give a further impetus to the cause of elementary education; and it would have been more commendable if it had been possible to find funds to carry out the programme. I shall now refer to the programme and point out how far we have been able to achieve our object.

According to the programme for three years, it was arranged that buildings should be constructed for 2,500 existing and 1,250 new schools at a cost of Rs. 2,000 each, and it was also proposed that 4,500 new schools should be equipped at Rs. 100 per school and that school gardens should be established at a cost of one lakh of rupees. This Government proposed that within three years, 1913, 1914 and 1915, Rs. 800 lakhs should be spent in constructing buildings for 3,750 schools, equipping 4,500 schools and providing school gardens. How far has it been possible for the Government to carry out this programme? We find that for the reconstruction of buildings in 1913-14 against a programme of 892 lakhs, subsidies were granted to local bodies to the extent of Rs. 14.75 lakhs; in 1914-15 owing to various other conditions subsidies for the purpose amounted to only Rs. 4.25 lakhs, and in 1915-16 the amount came to only Rs. 1,500; school gardens were provided in 1913-14 by granting a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 13,500. As regards the number of elementary school buildings constructed by local bodies, I find that the number was 125 in 1913-14, 296 in 1914-15 and 296 in 1915-16. These being up the total number of buildings to about 700 as against what the Government themselves contemplated, namely, 1,500. Again under that programme it was also proposed that 1,500 rentable schools be converted annually into board school and the pay of the present teachers should be improved. No doubt the staff is strengthened; and teachers of all grades of schools were given a gratification grant. But much could not be done in this direction also. What is more important is that it was then provided that 1,500 new board schools should be opened annually making a total of 4,500 and that this was to be in addition to 2,650 new board schools opened between 1911 and 1914. It was a comprehensive programme framed in a liberal spirit. When the Government proposed to open 4,500 schools in three years, how far have they succeeded? They opened only 196 schools in 1913-14, 341 in 1914-15 and 44 in 1915-16. It is clear from the figures that though the Government framed a comprehensive scheme—for expansion and improvement of education—they have not been able to carry it out in full, the reason assigned being want of funds.

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(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

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That is the reason why we are bound to take the matter into consideration. What I would ask is whether it does not necessarily show the desirability of our making more vigorous efforts, whether by getting additional funds from the Government of India or by eliciting reimbursement, to show a steady and marked improvement. So far as the programme is concerned, I asked a question as to whether a scheme was prepared for ten years, but the reply given is no such scheme is prepared nor is it possible to do anything in that direction. My question No. 55 at the present meeting and the answer thereto by the Government is as follows:—

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many elementary schools (a) for boys and (b) for girls are expected to be opened in the Presidency during each of the next ten years?

55 A.—The number of new schools that can be opened in a year depends on the funds available; and in the absence of any definite information on the latter point, no forecast of the number of schools to be opened is possible.

I quite appreciate the difficulty that the Government have in allotting funds for the purpose. But, still, your Excellency is aware that the preparation of a comprehensive scheme even upon the materials available is quite essential, so that the work may be steady and continuous. In this connection it will also be remembered that various suggestions were made in this Council year after year at the time of the discussion of the Financial Statement for opening more schools. I need not refer to this discussion.

At each discussion demand was made for the provision of more schools; but the Government having expressed some difficulty in finding additional funds the provision could not be increased to the extent to which Honourable Members desired. It is, therefore, necessary that, instead of our taking up these questions at the time of discussion of the Financial Statement and our being met with the reply that the budget has already been prepared and that no funds can be found, we should sit in committees and draw up a comprehensive programme for ten years. If a fairly comprehensive programme is to be drawn up at all, it must be for a fairly reasonable period. I do not think that I need detain the Council by pointing out that there is still a large field to be covered in the matter of elementary education. If we are to go on at the rate at which we are going so, either with regard to the number of schools to be opened or the number of boys to be educated, it will take several years before we can achieve our object. I wish to take the figures for 1911-12, because it is from that period that, after the declaration of His Majesty, increased provision has been made for elementary education:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Number of primary schools	14,514	24,222	28,218	31,627	35,005
Boys enrolled	825,111	963,331	1,015,618	1,063,684	1,127,746
Percentage	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.8

I have taken the case of boys only, but you may take it that in the case of girls the figures are much less. Even confining our attention to the case of boys, we shall find that from the year 1911-12 to 1915-16 there has been an increase only from 27.1 per cent to 34.5 per cent which works out in these years to 7.4 per cent. If this is the rate at which the progress is to be made, it must take a very long time, namely, 49 years. I have not taken into consideration the fact of the population increasing; and even assuming that the population does not increase, it will take several years before the number of scholars can be doubled or all the school-going population can be at school. Therefore a large field is yet to be covered before we can arrive at that goal. There are still several villages which have to be provided with schools. If you look into the figures as to villages which have no schools, you will see what a large field there is still to be covered. If we are actively to reach the goal set before us by the Government of India, and this Government, steps should be taken to make a comprehensive programme to be gone through in a reasonable period. It is for this purpose that I come forward with this proposal on the present occasion.

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"The reason for my suggesting the appointment of a committee is this: It is found there are various views put forward regarding the proportion of expenditure to be incurred between expansion and improvement of education. When a suggestion was put forward for increasing the number of schools, there was a remark made by the Government that attention must be paid to improvement of education and that there was no use opening more schools, if it was not to give real education. When a scheme was put forward for the expansion of education, it is said that unless adequate provision is made for the training of teachers, nothing could be done. We must have expansion of education as well as improvement of education. There is no use sending a boy to school, if he is to leave it the next day; and there must be a corresponding provision for the training of teachers also. As to how far these questions have to be adjusted and how much funds should be set apart, it is necessary for the representatives of the people and the Government to sit in Council and arrive at a result. I do not imagine that in a matter where there is no difference, as regards the ideals or the objects to be attained, there should be any sort of hesitation for a committee being appointed to see what funds are available out of the ordinary resources of the Government, to see in what way reinforcement could be effected, to see in what manner a scheme can be prepared to open new schools and the present schools can be improved and also to secure the training of teachers. I know the financial difficulties that are likely to be urged; and it is for that purpose that I have suggested the appointment of a committee, because whatever committee is appointed, it will consider the amount of funds available. If any scheme has failed it is because it has been framed without a correct knowledge of the funds available. Even for ascertaining that, a discussion and consultation between the people and the Government will certainly be of use. It is for these reasons I find it necessary to place the resolution before this Council and I hope that there will be no difficulty in the Government accepting this resolution or at least the principle underlying it."

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—I rise to second the resolution. When the Revised Financial Statement for 1915-16 was presented, it was clearly stated that as large funds as possible would be found for the expansion of elementary education and that there would be securing grants made on a very large scale and that it would not be very far distant when almost all the villages would be provided with schools. It was also stated that some maps were being prepared and that lists were also under preparation. In reply to the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 29th January 1916 it was stated by Sir Harcourt Butler as follows:—'I hope before very long in the course of next year or so to be able to publish definite proposals from Local Governments for a course of expansion in primary education over the next three years. A good deal of material has been collected but so far it is not in a form in which it can be recorded. The Government of India are anxious to carry the public with them.' This was the statement made on behalf of the Viceroy's Government at the Imperial Legislative Council. My Lord, time after time it was brought before this Council and it was also pressed at the meeting of the Finance Committee that more money should be spent for the expansion of elementary education and a definite sum out of the amount, provided for primary education, must be allotted for opening new schools. No doubt some money is being given as recurring grants for this purpose; but most of the money is being spent on opening higher classes in the already existing schools, or for the purpose of providing other facilities and equipment. We, therefore, place before this Council the desirability of providing means for giving education where there is no education or that is much better than to give more education to people who have already some education. My Lord, the impression is that more money is being spent upon inspection than instruction. We want a definite scheme prepared for more schools being opened so that within a reasonable time the goal set up by the Government as well as by the Government of India might be made possible to be reached. That is by having a school in every village as far as possible. We are alive to the difficulties of the present situation and the financial stringency with which this Government are faced; but, at the same time, we want to place for your Excellency's consideration the desirability of taking the public into your confidence in drawing up a comprehensive programme for the next ten years with regard to the lines upon which elementary education must be made and can be made to advance more and its diffusion made more satisfactory."

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"Again, My Lord, the duration of school life, with all the facilities that are being given to higher standards being opened in the already existing primary schools is found disturbing. In the year 1915, it was 2-17 years as against 2-19 in 1913-1915 and 3-85 in 1913-14. The more for this duration of school-life among students attending primary schools makes a matter which has to be gone into fully and this can be done effectively by taking the public into confidence. I suggest not only that this Government should look to the efficiency of education imparted in the public schools, but also endeavour to open more schools year after year so that there can be a wider diffusion of education, and the goal that is set before the Government may be reached within a reasonable time. For this purpose I heartily second the proposal that has been made in this resolution of appointing a small committee of officials and non-officials to frame a comprehensive programme and also to formulate a scheme for the expansion and improvement of elementary education within the next ten years. During the year 1917-18 a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been granted by the Government of India to this Government; and that was definitely for the purpose of improving the pay and prospects of teachers and also for making provision for having more teachers trained. But as regards the expansion of elementary education it was more or less said that it was the concern of the Provincial Government. We have to look to the Imperial Legislative Council, and in order to do that effectively and also to give satisfaction to the public, by opening new schools, a sort of consultation with the public is necessary and the sort of committee that is recommended in this resolution will go a great way in solving the problem both in the interests of the people and of the Government. I hope that the Government will consider the desirability of appointing a small committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. Sivas :—"Your Excellency, the Honorable Member in proposing this resolution referred to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the words that he uttered on education; and it will be to the memory of this Council that those words were spoken in 1915. The Honorable Member did not refer to the equally significant fact that since 1914 the Empire has been at war. The progress made in education since the war begins has not been great. It may be described by Honorable Members, who expected rightly enough before the war that education would progress in an increased rate—the Honorable Members who led those expectations, are entitled to call the progress made, disappointing; and the extent of the disappointment is made plain in the statement that was presented to the Council showing the triennial programme. It is only necessary to look at the details given on page 15 of the revised Financial Statement to see how the war has entirely, or almost entirely, disappointed our hopes as to progress in education."

"The Honorable Member appears to think that the formulation of another scheme in addition to the three years' scheme will remedy this state of things. I beg entirely to differ from him. I cannot see how the formulation of another scheme can have any influence on the matter at all. He has not really told us wherein the previous scheme was defective. The previous scheme covers the whole ground of elementary education and contains an estimate of what it would be necessary to spend to provide the country with an efficient system of elementary education under all the possible heads that would necessarily occur in such an estimate. The only definite suggestion that he has made as regards the scheme is that it should lay down a proportion between expansion and improvement of education. This three years' scheme lays down the proportion between expansion and improvement. It puts down so much for buildings. I suppose buildings must be taken as coming under both expansion and improvement. New schools want buildings; old schools also want buildings; venture schools being converted into board schools come under improvement in one aspect and also expansion in another. If 1,500 venture schools are converted annually into board schools, we should have a very much larger number of children under instruction. Board schools so created would attract a very much larger number of boys than venture schools. These 1,500 board schools to be opened in three years would come under expansion. A large number of estates and chawns have been recognised as backward and granted exemption from fees, and it was also proposed to extend the fee concession to poorer classes of the community. This would come again under expansion of education. Then it was proposed that 1,000

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Additional teachers should be trained annually in a two years' course by temporary arrangements. The Honorable member or the speaker seemed to speak, as though the training of teachers was improvement of education. The training of teachers is not a matter to be relegated more to the improvement of education than to the expansion of education. We cannot have education at all without trained teachers. I think it must be clear to any body that we cannot draw a hard and fast line between expansion and improvement of education. The Government will not be acting wisely if they should consent to extend education without any thought of improving the quality of education to be given or what is called, improvement of education. You cannot get a committee which can lay down hard and fast lines as to what proportion of funds should be devoted to expansion and improvement. I am instructed by the Government to oppose this motion because the Government are unable to see that such a commission as the one proposed would be able to do any useful work.

"The Honorable Member went on and suggested that this committee should not only concern itself with education and with such matters as the proportion in which the educational expenditure should be divided between expansion and improvement but also that it should survey the whole field of the finances of the Government, the whole policy of the Government and decide where the money is to come from. I had no objection that any such proposal would be made by the Honorable Member. And I am not perhaps entitled to answer it. But speaking as a mere departmental head the proposal appears to me to be impossible ; and I would remind the Honorable Member that in the finance committee of the Council, he has exactly the machinery which he wishes to set up for reviewing the financial policy of Government and making any proposals that he and other members may think necessary to bring forward.

"The Honorable Member who seconded the resolution made rather a strange remark. I am afraid I have not got it exactly. I believe he said that there was an impression abroad that more money was spent on inspection than instruction. We have been furnished with copies of the civil budget estimate and the Financial Statement and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has told us that these are final. I should have thought that the Honorable Member, before speaking of impressions, might have taken the trouble to see the facts of the case. I had no idea that I would be attacked on this ; otherwise I would have had the whole thing carefully tabulated. I find that on inspection Rs. 6½ lakhs is to be spent out of a budget something like one crore of rupees. I hope Honorable Members will not carry away from this debate the impression that we are carrying on inspection at the expense of instruction. At present, we have an inspecting staff—it is admitted by everybody who has studied the facts of the case—which is really inadequate. We have sub-assistants who have to inspect schools for grants—some of them have as many as 250 schools to inspect. In addition to the formal inspection for grants, there are the visits to schools to check registers and to see how schools are getting on. If the Honorable Member only sees the work of sub-assistants he will find that their number is inadequate. Instead of spending too much on inspection, I think we are spending far too little, with the result that the control exercised over schools is not satisfactory. I know that to put it crudely we have been cheated and so long as we have not got an adequate staff we shall continue to be cheated by teacher-managers who put up false registers and get more money out of us than they are entitled to get."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF BIKANER:—"May I move an amendment to omit the words about the appointment of a committee and to add the words 'and publish the same for criticism.' My amendment will run thus:—"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to formulate a scheme for the expansion and improvement of elementary education during the next ten years and publish the same for criticism."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRINCE:—"After the debate on the general subject is at an end, there is no reason why the Honorable gentleman should not move his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWAT BHAT:—"I beg to second the amendment."

(The President, the Raja of Bannod; Mr. Kavalappara [See April 1917.
Mogil Nayak; Mr. Ranga Acharyar;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.]

His Excellency the President:—"I do not think this helps us at all. Is this the time to ask us to put aside every work and set to work to formulate a scheme for the expansion of elementary education for the next ten years? May I ask the Honourable gentleman whether this is the moment, when the outlook is not very dark and definite when in his own private business he would sit down and formulate a scheme for the conduct of his own private business for the next ten years. I do not think I need say anything more. I hardly think it justifiable for the Honourable Member to ask the Government to set to this work at this moment. There are some people who think that it is a solution of all difficulties to look at them steadily in the face and pass them by; but it does not help us a bit. I do not for one moment complain that this Council should draw attention to the need of our doing everything in our power to advance education and especially elementary education in this country at the present time; but it is no good blinking the fact that we are not in a position to publish or formulate schemes for anything for the next ten years. I would suggest to Honourable Members in framing resolutions that they should recognise that fact. I do not complain that there should be emphasis laid upon the necessity of advancement in education, and as far as the point is concerned there is no reason to object at all to such a motion as that. But when you actually propose and really ask us solemnly to appoint a committee for such a purpose under the present circumstances I suggest that our inability to accept such a motion is obvious and it need not be stated by the Government. It is a great disappointment to Government no less than to non-official members of this Council—it is an intense disappointment that much of administrative work must be checked; it was a part of the burden inflicted upon us by the war of which the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has reminded us; it is a part also of our duty to end that war. But while the war is going on, I do suggest there is no public advantage in moving such resolutions as this. The facts are so certain and the elements are so uncertain, that it will be of no public advantage to ask a certain number of gentlemen, officials and non-officials, to give a part of their time to frame a scheme for the next ten years. The first half of our deliberations would be taken up in saying that it would be a much waste of time to go on with it. Under these circumstances I am inclined to suggest to both the Honourable gentlemen that they would do wisely not to press their motions."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bannod:—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muttia Nayak:—"Rather than have this resolution, it is better to have an amendment. I would suggest that after the word 'appoint' insert the words 'when circumstances permit' and also omit the words 'during the next ten years.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar:—"I beg formally to second the amendment."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not like to interfere again, but I would suggest to the Honourable gentleman that he had better reserve his liberty to move the amendment. The Government will also reserve their right. It is almost a hypothetical motion, when you say 'when circumstances permit'; when it is so, it will be in the judgment of the Council to procure an opinion upon."

The amendment was, however, put to the Council and lost.

His Excellency the President:—"I do not know if the Honourable Member Mr. Krishna Rao wishes to press this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"Though I have considerable hesitation in withdrawing the motion, I hope it will be understood that I have duly considered all that has been stated by your Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr. Bannod. I waited to see whether this resolution would be accepted in any of the amended forms suggested by some of my Honourable colleagues. When those amendments have not been accepted I have no alternative but to ask that this motion be put to the vote. But before I do so, I wish to explain my position briefly. I have taken into consideration

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the fact that the world war must cause as any amount of anxiety until its successful termination, for which all of us are praying. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone asked whether the scheme to be drawn up by a committee, would possibly be different from the scheme drawn up for three years. I do not think it necessary to criticise that scheme, because the Government must have been satisfied with the inherent defects of that scheme, when it could not be carried into execution, owing to want of funds. Will the Government be so good as to assert that behind that scheme there was any definite allotment of funds? I suggest that the committee which is to be appointed should consider the question of funds, because I feel that no scheme will serve any useful purpose, unless it is framed with the knowledge of the funds available for the purpose; otherwise, there is no use in preparing a scheme or in circulating it or publishing it. No useful purpose would be served by that. It is in view of that that I suggest that a scheme should be framed which should take into consideration the funds available for the purpose and that we should proceed to work out the details for expansion of education within a prescribed period of time. If I did not take into consideration the financial difficulties of the time, I would have framed the resolution asking the Government to cover the whole field of education. If we were in a season of financial prosperity and were assured of a definite source of income, I should have requested the Government to frame a scheme at once so as to cover the whole field of education. I only suggest that we might have a definite idea as to what we can do even with our normal resources in ten years. The suggestion that I have made is a simple one, I am not asking a scheme to be framed without taking into consideration our financial resources. If we open 1,000 schools in one year, the next year 2,000 and the third year 3,000, it would imply us that there has been a proper scheme framed in view of our financial resources. I do not want your Excellency to go further than that. A scheme might be drawn up in view of the present financial circumstances of the Government. If our financial resources improve there is nothing to prevent us from opening more schools. It need not be an unnecessarily ambitious scheme. Still I feel that a well considered scheme, in the framing of which both the representatives of the people and the Government may take part, will certainly clear the ground and pave the way for further reforms. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone pointed out the difference between improvement and expansion of education. Suppose the Government say that 4 lakhs was available for education, is it not possible for the committee to say how much of it should be available for expansion and how much of it for improvement of education? That question should not be so lightly brushed aside as it has been done in this particular case. No difficulty will occur if my resolution is accepted. It is not the insistence of the scheme that I ask — of the scheme already framed by Government but which has not been carried out owing to want of funds; but what I ask is that a committee should be appointed to take into account all the circumstances and frame a scheme."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I think I had better put the motion to the Council. I am sorry that the Honourable gentleman does not see eye to eye with us in this matter. I know he is an enthusiast in education. If you do not know what amount of money you have got you could not know the amount of money that you could give to education and still less can you say how much you can give to elementary education. So far as the money and the amounts available are concerned, we are all unopposed and therefore I am sorry that the Government could not see eye to eye with the Honourable Member. I must therefore put the resolution to the Council."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE PROMOTION OF VERNACULAR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"The next resolution that I have the honour to move is as follows:—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to take steps to promote, encourage and assist the publication of vernacular scientific literature.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

[2nd April 1917.]

"It is a simple resolution and does not involve any large expenditure of money. It is not likely to embarrass the Government, as regards their financial resources. I hope that this will meet with a better fate than the last resolution. It was in 1914, at the April meeting, that a discussion was moved in this Council about the publication of vernacular scientific literature. It will be remembered that on that occasion it was pointed out that it was highly necessary that the masses who were mostly illiterate and most of whom were unacquainted with English should have the means of becoming acquainted with scientific literature. It is for that purpose the resolution was moved, and after discussion the resolution was lost. There are two reasons why it is highly essential that some further attempt should be made in that direction. It is well known that for the improvement of agriculture in this country various conferences have been held; and various steps have been taken to improve rural sanitation. Sanitary conferences were held at which papers were read. The Pilgrim Committee investigated the matter and the press also contained various suggestions on the subject. All these things show unmistakably what changes should be effected before the sanitary condition of the villages can be improved. Can any one with a sufficient knowledge of the sanitary condition of the rural parts say that the recommendations of the sanitary conference can be carried out, unless some means are devised whereby scientific knowledge is brought home to the masses. That is the problem which underlies the resolution; and as to the ways and means by which this problem is to be solved, I shall deal later.

"There is another aspect which deserves consideration. It is accepted by the most responsible administrators in this country that the present system of education whereby persons are forced to learn even the rudiments of sciences, and non-language subjects, in a foreign tongue, must be done away with. It is a matter for satisfaction that Lord Chelmsford in opening the Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction gave sympathetic expression to the sentiment,—that it is not at all desirable that persons should be forced to learn subjects in a foreign language. Unless scientific literature is made available in the vernacular and unless means are devised by which further text-books are brought into existence, much improvement cannot be expected. For these reasons I hope that your Excellency will take steps to promote, encourage and assist the publication of vernacular scientific literature.

"Regarding the publication of scientific literature we have to consider the matter from two standpoints. One is the production of text-books on scientific subjects and secondly publication and circulation of scientific ideas amongst the masses. Both these courses have to be adopted in solving the problem. It will not do if one scheme is thought of and no attention is paid to the other. The reply that may be given is that the Government cannot be expected to subsidise vernacular scientific literature, that there is no proper demand for it and that the Government have been doing something for the dissemination of knowledge about scientific truths. It may be pointed out that whenever some publications were made which the Government thought were useful such as treatises on plague, malaria, etc., they were translated and circulated. What I now wish to place before this Council is that when once we are satisfied about the necessity and desirability of improving vernacular scientific literature, let us pause for a while and see whether we have done all that is possible to be done. Two courses are open—to encourage the study of vernacular scientific books and secondly to substantially help or give grants to persons who have taken upon themselves the task of bringing out such scientific text-books. It is a matter within the knowledge of the Council that there have been some scientists which have taken upon themselves the task of preparing scientific text-books. The Vignanesa Mudali series must have attracted the attention of the Government; the Facil Saegam of Madras have been publishing contributions on important subjects. Those facts show unmistakably that people are anxious to promote the publication and dissemination of scientific literature. But it is a difficult business; and it is also a costly business for which some further impetus and support must be given by the Government. If the Government will lay down definite rules whereby special amounts or subsidies can be given for the publication of books, much useful work can be done; and it cannot be argued that the Government cannot support such literature when the Government have already contributed for the preparation of the Lexicons which in themselves are calculated to improve the knowledge of the vernacular and improve scientific literature in the

2nd APRIL 1917.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao;
Mr. K. M. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sona.)

long run. The Government have accepted the principle already; and having done that, is it too much for your Excellency's Government to go a step further and see if further assistance cannot be given for the encouragement of vernacular scientific literature? If this liberal policy is pursued, scientific truths will become more widely diffused among the people.⁵

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Ramana Rao:—"I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. In April 1914 a resolution similar to this was brought to the notice of this Council by my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao. He then suggested the desirability of encouraging the publication of books on scientific subjects in the vernacular of the Presidency. This resolution suggests that it is necessary to encourage and assist the publication of such a literature in the vernacular. My Lord, it is more or less agreed that it is in the interests of the school-going population and that it would be to the efficiency of education, to have all non-language subjects taught, as far as possible, in the vernacular of the country; and besides a knowledge, at least a rudimentary knowledge, of scientific principles and of scientific subjects, is necessary in the matter of improving sanitation and it is necessary that hygienic subjects should be taught for the sake of health.

"My Lord, it is necessary in the first place that proper terminals for scientific works will have to be invented, found or coined in the various vernaculars; and it is also necessary that suitable text-books should be published and the publication of these books encouraged by their being prescribed in the school. That is what is contemplated by this resolution. Unless the Government take in hand and try to encourage the publication of scientific literature by prescribing these books in schools it is not possible to bring about any publication of literature on scientific subjects in the vernacular of this Presidency.

"Again, my Lord, in reply to the resolution which was brought before this Council in 1914 by my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao it was said that the Government whenever they found it possible and whenever they found that any publication deserved Government support, they were purchasing a number of copies of such publication and thereby giving the encouragement to such publication; but the kind of encouragement that is now required is more than what the Government have been doing hitherto by purchasing a few copies or a few hundreds of copies of books published. The Government should not only try to subsidise and encourage the publication of such books but they should try as far as possible to find a demand for them, by prescribing as courses of study such books as may be found acceptable by the Education Department, on scientific subjects. My Lord, I understand that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been given to the Madras University in aid of giving prizes for the publication of vernacular books on scientific subjects by Mr. Ramakrishnaiah. That was announced in 1915 during the visit of Lord Hardinge to Madras. There is that small contribution made by him towards that purpose. And it is more or less in the hands of the University. But what is required of this Government is what this resolution suggests that they should take this matter seriously into their consideration and provide a means for a number of books being published on useful scientific subjects in the various vernacular languages of this Presidency and encourage their publication by prescribing them as suitable text-books in schools. That is what I understand by these words "encourage and assist the publication." I think, my Lord, that unless the Government turn their attention to this aspect of the matter and see that some books are published on scientific subjects a most important branch of learning will not be made known to the people. And that a great hindrance in the way of sanitary progress in education. Attempts should be made to dispel illiteracy. Unless books are made available which can be read by people with advantage, they will not be able to derive much benefit from education, unless suitable text-books are published on scientific subjects and made available. It is for these reasons I heartily support that the Government may be pleased to take steps in order that suitable text-books on scientific subjects may be published and their publication promoted and encouraged. With these words I heartily second the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Sona:—"Your Excellency, I should like to begin by saying a word or two as to the way that scientific knowledge can be acquired.

(Mr. Steno; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [2nd APRIL 1917.]

Honourable Members who have spoken on this resolution seemed to think that if only you have got books in a language which you understand you will be in a position to acquire scientific knowledge. I do not think I can too emphatically repudiate the truth of that idea. You cannot learn the sciences, reasoning, I mean that you have had no scientific training, by simply reading little books about them. These series mentioned to-day mostly consist of what I might call text-books on elementary sciences. The promoters of such text-books have taken the sciences most taught in the schools such as physics and chemistry and the natural sciences. I deny that any one who has not undergone training in physics and chemistry can derive any benefit by taking up a text-book on these subjects; it cannot be of the smallest good to the people who have not had any English education and who wish to read things in the vernaculars, because they cannot, in the nature of things, have an instinctive perception of the facts contained therein. The series referred to did not sell—the series that had been produced, did not sell—they did not disseminate scientific literature, they remained on the shelves of the extremely well-meaning people who produced them. The Government are now asked to give an honorarium to the gentlemen who have produced the series. That is what we are asked to do. I will put it in this way:—If you give an honorarium, will these books sell any better? Will the scientific literature be any better disseminated? I say 'no.' Secondly, if these books sell and scientific literature is being disseminated, there is no need to give an honorarium. That is a dilemma from which I am unable to escape.

So far I have been talking of scientific subjects in general. The Honourable gentlemen have been talking of scientific text-books in the schools; but that is different from that of scientific literature. I have more sympathy in the matter of text-books being placed in the hands of school boys. If you put a book in the hands of a school boy and use a sufficient amount of coercion, you can make him read it. As regards the number of text-books I see from the notes that I have taken of the debate I even to have made some kind of promise. What I did say was that I would consider how the department could co-operate better with the publishers in the production of school text-books. I must confess, except that something has been done in the way of providing text books in Urdu, that very little has so far been done; and if I have not done more than what I have done in trying to secure co-operation between the department and the publishers it is because we have been occupied mostly with framing curricula as I mentioned at the last meeting, we have been busy with the business of making curricula for students taking up the school-final course and also for the centres of study for the first, second and third forms, where some Honourable Members seem to think that rudiments of sciences are taught in an alien language. It is not so; we do get people to teach them in the vernaculars in forms I, II and III. I am getting a course of study made out not only for the three higher forms, where we have already had them, but also for these three lower forms also. With the aim we have in view, as regards the teaching to be adopted in the three lower forms, we shall be able to use something more definite done in the way of the production of text-books. The production of text-books will have to depend upon the settlement of the curricula. We shall not be long in getting the curricula out for these lower forms; and then I shall be able to see or to tell the publishers what the department can do about the production of text-books and possibly to invite them to co-operate more than the department has been inclined to do so far in the matter of the production of the text-books.¹

His Excellency the President:—² Perhaps the Honourable gentlemen will be satisfied with this reply.³

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—⁴ Yes, my Lord. I need not pursue the matter further. I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Steno who has himself admitted that he has not been able to do much except in the Urdu language will see his way to encourage the production of text-books in other languages.⁵

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council was adjourned for a short interval.

2nd ARUN 1917.] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.]

RESOLUTION BY SPECIAL OFFICER TO INVESTIGATE THE
AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“My Lord, I have the honour to move—

“**VI.** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint a special officer to investigate the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine with a view to encourage and improve these systems.”

“This resolution has an important bearing upon the extension of medical relief in this country, and I need not detain this Council long to satisfy it that this is a resolution which deserves the unanimous acceptance of all the Members of this Council. Even at the end of 1915, we had there were in this Presidency 657 hospitals, 15 being State public, 55 State special, 497 local fund hospitals, 29 private aided, 55 non-aided private and 48 railway hospitals. So that in all we had 501 State public, local fund and private aided hospitals. When we imagine that we have these medical institutions for an area of 145,924 square miles and for the benefit of 11,870,160 people, it will at once be apparent that there is need for further extension of medical relief. So far as this question is concerned, it has been engaging the attention of this Council for the last five years. In 1915 when I asked for extension of medical relief, among other measures I suggested the desirability of affording additional facilities for improving the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine. The Government were good enough to express sympathy with the resolution, but pointed out that the establishment of a fully-equipped Ayurvedic college would cost as much as a Medical College and that for financial considerations that question could not be taken up. Again in 1914, when I brought forward a specific resolution requesting that encouragement should be afforded to the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine, the reply given was that there was no machinery under the control of the Government to test and find out whether the Ayurvedic and the Unani medicines were or were not satisfactory and that they could not judge of the usefulness of the systems. When in 1916 I again brought forward a resolution asking, as a preliminary step, that investigation should be undertaken as regards the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine, I was informed that an examination of drugs would take place and that there were no funds or officers available for that purpose.

“Since then, my Lord, it is clear that various changes have taken place, and even in the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy this question was taken up and discussed. It was on 10th March 1916 that this question was discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council. The resolution then moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Asaf Ali Khan Bahadur was in these terms: ‘That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India, in consultation with the Local Governments, should investigate the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis and increasing their usefulness.’

“It will be remembered that when that resolution was discussed in the Imperial Council, various non-official Members spoke in support of it, and the Government of India thought it fit to accept that resolution. But I venture to quote to this Council the remarkable statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Pandey Loken who on behalf of the Government of India accepted the resolution. It will only further the cause of the indigenous systems of medicine, if we have such officers in much larger numbers. This is what he said with his earnestness and enthusiasm for the indigenous systems of medicine which is equal to our own: ‘The notion now before us deals with a subject to which I have devoted considerable thought during the 16 years of my residence in the east, and, as I said the other day at Lahore, the longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and its people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the vaidas and hakims are of the greatest value.’ Later on, that highest medical authority in India said: ‘Why then should the Allopathy arrogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all new discoveries, denying their privilege to the practitioners of other systems of medicine? This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent of the Indian population live in rural areas where the vaidas and hakims are—and will be for many years to come—the chief attendants of those dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches as

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sarwanarayanaiah Nayudu.*) (2nd April 1917.)

'that Council.' Later on he said: 'Personally, if I were SD, I say frankly that I would prefer to be treated by a good vaid or hakim rather than by a bad doctor. I resent strongly that spirit of medical trades-unions, which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all vaid and hakim as quacks and charlatans, and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was privileged to have the friendship of two such learned men as the late Nawab Shaha-ud-Daulah of Ferozabad and Kadiraj Bheja Bahadur of Coimbatore. I will not trouble a lay audience with all the evidence that exists to show that many of the so-called discoveries of recent years are merely re-discoveries of facts known centuries ago to the ancients.' And finally he accepted the resolution on behalf of the Government of India. It is unnecessary for me to quote any other authority than that of the highest medical officer under the Government of India in support of the necessity for improving these systems of medicine and investigating into them further and adding to their resources. This resolution suggests that this question should be investigated with the object that these systems should be encouraged and improved. As to what further steps should be taken to encourage the systems, it will depend upon the result of the investigation.

'It will be found that so far as the people are concerned, they have been doing their best to further the cause of the eastern systems of medicine. Your Excellency will have found various conferences held in different parts of the country at which several important questions affecting these systems of medicine were discussed. Many private clinics have shown their munificence and liberality by starting hospitals where these systems are practised. Under these circumstances, it is necessary, your Excellency, that the Government should go a step further and recognise the system which is encouraged by the people and place it on a better footing. Some steps should be taken in that direction. After all, so far as the outland tracts are concerned, much has not been spent on medical relief. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 31,80,242 under the head 'medical relief' we find that there is a sum of Rs. 22,22,598 spent on medical. Government contributions go up to Rs. 11,12,220, of which the rural areas got only Rs. 3,32,669. The bulk of the expenditure is practically provided by the rural areas up to Rs. 18,15,324. I have no doubt whatever that rural tracts deserve better treatment. If it is remembered that 84 per cent of the people live in villages and 16 per cent only live in towns, it will be apparent that much more should be done to afford them relief than has been done hitherto.

'We might call them quacks, but there are thousands of men who practise this system of medicine. About 25,000 persons are doing work as medical men and they have been treating people in rural areas. Is it not necessary that something should be done to place them on a better footing and to see that the system is placed on a scientific basis? It is absolutely essential that the question of investigation of these medicines should be taken up without further delay. I suggest in this resolution that a special officer should be appointed for the purpose of investigating the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine. I have added to that portion of the resolution the words 'with a view to encourage and improve these systems,' because it might be suggested that investigation of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines might be taken up not so much to encourage but to entitle. It is for that that I wish to have investigation to be undertaken in a sympathetic manner. I suggest that after investigation definite steps must be taken to encourage and improve the systems. I am aware that the second portion of the resolution can be taken up only after the first portion. It is only after investigation, that your Excellency's Government can be induced to take definite steps. I want to make it clear that the investigation must be undertaken by one who is not against these systems of medicines, who has not formed any prejudice against them already, who is prepared to view them sympathetically, and who really believes with the Hon'ble Sir Pandey Lala that there is much that is valuable in the systems and that there is much in them to be placed on a scientific basis. If any officer who has sufficient sympathy with the systems of medicine is placed on special duty, I think it will produce invaluable benefit to the rural population. It is for these reasons that I consider it necessary to place this resolution before the Council.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. Srinivasaswamiji Nayudu:—'Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution moved by my honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao. I have the greatest respect for the Allopathic system of medicine and

[2ND APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Surpannagumbari Nagda ; Sir Alexander Casson.*)

at the present time can trust to it alone for the cure of any ailments. But I cannot forget the fact that there was a time when many were treated either by the Ayurvedic or the Unani medicines. Even at the present day in the villages, mostly the Ayurvedic system is in vogue, and the poorest people in the land obtain this treatment very cheap. But the system for want of encouragement and owing to the growth of quackery, I am afraid, fast decaying. It may be considered by some that the Unani and the Ayurvedic systems were all quackery, and the human body can be saved only by the Allopathic system, but I have come across cases cured by the Ayurvedic system of treatment where Allopathy failed. It must be realized that the country had an excellent system of medicine in Ayurveda and Unani. In support of this statement I want to read extracts from the speeches of some eminent medical men from page 52 of the 'Hindustan Review' for February 1917.

"Dr. Charles of Philadelphia observed after a perusal of the English translation of Charaka: 'With physicians of the present day would drop from the Pharmacopœia all the modern drugs and chemicals and treat their patients according to the methods of Charaka, there will be less work for the undertakers and fewer chronic invalids in the world.'

"Sir Havelock Charles, when Professor of the Calcutta Medical College, often used to say to his pupils thus: 'I am only repeating to you what the Aryan Medical Science preached two thousand years ago and am reproducing to you only a small fragment of the lesson taught by Charaka.'

"Sir Percy Lalba, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, said the other day at Indore the following: 'I now wish to say a few words as regards your attitude towards the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, and here I wish to impress upon you most strongly that you should not wish to run away with the idea that everything that is good in the way of medicine is contained within the ring fence of Allopathy or western medicine. The longer I remain in India, and the more I see of the country and the people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the vaidyas and the hakims are of the greatest value, and there is no doubt whatever that their ancestors knew many things, ages ago, which are nowadays brought forward as new discoveries.'

"I imagine the Government of India even made an inquiry into the system of oriental medicines. His Excellency the Viceroy opened at Delhi the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College; and the Hindu University at Benares established a teaching faculty for Ayurvedic medicines. At present one is afraid to entrust oneself to an Ayurvedic doctor, for the presumption is that he is a quack. But, then, most of the Indians like to be treated by Ayurvedic or Unani medicines as they have been accustomed to it for centuries, provided they are sure, as in the case of the Allopathic system, the medicine administered is a genuine one and the person administering knows his business. Therefore, I sincerely hope your Excellency's Government will accept the resolution, and appoint a special officer to investigate the matter and also take other suitable steps to encourage these systems of medicine."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CASSON:—"Your Excellency, I would just remind this Council where this question was left last. At the end of 1915 a motion was brought forward by my Honourable friend Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao and in answering on behalf of Government to that resolution I then said that when we could find money Government would be prepared to consider favourably the possibility of investigating the drugs which formed a major part of the more important drugs in the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems. Government have not entirely forgotten that matter. In the course of last year we opened negotiations with the Tata Institute at Bangalore and Sir Alfred Barnes had an interview with me and the Surgeon-General about it. We hoped that the Tata Institute would be able to take up the chemical analysis of these drugs. But that negotiation fell through because they had not a sufficient staff of chemists for the work. Then we thought of another plan. We thought we might collect some drugs and get them analysed by chemists in Madras like Mr. Simons of the Presidency College. The Surgeon-General who has taken a great deal of trouble and interest in the matter co-operated with certain leading Ayurvedic doctors with a view to get their herbs. The result of that has been a little disappointing. Although certain drugs have been sent up they have been sent up in a form and with instructions which render them practically useless. The drug is sent up with the remark 'If you add two or three more ingredients, pepper

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(*Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; [2nd April 1917.
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.]*)

and spices, there will be excellent results.¹ It is impossible to tell whether it is in this particular drug, which is of an odd of the way character, or whether it is the pepper or whether it is all the things put together which produce the result. We thus found that this method would not help us. Accordingly, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has proposed that we should go further in the direction of meeting the wishes of the Honourable Member who is interested in the matter; and he suggests that an officer should be selected and put on special duty to try to investigate further the real way in which the Ayurvedic doctors use their drugs. I think I may say that the Government are prepared to accept that idea.

"The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao in his speech said that the object might be to arrive and consider. I can quite assure the Honourable Member that this is not so. The object will be to try and find out what is valuable in the system. It is entirely with that object that we hope to investigate it and to put somebody to work on it. It is certain that an Indian will be appointed, and being an Indian he will not be likely to be in any way antipathetic to Indian medicines. I hope he will do what he can to achieve the object of this resolution. Though it may take some time—I do not want the Honourable Member to think that it will be finished in a year—yet in course of time some result may be achieved. The Government of Madras are desirous to enquire sympathetically into the Ayurvedic and the Unani drugs and are trying to find out what is really valuable in these systems. That is our position."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—² May I know whether that means that the resolution is substantially accepted?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—³ I am prepared to accept the resolution with the deletion of the last five words.⁴

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—⁵ As I stated in my opening remarks, the first portion must precede the second portion. My only fear was that in appointing an officer, one who has a pronounced bias against it might be selected. As the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has said that one who is sympathetically inclined will be appointed, I have no objection to the alteration suggested."

The resolution altered as follows was accepted by the Government :—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint a special officer to investigate the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine."

RESOLUTION BY EXAMINATION BY SETTLEMENT OFFICERS OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF A FEW TYPICAL FAMILIES IN THE TYPICAL VILLAGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—⁶ Your Excellency, the proposition I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

"VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in future, settlement officers be requested to examine the economic conditions of a few typical families in a few typical villages of the area proposed to be settled and the same be added as a part of the scheme report."

"In various forms we have been approaching this Council with a view to bring to the notice of the Government the condition of the ryot population so that it might have an effect upon the re-settlement operations. It is necessary for me to go back and lay before the Council the previous resolutions that have been moved. We have had resolutions to calculate the full cost of cultivation as they are being incurred, to have the economic conditions of the agriculturists in the districts investigated and we have made other suggestions also; but none of them have been acceptable to the Government. I thought this very modest request at least will not be objected to and in that sense I have brought forward the present resolution."

"The necessity for the resolution need not be urged by any lengthy arguments. We have seen that in the tracts where re-settlements are introduced the main portion

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of the ryot population have only very small holdings. The question has been raised that the same ryot though he has a few ropas putta in one village has puttas also in other places making in all an amount which may be much more than what the ordinary holding implies. This is a thing which will be considered by settlement officers when they go into this question. A larger question was raised last time by my Honourable friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seeking for an economic inquiry into the condition of the agriculturists in the districts. I do not want to go into that. I want that the economic condition of a few typical families in typical villages may be investigated and published as part of the scheme report.

* As I said on previous occasions, the Settlement Manual (Rule 10) refers to what has to be done by settlement officers. The wording of it is sufficiently wide. This is the sentence:—

‘There must be a substantial increase in prices to warrant an enhancement of the rates, nor can the latter be always raised to the full measure of the increase in the former, for a liberal allowance must be made for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living of the people and for promoting a higher standard of comfort among them. The determination of the exact percentage of enhancement, if any, to be imposed, will thus also depend on the general economic condition of the people in the tract or district to be re-settled.’

The wording is quite general, but the procedure adopted we have had to discuss here many a time. This is fifth time the matter has been brought up. We find that settlement officers only deal generally with the taxation of the land; for instance, the total average yield of the crop, the groundnut crop or any other crop is taken and the value of it is taken to be so many lakhs of ropas out of which so many lakhs go away as revenue, and from this the present rate of the assessment is sought to be imposed. I have found that though generally this can give some indication, it cannot give the real indication of the worth of these agriculturists or puttadars or their capacity to bear the burden. The question has to be studied and I do not think any purpose will be gained by leaving that in any doubtful state. The real question is whether the general condition of the agriculturists in the tract would justify a further enhancement of the revenue assessment. That is the real question. In considering this question it is just possible that the non-cultivating landowner stands on quite a different footing from the cultivating landowner. We are not concerned with labourers and others who have no lands but only take up lands for cultivation purposes. It is the cultivating landowners that have to be considered; their economic condition has to be studied and a result arrived at as to how far they will be able to bear further burdens and how much can be imposed upon them. That this study ought to be made is clear from the existing settlement rules themselves. Even in the communication by this Government to the Imperial Government just before the Land Revenue Policy was laid down by His Excellency Lord Curzon, this Government made a report that the various instructions that have been given to settlement officers were for the purpose of enabling the Government to help the ryots rather than to place any burden upon them which they may not be able to bear. Paragraph 23 of the Land Revenue Policy, page 226, contains the Madras Government's communication to the Government of India. It says:—

‘In its present resolution the Board has shown that no “rights” of the ryots have been confiscated by Government as supposed by Mr. Dutt; that the new survey and settlement was established not to enable Government to enhance assessments, but to ascertain, equate, and reduce them; that notwithstanding the great rise in prices which enabled Government in general to avoid reduction, the average rate per actual acre of area originally held has, as a rule, barely, if at all, increased, except in Tanjore, while the present average rate per acre held, including all charges, is considerably lower than the rate per acre held in 1855; that in most cases the increase in the total assessment of the district has not kept pace with the increase found by survey; that excessive rates have been cut down, though unduly low rates may have been enhanced, etc.’ The object with which these resettlement operations are held is brought out clearly and is accepted by the Land Revenue Policy laid down by His Excellency Lord Curzon, and the concluding paragraphs give us one of the reasons for adopting these resettlement operations. The operations are held only for the purpose of relieving the ryots and of finding out the ryots' condition apart from

(Mr. Hans Appanagar.)

[25th APRIL 1917.]

what people apparently may decide about it. Whenever a scheme settlement report is prepared—we know it often takes about one year for an officer to prepare a scheme report for a district—the settlement officer goes into the various tracts and examines various things mentioned in the Settlement Manual, the lease deeds, etc. in value of lands, and other circumstances. I only want typical villages chosen and the family budget of a few families examined and placed on record. I want the families to be chosen from people holding less than Rs. 10 patta, Rs. 20—50 patta, and patta of Rs. 50 and upwards. These are the three classes in which the ryots might be divided. Typical families may be chosen and their economic condition examined. If that is placed as part of the records, while it will not in any way prejudice the Government revenue, because that is the spirit in which the Government want to approach and not to get more than what could be paid by the ryots, it will, on the other hand, help the other side to place their case before the Government.

My Lord, I must mention here that in Madras, a philanthropic gentleman, the professor of Economics of the American College, Mr. Saunders, took up this question and took up three villages. He goes the centres of the villages. The first village is Palanganthalam which is only 2½ miles from the centre of Madurai, where the influence of Madurai is considerably felt. Then he took up another village, Sholavandur, a growing village, which has the advantage of the Periyar irrigation and which has a very rural and fertile appearance. He took also Sathagudi, a village 15 miles from Madurai, away from the railway, and removed from even the main trunk route. He examined in each village three families of the class I referred to. He did not take up the number of revenue pottas they had, but he relied on the number of acres held by each of these people and his general conclusions he laid down in full. The main point about which I am concerned here is individualism. About that he says:—'Individualism is an actual course in every village. People move or less seem to follow to it. They do not seem to understand the commonness of interest they are paying, how that cripples their working capital, and lessens their powers of production. Distributed production means less wealth and capital. And so country can become indubitably and commercially great which has the great majority of its population continually in debt.' My Lord, that is the confusion he arrives at after a thorough examination of the condition of these villages. My object in placing it before the Government is that it may be that in the Madurai district the villages are so; but in South Arcot it may be quite different; and in Goldsboro it might be quite different. But this examination will give an idea to the Government to decide what assessment might be imposed in the several tracts. In the case of persons who cannot sell their produce but have to live upon their little produce, they may be given some consideration if in spite of their labour they are deeply indebted; and if they have no other go the Government will have to protect them. It may be in other cases there are great industrial resources. If their economic condition is quite good the Government need not be anxious about their being enabled to pay whatever assessment that might be imposed upon them, because the other income makes up for the bad or poor produce from the land. I do not say merely because a few ryots are indebted the Government must come to the conclusion that they should relieve them. I do not contend for that position. Other circumstances will also be considered in the course of the consideration of the economic condition of the family in connection with the family budget and that will help us to know how much they get by other means and how much they are able to raise the conditions that are adverse to them. If irrespective of the decision of the settlement officers, the families are helpless the Government need not lower the actual assessment levied in these tracts because there may be other circumstances which might outweigh it. But there are matters which ought to be known by the Government and the Revenue Board before definite conclusions are arrived at. My real point, therefore, is that for understanding the situation we must have all the materials; and this is a material which ought not to be lost sight of. Any amount of general conclusions would not help us. It is just likely that in industrial towns and in places where we have huge resources and other things, the ryots do not care for the yield of the land and are willing to be burdened and will not relinquish the land but pay assessment. But in other villages people may take only one meal a day—I know that some people generally take only one meal in the day time and at the other times take only some chutney which they mix with two measures of water and quench their thirst. In these

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cases in remote tracts, where agriculturists are really poor, where they do not have large holdings and hold only Rs. 10, 20 and 50 paces; they may be given special consideration by the Government; and the settlement officer, and the Board may recommend that in case of persons holding less than Rs. 10 or 25 paces there need be no increment. I do not say that it necessarily follows from (1). But these are matters that must be within the knowledge of the Government, before a correct decision can be arrived at in regard to assessment. These are materials which are necessary for judging of the position fairly correctly.

THE HON'BLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE :—“ I passed this resolution. After some repeated disappointments I have acquired a fair idea of the work done of the settlements by the settlement officer. His duties are laid down in the Settlement Manual. Rule 5 describes his duty as settlement officer: ‘The first duty of an officer appointed for conducting settlement operations is to make a careful study of (1) the condition of the existing settlement and (2) of their effect on the economic condition and material progress of the district or tract taken up for settlement.’ The next rule I quote is rule 5 which directs the collection of information on many other things: ‘The settlement officer may, in addition to the above, collect information on any other point such as the effects of famine, droughts, indebtedness of ryots, etc.’ The third rule is rule 6 where the settlement officer is called upon to acquire ‘such a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the district or tract to be settled, as will enable him to proceed with confidence in framing his proposals for the settlement.’ For this purpose he is called upon to consult revenue officials and intelligent ryots. ‘The last rule is rule 10 where incidence is made upon a liberal allowance being made for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living of the people and for procuring a higher standard of comfort among them. These are the distinct rules laid down the aim of which is that the settlement officer should find out precisely the economic condition of ryots. In practice what do we see? In practice for as my experience goes very insufficient weight has been attached to those rules and some of them have been evaded too. On the other hand, what the settlement officer does and has been doing is, after doing some routine work about house deeds as well as registered sales, his substantial business is to determine the commutation prices. How he determines the commutation prices is worth examining. That is done very often very unsystematically! years are included which ought not to have been included. The reason why that is done is apparently to see that revenue does not suffer. A liberal settlement officer is sometimes very particular about excluding the exceptional years, but one that is bent upon revenue, to see that sufficient revenue is secured at settlements, naturally includes years of heavy prices bordering upon famine years. After ascertaining the commutation prices, what does he do? I should simply say whatever he does after that is with him a matter of guess. The next step he takes is to guess what the enhancement is cost should be. It is guess work, mere conjectures. After that, the next guess comes regarding cultivation expenses. There is a third guess that has not been attempted till now, i.e., what it will cost him for manuring of fields. That is how the settlement operations go on, and that is why we see offences frequently come here and ruin your cry. The resolution brought forward by my friend is very modest. One object of that resolution is to see that some orders are passed in this Council directing the settlement officer to do his work better than he has done hitherto. The object of the resolution is to direct him to select a few typical agricultural villages—I believe that the object of my Honourable friend is that these typical villages must be chosen from various parts of the district—and to make a complete inquiry regarding the ryots' condition in those particular villages. That would mean that every agricultural family, no matter whether it is big or small, must be taken into account and the circumstances and conditions of every ryot in the village must be taken into account and a result arrived at. I do not think it will involve any heavy task on the settlement officer; on the other hand, it will enlighten him and he will get the ryots' condition elucidated by an inquiry like that. There is all the greater need that that should be done when you consider that, after all, these settlement officers who are appointed for settlement are not men in close touch with the people but are men fresh to the tracts. They are new to the men of the tracts. The settlement officer starts his operations often under heavy pressures

(*Mr. Sahasraji Beldikar, Mr. Duttaj.*) [2nd Area 1917.]

with orders that the settlement should be done as quick as possible. Therefore, an inquiry like this, an examination like this, of groups of typical villages must be of great importance to one who is ignorant of the true situation. It might be said that that is not a feasible matter. I do consider, your Excellency, that that is very feasible, provided the settlement officer resorts to proper quarters for help. There is the Collector of the district who knows all the people; and he can take the counsel of the Collector who will direct him to proper quarters in his turn and refer him to proper non-officials who could be trusted, and whose honesty could be relied upon. With the aid of these persons the settlement officer can start his inquiry. The importance of that inquiry consists in this: that the Government have to safeguard the interests of the ryots, the ryots are the backbone of the country, and any amount of labour in ameliorating the economic condition of the ryots is not labour lost."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Hume:—"Your Excellency, both the proposer and the seconder of the resolution have described what they want as a modest request. I dare say they think also that it will be a simple matter to carry out what they suggest. But if they go into details, I do not think they will consider that the matter is so simple as they would have us believe. We are asked to make an inquiry among the typical families in typical villages of the districts to be resettled. There may be some consensus of opinion as to what is a typical village, though even on that point there is a possibility for difference of opinion. When we come to what is a typical family, I think there is very great room for difference of opinion. You have to consider what the size of the family should be; you have to consider how many of them are to be women, how many to be men, how many adults and how many children. Beyond that you have to take into consideration the personal equation of the managing member of the family. One member may be lazy and idle; another may be a very untiring and hardworking fellow; another may be a spendthrift; and another may be a miser. Supposing you make your inquiry, your results may be likely to be attacked on any one of the grounds I have suggested."

"Let us suppose you have found a typical family in a typical village. Let us see if there is any possibility of getting any valuable result. Any inquiry of this kind, however sympathetically it may be carried out, must in the very nature of things be inquisitorial, and I think it is inevitable in such a case that a certain amount of annoyance and resentment must be caused. It is more likely to be the case when such an inquiry is conducted by an official. You yourselves heard some remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Conchama made at the February meeting of this Council on the same point. I was absent myself of that occasion. But I wish to associate myself with what he said then. If an official or a non-official should come to my house and wish to pry into my private affairs, I should tell him very forcibly as politely as I could that he might go somewhere else. There is some danger of resentment and annoyance being occasioned in villages if such an inquiry is conducted, specially by an official. Holding the view I do about prying into private matters, I should be very loath to undertake any work which might expose the head of the family, even though he might be the head of a typical family in a typical village, to an annoyance which I myself should resent."

"Supposing the inquiry was undertaken, it is possible, it is likely, that we shall get a lot of information which is quite valuable although it is given in the heat of good faith. These people amongst whom we make inquiries will not be able to account in detail for their expenses for four or five years. An inquiry has to be extended over a fairly long period. Beyond that, there will be a class of men who will feel resentment and annoyance at the inquiry and who may with deliberate purpose either withhold valuable information or place before us information which will be misleading. They will be perfectly free to do this. They are not bound to answer our questions. Nobody knows whether they are telling the truth or not."

"Supposing we went still further and we arrived at a conclusion which might be satisfactory to Government. Is there any guarantee that the result of this inquiry would be accepted by anybody outside the circle of Government? We should find that every item of this family budget is attacked; the return of the land would probably be said to be placed too high; the price of the produce to be placed too high; and the cost of cultivation to be placed too low. Then there would be the subsidiary occupations undertaken by all members of the family to make a living after the cultivation season. The results of the inquiry upon this point will be

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struck and it will be said that the subsidiary occupations are not generally prevalent, that the remuneration for such occupations is placed too high, and that such occupations are not available for so long a period as stated. Again, it might be said, on the other side, that we have not allowed a sufficient margin for the necessities of life, whether for food, clothing or housing, and that we made no allowance for those little things which cannot be strictly classed as necessities but which can scarcely be classed as luxuries. Even supposing we were able to arrive at a conclusion which might satisfy the Government, I do not think we shall be able to satisfy the other side.

"For all these reasons it seems to be not a profitable task to undertake such an enquiry as the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar wishes to impose upon us. Mr. A. P. Puro, whose name is well known to you, has conducted an experiment of this kind, and he was the only way to get any accurate information was to go and live in villages amongst the villagers. Such a course would be absolutely impossible for Government servants. Such an enquiry into the economic condition of such families is better conducted by private persons like Mr. Puro and Dr. Gilbert Slater. For these reasons I am instructed by Government to say that they cannot undertake the duty which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar wishes us to undertake as a part of the resettlement operations."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"In the first place I wish to amend this resolution by omitting the word 'typical' in both places where it occurs."

His Excellency the President (interrupting) :—"I do not wish to accept amendments earlier in the discussion. It narrows the debate at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"That will meet one of the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley. The speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley leaves the impression that the rules for resettlement operations require revision. The rules, as it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbairudu Reddyar, require that certain examinations should be made by the settlement officer into the condition of the ryots in the area to be resettled. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has convinced himself—I dare say he hoped to convince the Council—that the enquiry is futile, unnecessary, harmful and mischievous. If so, I think it is best that the Government should undertake at once the cancellation of those rules from the Settlement Manual instead of leaving the people to believe that the resettlement operations are conducted after a careful enquiry into the economic condition of the area under operation. If this is the conviction of the Government I think they ought at once to revise the Manual and abolish the rules at once. That we will not touch into this Council and say that this rule you are bound to observe but you have not observed it. You raise all imaginary difficulties in observing these rules and really I think this is not a serious argument. I think rather if and when Government require, they do make full enquiries. For instance in one of the papers furnished to me in answer to a question about the nature of the enquiry that is being conducted by Mr. Gray and Mr. Srinivasa Achariyar, it is asked that they are enquiring into the economic condition, indebtedness, want of house-sites, etc.—they are making enquiries village after village—in the various parts of the Tanjore district as regards Parikats. Now that is a subject on which they hoped to get reliable information—the indebtedness of the Parikats to the landlords and such other things. If by an enquiry of this sort you are able to get reliable information, are the Government helpless to get reliable information in a matter of such vital importance as resettlement operations? I would rather think the Government are unwilling to enquire into the condition of the ryots as they consider that the enquiry will lead to results which will be unsatisfactory to Government from the revenue point of view. I do think that the people will not feel that such an enquiry will be annoying; on the other hand, they will welcome it. We non-officials promise to co-operate in the matter, such of us as are interested in the question will help in the matter and will see what little annoyance people might feel is not felt."

"The resettlement operations have been going on in various districts for several years, and in ryotwari tracts revenue has been going up by leaps and bounds. I do not wish to trouble the Council with the figures—I am going to refer to them in my

(Mr. Nages Acharyar; Mr. Bhattachandra Rao.) [2nd April 1917.

speech on the budget. The question is whether the country is prepared to bear any extra load assessment. If the system can bear it by all means impose it. Let us find out whether people can bear it. It is for that purpose that the enquiry is needed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has told us that the non-officials are not likely to be satisfied with the enquiry. He has suggested various difficulties that may arise. We are alive to these difficulties. If my Hon'ble friend will undertake the enquiry with the knowledge he possesses—when he knows on what points the enquiry is likely to be attacked—his enquiry will be complete and thorough, if he knows the points on which we are likely to attack his enquiry, the enquiry will be complete and it will not be attacked. Therefore knowing as they do where the difficulties lie and where the scope of the enquiry will lead them to, suggesting difficulties merely in the way of making these enquiries is not proper on the part of the Government. It is necessary to make this enquiry in the interests of the vital portion of the community, the backbone of the country. We are all interested in their welfare and we want to relieve them. That has been the policy of the Government all along and we recognise it. I therefore say that there can be no objection to this resolution. As to the objection taken about typical villages, I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley is quite right in asking what is meant by 'typical'. It is hardly necessary that that word should be retained. The resolution requires that the result of that enquiry should be made part of the scheme report."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAVACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I may at once point out that the official members of this Council are becoming quite adept in destructive criticisms. I thought that that compliment was always paid to non-officials. I believe it is rather due to our contact as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bhattachandra Acharyar, being both official and non-official, just points out to me. I do not know whether this improvement is due to their contact with us or otherwise. I must say that during the last six or seven years questions of resettlement have been coming up here in some form or other either as resolutions or criticisms of settlement schemes or criticisms of certain proposals in connection with modification of settlement rules. We have not so far succeeded in converting the Government to taking up some attitude which would be agreeable to us. My Lord, if some resolution is discussed in some form some answer is given, but it reappears in another form. If a resolution is not on the agenda paper it certainly seems to come in in the shape of an economic enquiry. And if the question of cultivation expenses is discussed and some answer is given some other resolution is cooking forward to meet the objection raised. If your Excellency will examine the proceedings of the Council during the last six years and scan the questions relating to economic enquiry or the question of assessment, your Excellency will find that a considerable part of the literature of the proceedings of this Council is devoted to the purpose of convincing the Government of the case which we wish to place before the Government, namely, that there should be an enquiry into the economic condition of the ryots of the tract, an enquiry specially into the indebtedness and the higher essentials of life that are required.

"I see from the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Darnley in English language plaintively complained that 'at the moving of many resolutions there is no end; and much answering of questions is a weariness of the flesh.' I am sure that that state of things will continue to exist not only now but for some years until the Government can adopt our standpoint to some extent or other and until we are able to convince the Government to come to our frame of mind. That is the point upon which I wished to lay some insistence. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has suggested a hundred reasons for not accepting this resolution. He is so conscious of the feelings of the people, that he says if he goes and asks a person of his indebtedness and income the man might turn him out of his house. But the gentlemen whom he would ask those questions are not Members of the Board of Revenue. I am perfectly certain that there will be absolutely no difficulty in obtaining this information. It may be somewhat inconvenient, but there are inconvenient proceedings under the Income-tax Act when people are dragged to courts under warrants and summonses; and there are questions with regard to the various administrative measures in which they are not treated with consideration. That is all ignored. Were we ask for an economic enquiry, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley puts forward seriously to this Council that the feelings of the people will be hurt if Government go and ask

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for their income or indebtedness. I do not think it is worth while to pursue the matter further. I can only express my great surprise that a responsible official like the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley should say that the chief reason for not taking up an enquiry is consideration for the feelings of the people who will be affected by this enquiry. I do not wish to say anything further on that matter.

"There is only one other circumstance I would like to refer to. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley says that any enquiry undertaken by an official will not be acceptable to the other side. We are the other side in this Council. We are the other side too only in this Council but outside it. It is quite true that we are not prepared to accept the conclusions arrived at solely by an official enquiry. I have given my reasons for it. Times out of number, I think, that an official enquiry will be quite one-sided. Would the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley accept any enquiry made by us? Is he prepared to accept the conclusions on facts placed before us? The moment they are urged, various objections are raised. Therefore times without number we have urged that there should be a mixed committee of officials and non-officials so that both views may be placed before the Government. Therefore the arguments urged that any enquiry conducted by an official will not be acceptable to non-officials in this Council is equally applicable to himself or any official, if the enquiry is conducted by non-officials. I do not think that any serious argument has been urged.

"I am perfectly prepared to agree with him as regards typical individuals. There was a resolution only two months ago about an enquiry of a particular tract and that was opposed on hundred other reasons. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley conceded it is possible to agree about a typical tract and not about a typical village. May I ask why was that resolution opposed on that ground? I do not think I need dilate on the matter further. Your Hon'ble's Government would realize the spirit with which all these resolutions are brought forward. I can assure the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan that there is no political motive underlying this request. Let us understand the economic condition of these people.

"Specially with regard to the South Arcot district my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbaraya Reddiyar has taken a great deal of pains in bringing forward resolutions and pointing out three specific cases in which the scheme report was defective. That pointed out the need for an enquiry. The resolution may not be acceptable in regard to typical villages. When the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley concedes it is possible to make some enquiry in regard to typical areas, there is no reason why he should not accept this resolution. However I do not expect the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley to concede anything in the matter of this resolution. I strongly press this resolution upon the attention of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I take a different view of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley from what my Hon'ble friend has taken. He has tried to point out the difficulties in the way of an enquiry. With the greatest politeness I wanted to find out if he suggested anything to show that the enquiry was either useless or was not possible or was harmful. Assuming for a moment that there are difficulties in holding the enquiry—assuming it for the sake of argument—can any one be convinced that it is a reason for not facing these difficulties and for not holding an enquiry when it is the obvious duty of the Government to be satisfied about the agricultural indebtedness of the people in a particular tract to be certified? In regard to the principle it is admitted by Government on one side and the public on the other. What is the enquiry that is proposed to be held, if it is not about the budget of typical families? Dr. Slater himself admitted in his lecture—I quote him as an authority because his opinion at least may be accepted—that an enquiry into the economic condition of a village will not be satisfactory unless it be an enquiry into the family budget. I am not using his exact words, but I am giving the substance. What is the other part of enquiry which the Government contemplate, if it is not an enquiry into the economic condition of typical villages in typical tracts? If the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has told us that there is any other way of coming to a correct conclusion about agricultural indebtedness, if he has suggested an alternative, we might have reconsidered our position. He has not done anything of that sort; he has not suggested a more satisfactory method of enquiry; and in the absence of such a suggestion the course taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley is another correct one, reasonable.

RESOLUTION RE EXAMINATION BY SETTLEMENT OFFICERS OF THE
ECONOMIC CONDITION OF A FEW TYPICAL FAMILIES IN THE
TYPICAL VILLAGES.

22nd APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Ramana's Achariyar; Mr. Rama Appangar; the President; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Buckley.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Balasubrahmanyam V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—“ Your Excellency, I learn from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahmanyam that an enquiry of the kind suggested here was made in the Decan by Dr. Harold Moore, the head of the Agricultural Department in Bombay. So far as this resolution is concerned, there seems to be an insuperable difficulty in conducting an economic enquiry. It has been said that published statistics are inadequate. Then we come to this result. We cannot find out the economic condition of the people whose revenue is being revised. The other day we had an admission that cultivation expenses cannot be properly calculated. Putting those two together we find we cannot calculate cultivation expenses; we cannot find out the economic condition of the people. If it is so, the time has come for giving up revision settlements on the basis on which it is now conducted. I do not say that the Government should go without revenue. If Government want a particular amount of revenue in one year, let that be raised by a percentage enhancement in all districts. This rate will vary from year to year, and this will obviate the difficulty in finding the means for the unaltered amount. We will calculate how much we want. If there is surplus, we will go in for remission of taxes. If the demands are very heavy, we will call upon all people to contribute. The time has come for putting an end to this farce of conducting settlement operations.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANGAR :—“ Your Excellency, I have not been able really to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley in his reply. I almost conceived that I was in a village and I wanted to leave the difficulties he pointed out. Apart from villages which have more than 5,000 population let us see the condition of villages with population from 1,000 to 5,000. In the case of 75 per cent of the villages there cannot be the least difficulty in ascertaining from the karnam, the village munsif or the revenue inspector every information about the family budget of the family. I do not know if the history of the family for 4 or 5 years, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, is difficult to examine. On the other hand, I would say that the malfeasance of the ryot will be obtained almost immediately you go to the village. Take it that five years back the family consisted of so many members, with so many palias. The revenue inspector or the karnam is able to tell us what the condition of the family is, how much has been raised as debt on the land, house or cattle. The fact that some people live beyond their means is really met by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chidambaram. Madalayar and therefore it is I do not want that such people should be selected. If officials are to go into that question, I do not know if they actually find that they could not get this information. In that case every information procured by Government till now will have to be assumed as probably not accepted by themselves. I do not think the position will be trouble.”

“ The next point I want to suggest is: suppose we do not hold an enquiry, have we any means of getting ourselves the result that ought to guide us in the settlement operations? I pointed out a passage from the correspondence between the Government and the Government of India who accepted the Land Revenue policy laid down. Nearly 15 lakhs per annum are spent for maintaining details. When the proposal was put forward to reduce the establishment on Survey and Settlement it was opposed. If all the time Settlement Officers should make only vague remarks and not make any definite remarks it will be difficult, my Lord, to proceed further. I do not think the Government can say that our demand is not necessary. This is a proper demand which must be met.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ Does the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar wish to move the amendment?”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARIYAR :—“ I do not think it is necessary to move the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. L. BUCKLEY :—“ Your Excellency, one of the questions which have been put is how can the economic condition of a tract be ascertained unless you go into the details? In regard to such an enquiry as we have, it has been based upon records which are incontrovertible such as the areas of cultivation, their increase or decrease from year to year, sale prices of land, lease values of land and the general prices of grain. It is true we have not gone further into the matter

(Mr. Buckley; Mr. Basu Ayyangar; the President.) [2nd APRIL 1917.]

of details because it has not seemed possible to do so. The enquiry has been limited to ascertaining the general economic condition of the tract based on such items as I have mentioned. I may add the amount of goods traffic and the amount of industrial crops in a particular locality may also be useful guides. It has also been said that Mr. Gray has been making an economic enquiry of a kind which shows that such an enquiry can be made. Mr. Gray's enquiry has not been an easy one but it has been nothing like as difficult as the one which the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rana Ayyangar wishes to have. There are two parties when enquiring into the wages of the agricultural labourer. There is the employer and the employed. If one party makes an incorrect statement there is the other party to correct it. There are the materials to enable one to come to a judicial conclusion. The Hon'ble Mr. Banga Ashanayyar offers a solution of the difficulty by the omission of the word 'typical'. There is no doubt that the omission of the word very much simplifies an enquiry that might be undertaken. If these words are omitted along with some other words, I am instructed by Government to accept the resolution which is proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu Ayyangar. He referred to the excellent work done by Mr. A. P. Patra in Orissa. We have also seen the results of his enquiry. Even he who was looked upon as a friend of the ryots has evidently got hold of some facts which another enquirer will not accept. I do not know whether members of this Council are aware that when a settlement is conducted there is an enquiry made into the condition of—I won't say typical villages—selected villages, a dozen or half a dozen villages, in each district and the Settlement Officer makes the enquiry himself. The results are not published. The enquiry is made with a view to help the Settlement Officer to come to his conclusion. They are at the disposal of the Settlement Member of the Board of Revenue and the Government. These do not go into detail with regard to the personal budgets of individuals, but they show how the area of cultivation has grown from year to year or decreased from year to year and they show very clearly how the land has passed out of the possession of one caste to that of another, and how it is passing from the hands of the richer to those of the poorer or from those of the poorer to those of the richer. We have this information which may be taken for what it is worth. It is not complete, but it is based on figures which cannot be controverted because they are based on public documents.

"When we come to the question of individual it is not possible to obtain a check in the same way by reference to public documents of family budgets as we to enable the enquiring officer to keep his enquiry straight; and there will thus be a risk of his being misled by overstatements and understatements in particular cases.

"I am now permitted by Government to say that an enquiry of the nature which the Hon'ble Mr. Basu Ayyangar desires will be made, but Government will not hold themselves to publish the results of this enquiry, because if they do there is no evidence on which it is possible to come to a judicial conclusion. If the Hon'ble Member is ready to amend his resolution by dropping the word 'typical' and the last twelve words after the word 'settled', the Government will be prepared to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA AYYANGAR:—"It may be necessary to have the latter word 'typical' so that there may be select villages chosen. I only request that the enquiry might be published in some form. If it is not to be published, it is not information upon which anything can be suggested by us. At least it might be shown to the members of this Council or the representatives of the group to which the report refers. Otherwise it will be practically useless."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I do not know what the Hon'ble gentleman wishes to do: whether or not he would accept the proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley. I would strongly urge upon him to accept it. I think there has been some impatience with Government in this debate. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramdasdas Das has referred to the number of times in which that question has been discussed. I should think that there is another aspect, and that is the perfect readiness on the part of the Government to discuss it. As President of the Council I am aware that there has been something like undue repetition of these resolutions. But, as far as my reading of the rules is concerned, I am never willing to rule out resolutions. They can never be avoided. I have allowed undue weight to the Government listening to repeated, reiterated discussion upon this question arising out of resolutions

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(The President; Mr. Sana Aggarwal.)

distinguished from one another only by a narrow line of difference. But the Government have always been willing, as facts show, to meet Honourable Members in these discussions. I am sorry that an Honourable gentleman should have been betrayed into such indiscretion as to allege that the Government did not want to know the truth. The truth is, the Government are anxious to know the truth; and the whole substance of the opposition to this resolution has been the danger of deductions from incomplete facts and incomplete premises. That is the whole fact. The Honourable gentleman speaks as if economic enquiries are the easiest thing to be taken up. They are extremely complex, extremely delicate, and require to be conducted by most skilled and impartial investigators; they are purely scientific operations. Economic operations should be properly conducted and it will take very long time, I think, before economic investigations can be useful as to enable us to have any large changes of policy upon them. After all, surely, it is for the Government to choose their method of obtaining every possible information. I believe they have shown no reluctance to take every kind of suggestion for obtaining information. They are willing now to obtain information in the form in which it is suggested. The reason why it is not thought desirable to publish such information as part of the scheme report is that until the experiment has been made, and experience has shown, it is not possible to say whether this detailed investigation can be conducted satisfactorily, so satisfactorily as to make it fit for public discussion in this matter. The Honourable gentleman should give credit to the Government for an honest desire to get at the truth. I would ask the Honourable gentleman to accept the offer. If he so wishes, I would put the resolution to the vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—"Only one word of explanation. I will accept the offer. If the report is to be kept sealed in the Government Secretariat along with Government papers, it is not possible for us to know what has been done. This aspect might be considered and some remedy given."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I will put the resolution to the Council in the amended form."

The resolution, as amended, was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE METHOD OF EXPENDITURE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move the following resolution—

"VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into the method of expenditure of the lump grant of four lakhs made by the Government of India for education and the unallotted portions of the Provincial grant for the same."

"Paragraph 57 of the Financial Statement of the Government of India refers to this grant made by them 'for improving the training and pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools'. These are the words used in the Financial Statement of the Finance Member. Here, it is mentioned that no details are at present available, but that the Government of India have promised to communicate them to us. We have also got 1.21 lakhs provided for opening new elementary schools and strengthening existing elementary schools. That is on page 56 of the Financial Statement. I want this question to be examined by a committee of officials and non-officials. We are thankful to the Government for the informal conference that was called the other day by your Excellency in connection with questions connected with the educational progress of this province. I believe the conclusions of that conference are yet under the consideration of the Government and that orders have not yet been passed. I hope that the opinions of so many people have really aided Government to some extent. The point I raise now is that we have a recurring grant of Rs. 1

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lakhs and it has to be divided into parts for the improvement, training and pay of teachers, secondary and elementary teachers. We have been adopting a whole lot of grants for primary education which must be considered very commendable by any Government. For primary education, sessional schools have been freely allowed to be started wherever possible, instruction has been given and teachers are being trained. Whether for secondary education we have gone to that extent now, I cannot say. But there was an attempt made in 1913-14 to improve the prospects of teachers by granting to several institutions certain lump sums which they were allowed to distribute amongst teachers. I must submit, my Lord, that that kind of distribution has not been very productive of good. My impression is that the management generally took the money that was given to them and allowed it as an increment to be distributed during the years they got the grant. But now, we stand on a firmer basis: this sum of four lakhs is now to be a recurring grant. During the subsequent changes of the Financial Statement of the Imperial Government and also in the first Financial Statement of Sir William Meyer it is clearly pointed out that the Government of India have undertaken to advance this sum as much as possible and this was the first contribution they were making even at this time of crisis. The principles for distributing the recurring grant must be ascertained very clearly and definitely. I need not labour the point very much to say that such principles are not decided upon by the assistance afforded by the Inspecting Agency of the Educational Department and the office of the Director of Public Instruction, but the details are got from persons who are actually managing these institutions in the various places. In the case of the opening of new elementary schools the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has taken considerable pains to prepare the plans for the whole Presidency. We know, wherever possible, on the recommendation of the Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors, schools have been opened in areas which they thought were best fitted for them. But I should think that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will be able by now to find that in the case of most of these institutions—I do not say it is a very large number—in the case of a small percentage of these institutions, they have not been started in proper localities, and the buildings in some of them have been found to be unsuited more or less. I do not mean to say that if a committee of officials and non-officials worked on this matter they would not be recommending places where it would fail as in the case of the recommendations of the Inspecting Agency. I do not intend that position. But I want to urge that the distribution of four lakhs of money among the districts for elementary education and for the improvement and the training of teachers is a complicated question which will have to be viewed from all these aspects by members from the several institutions. We felt a lot of difficulty in the distribution of grants for secondary schools on the half grant system. The Director of Public Instruction has said in this Council—I do not think I should refer to the committee's report—that they proposed to make a special allotment to schools which were self-supporting and a small grant was to be reserved for such institutions. That was a principle adopted in that conference after the points were discussed. Similarly in regard to the grant of four lakhs, principles of distribution will have to be discussed and a result arrived at satisfactory to the whole province. There are backward districts and advanced districts, and the question will have to be considered whether in the case of advanced districts as much money should be spent as in the case of backward districts, and in sections where there are more than one institution it is necessary to give as much grant as is given to one centre where there are not many institutions. Localities where schools will have to be started will have to be considered and the experience of the management as to their ability to distribute schools in the area under their control will be of considerable value in deciding these matters. Some missionary gentlemen who were members of that conference who had large tracts commanded by them with various institutions—schools for boys and girls and secondary schools and colleges—were able to give information which must have been felt useful by the department. All these will have to be considered in this connection also.

"It might be said that in a retro grant of four lakhs, why should there be such a free discussion on the question of principles? My Lord, as I have pointed out in this discussion it is clear that the Government of India want to pursue this matter further. The principles that we adopt now will have to be such as will be found later to

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220 APRIL 1917.] (Mr. Ramu Appangar; Mr. Subbaraya Reddy;
Mr. Siva)

work successfully. Your Excellency has been paying a lot of attention to educational matters. I think now, when we have got this grant during your Lordship's regime, it will be very proper to have this committee to work it out and place their views before your Excellency's Government, so that your Excellency may be able to pass orders after considering all the aspects of the question. I feel, my Lord, that it is absolutely essential that time ought not to be allowed to slip. I hope your Excellency would as early as possible appoint a committee of the kind to go into the question and make recommendations, so that the Government may have the facts before them to act on. With these words I beg to propose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYALU REDDY:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I confess that I have not gathered from what the Honourable member said a clear idea as to the reasons for his desire for this committee. He has mentioned various things that have to be considered when we come to decide how this four lakhs should be spent. I confess that I was not able to see that any one of them could be any better done by the kind of committee he proposes than it can be done by the department in consultation with local officers. I therefore rise to oppose the resolution."

"The Honourable Member remarked that the scale of grants for elementary education was satisfactory. That is rather a cryptic saying. I do not know who considers it satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (interrupting):—"I said 'for training teachers for elementary schools.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Does the Honourable gentleman mean that we have sufficient provision for training teachers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We have made sufficient provision."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Then does it mean that the Government of India need not make any more provision?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We will have to incur expenditure on it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I pass on from that. We find we have not enough training schools. Then he took the grant for increase of pay of teachers in 1915-16. He took what was given in 1915-16. He seemed to express the view that this grant was swallowed up by the teaching grants and the teachers have not reaped any benefit from it and that their pay has not been improved. The whole thing is rather technical; the whole thing is rather mixed up by the way in which we calculated our teaching grants. If any part of this four lakhs is devoted towards the improvement of the pay of teachers I should take care of the means whereby it is done. If an increased grant is paid over to schools it is not easy to ensure that the increased grant goes to improve the pay of teachers. So far I agree with the Honourable Member."

"Then the Honourable Member referred to the present four lakhs recurring grant. He seems to infer that the previous one was not recurring whereas it was recurring."

"He spoke of our getting details from managers of schools. Whenever an Inspector visits a secondary school, the result is an elaborate report the greater part of which consists of the details furnished by the manager. The Honourable gentleman seems to think that the department is singularly ignorant. As a matter of fact I do not think we suffer from want of information. We suffer from want of time to properly digest information rather than insufficient information. We are not in want of information given to us by managers."

"Then he seems to think that some schools were started in wrong places and therefore they have not succeeded. I must confess I have not heard of it. If any Honourable Member knows of schools which were started with the recurring grant from the Government of India in any locality where manifestly they were not wanted, I wish they would let me know, because honestly I have not heard of such cases lately. In days gone by, when the Government of India gave us grants Sir Alfred Bourne

(Mr. Stone; Mr. Rana Aggarwal.)

[See ARK. 1917.]

build a number of schools, and then I heard of school buildings being bodily taken from one place and put in another place. But lately I have not heard of any such cases. If there are please let me know.

"Then the Honourable Member spoke about the great difficulty in distributing these four lakhs among 25 districts. It is very difficult. It does not leave very much for each district or anything like enough to meet the wishes of any district. But the difficulty has to be met; and the task is not one which I shall shrink from.

"Then with regard to the backward and advanced districts, the Honourable Member suggested that backward areas may be treated as well as or better than advanced districts. Whether advanced districts should be permitted for the sake of backward districts—that is what we are considering. We have always been giving special consideration to, and we always do consider such cases. The simple plan of distributing the four lakhs is to divide it proportionately amongst the districts according to the degree of education in each or according to the number of schools or according to population. But any such rough and ready method would be distinctly unsatisfactory. This question of advanced and backward districts would not be solved by a committee any more than with the assistance of our local efforts. Specially in connection with elementary education the department has always been working in conjunction with local bodies; and since many members of this Council are interested in local bodies I should be extremely glad if local bodies can be a little more prompt in replying to references made to them. As to the statement of the requirements of local bodies I do not think I can profitably detain the Council. I do not think a committee can be of any use. I cannot hold out any hope of its being appointed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA AGGARWAL:—"I am not sure if the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has satisfied himself that all the reasons given by him do not require a committee. But one thing has been clear: there has been no time when the Director of Public Instruction said to this Council that he could not do things with his officers which were recommended for a committee for consideration. That has been the attitude taken by him in this matter. I did not want, my Lord, to go into the inequalities that I have detailed in the memorandum, which I have presented to the Government and that have arisen from the distribution of grants as done at present. I took various districts, various colleges and schools and I referred to the distribution to them of grants which came under no principle. That is what I have done in a separate memorandum. I do not want to go into that in detail. If the Hon'ble Mr. Stone says that with the assistance of his Inspectors he will be able to devote the grant to the best possible advantage, I am afraid I would not be able to subscribe to it. I do not say that they do not do their business according to the best of their lights. But various considerations arise and imperceptible ideas come into their minds and recommendations and reports are made which cannot be said to have taken into consideration all aspects. Various private arrangements have had to go before the department and to explain their position. Thus we have been able to show that the principles adopted in this distribution have not been what they ought to be. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone suggested that the task of distribution may be to show special consideration to backward localities. I have shown in my opening speech various sides that will have to be considered in the distribution and how much the knowledge of the people on the spot will be necessary to come to a decision on the subject.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone referred the Inspecting agency. How many days is an Inspector in a school? What are his knowledge of the possibilities of expansion of education or encouragement to be given in any particular area to make real progress? I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has himself gone through the report. I am sure that they all work vigorously to distribute. But you should not underestimate or deny the help that may be given by the people who work in the area and who know the details of the areas and who know what encouragement ought to be given. We should take hold of it when starting with the principle of distribution of a grant which it is told us will continue long. If at a time of stress the money is paid there is not the slightest doubt that when better times come double or more than double the amount will be given. The whole thing should be distributed on a basis which ought not to be left to the pure discretion of the officers of the department who are not conversant with all the details of the managing bodies in the

RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE METHOD OF EXPENDITURE OF THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR EDUCATION AND CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION TO BE PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

2nd April 1915.]

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar : the President.)

method. They are only satisfied with some methods. Some officers are eccentric and others are satisfied with some methods but not with others. The Government will have to work it out properly. This is an important affair. I want a policy to be laid down and that the Government should decide about the principles fairly, so that it may go on satisfactorily."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not wish to add anything to what has been said by the Director of Public Instruction. I do not gather whether the Honourable Member wishes to press the resolution to a division or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Yes, your Excellency."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar called for a division which was taken with the result 14 voted for and 25 against. The following was the result of the division:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharjan.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandran Rao.	" Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopal Acharjan.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. J. F. Sedgwick.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. A. E. Kango.
" Mr. K. Subbiah Iyengar.	" Dewan Bahadur N. Ramachandran Rao.
" Rao Bahadur K. B. Suryanarayanaiah Dayan.	" Sir Robert Glegg.
" Mr. E. Venkataswami Siva.	" Mr. L. K. Baskley.
" Mr. K. H. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. M. S. Chakrabarti.
" Dewan Bahadur A. Subbarajulu Reddy.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. T. Nagai Acharjan.	" Rao Bahadur Muhammad Ali-ud-din Sahib.
" Mr. K. Chakrabarti Siva.	" Surg. Genl. W. B. Ramaswami.
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.	" Mr. E. F. Butler.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. G. H. Hoggabotham.
	" Archbishop Anselm.
	" The Prince of Arrol.
	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
	" Mr. E. B. Murray.
	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
	" Mr. H. P. W. Gillman.

RESOLUTION RE CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION TO BE PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

"IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a full scheme for the police administration of the province, defining the jurisdiction and duties of the sub-inspectors, deputy and assistant superintendents and the circle inspectors that might be retained, may be placed on the table for the general information of the public and representations by them, before further steps are taken to introduce changes in other districts in which the old system continues."

"My Lord, I have ventured to move this resolution because of a statement last year in this Council that the system of keeping sub-inspectors directly under the deputy superintendents will be tried in some districts. It was started at Trichinopoly and I understood that it has been extended to some other district. The question arises as might be seen as follows. We have got according to the latest report available 295 inspectors for the province, 24 deputy superintendents, and 1,469 sub-inspectors. This is from the Administration Report for 1913. How many out of the 295 inspectors will be retained and how many deputy superintendents will be

(Mr. Ramesh Appanagar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Gillman.) [2nd APRIL 1917.]

added and what will be the number of sub-inspectors and their scale of pay are questions that arise, if it is proposed to extend the scheme further. I may at once submit, my Lord, there is wide feeling because of want of knowledge in these matters that the whole scheme may prove absolutely a danger to one section of officers or another. The sub-inspectors think that all their prospects are lost; the inspectors think that they are going to be sent away; and the deputy superintendents think that the whole burden will fall upon the 34 of them. It is only proper if the scheme is to be tried further that a tentative statement should be made so that any representation that will be made may reach the Government in time. I am not sure, but I think about three extra deputy superintendents were entertained at Telicherry when the inspectors were removed. It may be that in each district a similar number or greater number of deputy superintendents might be entertained. But the jurisdiction of the sub-inspector and the jurisdiction of the deputy superintendent must be defined and the question how many sub-inspectors are to be under one deputy superintendent will have to be carefully studied and regular plan prepared as to the area that will be placed under the charge of each deputy superintendent, for the deputy superintendent will have to take part in investigation of some crimes and he will also have to check the doings of all sub-inspectors under him. My Lord, the further question that arises is: the sub-inspector now gets only a small pay and a promotion to him from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 or Rs. 200 may be considered an impossible matter. There may have to be a re-classification or regrading of sub-inspectors, inspectors and deputy superintendents, and what the probable amount of work that is supposed to be done by the new deputy superintendents will have to be known. These are the circumstances which may require some bearing on the part of Government from the police of each locality. I do not say that the Government would not take all these into consideration. But certainly giving an occasion for representation to be made will be only a proper function to perform. The Government might be astonished to hear that some inspectors thought that they were going to be sent away and sub-inspectors thought that they were not going to be given any increment. These are things that require a scheme of the kind I suggest to be published for representations being made and for action being taken wherever necessary. I have not the least doubt that the Government will carefully consider all representations made to them. But at this stage, it is quite necessary that all misgivings about the scheme should vanish and the whole scheme must be understood to exist in a form both by the Government, by the people and the public. It is for that reason I have ventured to come before the Council to press this resolution.²

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—“ I formally attend this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—“ Your Excellency, last year the Government approved of a scheme being tried in two districts, the main feature of which was that inspectors of circles were to be abolished and the sub-inspectors of police were to work directly under the sub-divisional officers belonging to the Provincial Police Service. That scheme was sanctioned for three years in Telicherry from March last and for two years in Karikal from September last. It must certainly continue for those periods if not longer, before a comparison can be made of the merits of the police work turned out under the new scheme in those two districts and under the old scheme in the rest of the Presidency. The Government have no information about the scheme yet of any value and they consider that it will be at least two years before they will be able to pronounce on the merits or demerits of it. There are certainly serious difficulties to be solved to which the Hon'ble Mr. Bama Ayyangar referred, such as the prospects of sub-inspectors under the new scheme and what is to be done with the inspectors and so forth. I would like to point out that what we are doing is a small experiment and during this tentative stage we have no intention of extending this scheme beyond two districts, except possibly a modification of this experiment itself and its extension to another district in order to have wider information on which to come to a general decision. The experiment is only in the initial stage, and it is impossible to forecast how it is going to eventuate. At this stage it is also not possible to tell whether the scheme will ever mature, or if it does mature, to say with certainty that it will be put before the public. Under these circumstances the Government are not able to accept the resolution, but the Honourable Member may rest perfectly assured that we intend to proceed in this matter with

RESOLUTION AND CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION TO BE PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION

2ND APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Gültner; Mr. Nana Aggarwal).

the greatest deliberation and nothing definite, no decision of any importance, will be taken for a very long time to come. Under these circumstances, he may probably see his way to withdraw his motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KARA ATYANIAN:—"For the present I will withdraw the motion."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council then rose for the day to re-assemble at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 3rd April.

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES, EARL OF LOTH, P.C.,
G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CANNAN, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Deputy Bahadur P. RAMASWALA ACHARYA Ayyangar, B.L.S.
The Hon'ble KHAM Bahadur ASHUTOS HANMAN SANKH Bahadur, B.L.S.,
I.R.O.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.C., D.M., C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. HENDER.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CRAIG, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUSMAN.
The Hon'ble Col. W. M. RICH, R.E., D.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble JAMES Bahadur K. RAMASWALA Rao Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SUDHAKARA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STOUT, B.L.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOWNSEND.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYA.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUDHANATHAN Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWALA Rao PANTULU C.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA Rao.
The Hon'ble JAMES Bahadur A. SUBRAMANYA REDDIYAR Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATHI SWAMY.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYA Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble B. Raja RAJENDRAN SETHUPATHI also MUTTUKALINGA SETHUPATHI Ayyangar, Raja of Marudur.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIAR.
The Hon'ble YAGAN HANMAN SANKH Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. B. HINDENBURGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARNER.
The Hon'ble Sir CHITLAM MURTHYAN ALI SANKH Bahadur, Kham Bahadur,
M.C.S.I., Agent-General for Prince of Aroor.
The Hon'ble the Most Honourable JOHN ARLER, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. AYYANGAR CHETTIYAR Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPENCE, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SUDHANATHANMURTI NAIKUD C.M.S.
The Hon'ble Sri SURESH CHANDRA SINGH DES, Zamindar of Seruguda.
The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAO VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RAO Rao Bahadur, of Bobbili.

172 RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE LOCAL FUND CODE TO PERMIT ADVANCES BY TALUK BOARDS FOR WORKS EXECUTED BY CERTAIN AGENCIES.

(Mr. K. E. F. Keilme Rao.)

[2nd April 1917.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE LOCAL FUND CODE TO PERMIT ADVANCES BY TALUK BOARDS FOR WORKS EXECUTED BY CERTAIN AGENCIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. E. V. KAPANA Rao moved the following resolution:—

‘X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that article 268 (16-19) of the Local Fund Code be so amended as to enable taluk boards to sanction advances for works to be executed on contract systems by trustworthy contractors, voluntary village panchayats, co-operative societies, etc.’

In doing so the Honourable Member said:—“In the Local Fund Code section 268 (16-19) it is expressly laid down that a taluk board president shall not make any advances to any contractors or to voluntary panchayats or other associations, however bona fide and however solvent and trustworthy they may be, or to co-operative societies, except in the case of works that are entrusted to and carried out by the officers of the Revenue Department. My Lord, so long as the presidents of taluk boards are invariably divisional magistrates, it is not of much consequence to have these works carried out through the agency of revenue officers, because these presidents of taluk boards who happen to be divisional officers are the departmental heads of the revenue administration to whom these works were entrusted up to now. In places where non-official presidents of taluk boards are appointed, it is now found necessary that certain works can be more effectively carried out by being entrusted to trustworthy villagers and village corporations, such as voluntary panchayats and co-operative societies wherever they exist. This article 218, sub-section (16-19) runs as follows:—

‘Estimates for improvement of village-sites and surrounding small towns or large villages should show their nature and population. Estimates for sanitary works need not be prepared when the execution of such works is entrusted to revenue officers. No money should be drawn except for payment of expenses actually incurred or for payments to be immediately made nor should amounts be drawn and kept under “Advances” pending payment. Advances should not ordinarily be given when the works are entrusted to contractors, as in such cases payments for work already executed should be made on contract certificates (Form No. 88 or 88-A). In cases, however, of sanitary works under Grant 5 costing less than Rs. 50 each, advances may be made, if really necessary. In any case, when the work has been completed, a bill for the whole work showing quantities and rates, as well as amounts, should be prepared and sent to the Audit office, through the President of the local board concerned, and, in the case of works executed departmentally, by nominal muster rolls (Form No. 90). Such bills should be scrutinised and countersigned by the presidents concerned, and the charges should be checked against the resolutions of the boards. Advances for works made to officers of Government ought not to be charged fully in the accounts when not wholly expended within the year. Any sums remaining unexpended should be repaid into the treasury before the close of the year, and accounts rendered only for charges actually incurred.’

“That is what the article 218 sub-section (16-19) says. According to this even where the local bodies could find trustworthy villagers to undertake and carry out works effectively within their villages, and even where they can possibly find respectable associations like village associations or voluntary panchayats or co-operative societies wherever they exist, they are not able to make advances but can only make payment for works actually carried out.

“My Lord, for sanitary works that have to be carried out in villages it will be of great advantage if the works are entrusted to villagers where trustworthy people could be found and advances made to them. These people having a local interest will be able to carry out the works more effectively, more cheaply and also with greater interest than mere contractors. Unless some advances are made to these people

3RD APRIL 1917.] (Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)

before they actually take up these works, it is not possible for the boards to make use of these respectable villagers or voluntary associations to take to the carrying out of the works in the villages. Again, my Lord, with regard to the co-operative societies the same difficulties occur. Co-operative societies are respectable bodies which could be trusted with advances for works to be carried out in villages. Even in the case of co-operative societies according to this article no advance can possibly be made by presidents of taluk boards or by the taluk boards. In this resolution, I suggest that this article 248 sub-section (16-19) may be so amended as to enable taluk boards to make advances wherever they are able to find trustworthy contractors among villagers or village panchayats, voluntary panchayats or union panchayats, or co-operative societies. I have not asked for powers being given to the president. The taluk boards will have the power to make the advances. The whole matter will be placed before the taluk board before any advances are made to these corporate bodies or individuals among the villagers, and it is only when the taluk boards are convinced of the interest and also the trustworthy character of these individuals or corporate bodies that sanction for the advances will be given. So I think, my Lord, by making this small amendment to this article in the Local Fund Code a great deal of local interest will be stimulated among villagers and all village works will be helped and will be carried out much better than otherwise. Therefore I submit this article in the Local Fund Code be so amended as to enable trustworthy villagers or co-operative societies or voluntary village panchayats to be given advances wherever taluk boards find it necessary and wherever taluk boards are convinced of the trustworthy character of such corporate bodies or individuals.

"My Lord, I may also mention that in one or two conferences of co-operative societies this matter was discussed and a resolution was passed to the effect that taluk boards should be enabled to make advances to co-operative societies for enabling them to carry out village works in village areas. I think, my Lord, in view of the appointment of non-official presidents, and also in view of this privilege of having non-official presidents for taluk boards being extended hereafter, this small change in the Local Fund Code is necessary in the interests of small sanitary works such as the sinking of wells, repairing of tanks and so forth being entrusted to village agencies or co-operative societies or trustworthy villagers wherever such can be found. With these remarks I place this recommendation for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second this resolution. The Government have recently inaugurated the policy of appointing non-official presidents of taluk boards wherever possible, and it is but fair and reasonable that all reasonable facilities are afforded in these cases for a better execution of works. Every one who has judged of the system by which such works are carried out has felt that so long as these contractors are limited and so long as there are restrictions placed in the matter of giving advances to them, it would not lead to satisfactory results. If this slight reform is made, we may safely trust taluk boards to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. We may be assured that the taluk boards consist of members who are acquainted with the nature of the contractors or the way in which the voluntary village panchayats or co-operative societies can be expected to work. I have no doubt that there will be no loss sustained, if this resolution is accepted."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"I have some difficulty in finding out what exactly the matter of the resolution wants, because article 248 (16-19) of the Local Fund Code does not prohibit advances as he imagines. I fear there is a misapprehension. The section about advances is 'advances should not ordinarily be given when the works are entrusted to contractors, as in such cases payments for work already executed should be made on receipt certificates.' That proceeds on the view that, when a sum comes forward as a contractor, he should have some capital and there is no object in giving him money to carry out contracts. The article does not prohibit advances to co-operative societies or village panchayats and even in the case of contractors it is open to taluk boards to give advances. As for the practice in regard to co-operative societies, I have enquired

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.) [22nd April 1917.]

as to how the system of getting work done by co-operative societies has been working; and I find that in all cases co-operative societies got an advance, every one of them. In one case a co-operative society got an advance of Rs. 4,500 of taluk board money and had it for a year and refunded it. I mention this simply to show that the section is not understood by taluk boards as prohibiting advances to co-operative societies. I have a brief note as to what is now being done in regard to the co-operative societies which may be of some interest to the Council. The procedure as regards co-operative societies is this:—

'The estimates for works are prepared and sanctioned by the taluk board in the usual course, and as soon as it is decided to entrust any particular work to a co-operative society, the allotment for it is paid over to the society. The society makes its own arrangements for execution. After the work is completed, the president, taluk board, inspects it and reports on it. So far as the Local Fund Audit Department is concerned, the receipt given by the co-operative society is the only voucher required.'

'That is a very elastic system, I submit, and co-operative societies are given quite a free hand in doing works. As a matter of fact, there have been instances in which several societies did more than was covered by the amount they drew from the taluk boards. All that the president does is to see that work has been done for the money that has been drawn. In regard to informal panchayats I have not been able to get any information. They are of recent date. What has been exactly the system that has been worked in regard to them is not clear, but we will call for the information. I entirely agree with the Honorable Member that these rules must be made sufficiently elastic so as to permit of works being given freely to co-operative societies and village panchayats, but as a matter of fact co-operative societies are getting advances and none of them has complained to contractors and even in the case of contractors it does not absolutely prohibit it if the president of the taluk board wants to give it. I hope the Honorable Member will quite understand me when I say I agree with him that these rules must be elastic, but my point is, so far as these rules are concerned, why does he want an amendment, because there is nothing in them to prevent elastic working? If he will explain to me, therefore, his difficulties clearly, I will look into the matter and see whether there is any hindrance to the easy working of these rules. There is nothing in the rules to prevent advances being given.'

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO.—'I may say for the information of the Council that when advances were made in the Barabangur Taluk Board we considered articles 569 and 541 of the Local Fund Code; but such objection was actually made; the advances paid to contractors were objected to. What I submit is that respectable villagers who come forward to undertake the execution of the works in these villages ought not to be classed as professional contractors but should be classed as persons who are willing to do the work for taluk boards, not as professional contractors, but as respectable villagers or representatives of the village and such persons will expect some advances to be paid instead of being paid for the work actually done. The section says that money can be paid for works actually carried out. If they are professional contractors, they no doubt will undertake to carry out the work on these terms; but when the taluk board finds it more convenient, more advantageous to entrust the execution of the works to non-official respectable villagers or headmen of the villages, who do not like to be called professional contractors, who are not for the matter of that contractors themselves, who will not come under the category of contractors, they would not undertake to do any work unless some advance is paid to them, subject of course, to the check and control of the president of the taluk board. In such cases difficulties are often found and if I am assured that the article as it stands does not prevent the taluk board president or the taluk board from making an advance to such respectable villagers who do not come and undertake the execution of the work as professional contractors or as contractors, I am satisfied. But my difficulty is that such objection has been actually found, under this article, in case of certain works that were carried out in the case of the Barabangur municipality. A large work costing Rs. 50,000 was not done, and the amount remained unpaid in the Barabangur Taluk Board. The president of the taluk board wanted to have the village work

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(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sadasiva
Bhat; the President; Mr. Rajagopala Acharjya.)

carried out as soon as possible. He sanctioned certain advances but latterly audit objection was made. By that time they could only spend Rs. 49,360 and they had to stop further progress. In order to get over such difficulties I have brought this resolution. If I am assured that advances can be given even under this article and this article is elastic enough to enable taluk board presidents or taluk boards to make advances in such cases where respectable villagers who are not actual contractors in the strict sense undertake to do the work it might answer the purpose. It is for that reason, my Lord, that I want this article to be suitably amended.

"As regards co-operative societies an instance has been quoted that the whole allotment was made for a co-operative society for a work to be carried out, and the co-operative society was entrusted to pay for the work actually done and make arrangements for the execution of the works. What I mean is small urban societies which do not come actually under the category of contractors but which would undertake to execute village works may also be enabled to be given small advances. In the case of co-operative societies if I am assured there is no difficulty whatever for taluk boards in making advances I am satisfied and I shall not press this resolution; but what I respectfully submit is that this article should enable taluk boards to make advances whenever necessary to respectable villagers even though they do not happen to be contractors. A number of villagers may undertake to carry out a work in their village for their own advantage. In such cases it is necessary that such communal self-help must be encouraged and fostered by making small advances which may be necessary and should not be put down by this rule being too hard and fast, enabling the taluk boards to pay only for works actually executed, treating such villagers as mere contractors. It is in that view I brought forward this resolution. If I am assured that this article is elastic enough in that respect I shall not press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Saravva Bhat rose to speak.

His Excellency the President:—"The Honorable member of the resolution has replied to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Muzum Bahadur P. Hazarewara Acharjya:—"I have very little more to say. I confess the matter has not been made much clearer now than it was some time ago, as to what it is exactly that my Honorable friend wants. As I have said, article 248 which he quotes does not prohibit the giving of advances to co-operative societies. As a matter of fact, every one of the co-operative societies which have been entrusted with minor sanitary works has received an advance. The Honorable Member says 'let us have an assurance'. In face of accomplished facts there is hardly need for an assurance. I am prepared to give a list of societies which have received advances. Again, with regard to the village panchayats, there is nothing to prohibit advances. As these are new institutions, we have no information as to the works that are being done through them and how they are done. When their case comes up before us, we shall insist upon the rules being worked with elasticity. The Honorable Member wants that in that matter the elasticity should be different from that in the case of contractors. The Honorable Member wants to draw a distinction between respectable contractors and ordinary contractors. My impression is that the profession of contractor is a respectable one; even a respectable villager, who is a well-to-do man in the village, has nothing to be ashamed of in being called by the name of a contractor. The contractor's profession is an honourable profession in this country as well as in other countries. But the object with which that prohibition is put on is: if you do not enforce a provision like this, there is always the risk of dummy contractors springing up, men without property springing up, probably creatures of the executive officer, who really have no capital of their own. It is to prevent that class of people from springing up, that that rule is provided. I really do not see how we can get over that rule or ignore that. In regard to the Berhampore Taluk Board to which the Honorable Member has referred, the matter has come up to the Government. The question is under examination and I am prepared to show the Honorable Member the papers so that he can satisfy himself as to what exactly the situation is. I may say that it is not exactly what the Honorable Member has apparently heard. It is under examination and I shall remember what the Honorable Member has said when we finally

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(Mr. Rajagopal Acharya : the President; [2nd April 1931.
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao])

deal with that matter. As the matter stands at present, there is nothing in that particular section of the Code which requires amendment. I am unable to give any more assurance than I have already given to the Honourable Member in this matter."

His Excellency the President:—Does the Honourable gentleman wish to press it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not press it."

His Excellency the President:—"It will greatly facilitate the proceedings if he will confer with the Honourable Member in charge of the department. There is no doubt that there is some little misunderstanding which, if removed, will obviate the necessity for discussion."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to reserve the three resolutions XI, XII & XIII till the next meeting."

His Excellency the President:—"If the Honourable gentleman wishes to reserve them till the next meeting, he will give notice in the usual way."

RESOLUTION RE QUALIFICATIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED FOR DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEERS, ETC.

The following resolutions of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao were not moved:—

"XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps be taken to issue orders for the guidance of district boards laying down definitely the qualifications of the engineers and the subordinates and that no person be appointed as a District Board Engineer unless he possesses the B.C.E. or a corresponding degree in engineering."

RESOLUTION RE ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM OF REWARDS TO ARKARI SUBORDINATES.

"XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the practice of granting rewards to subordinates in the Arkari department for detecting offences and securing convictions be abolished."

RESOLUTION RE POWERS TO LOCAL BODIES IN THE CONTROL OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that increased powers be given to local boards and municipalities in the control of elementary education in the areas under their jurisdiction.

- (1) in the direction of supervision, management and appointments,
- (2) determination of grants to private elementary schools, and rendering them such financial help as may be required for the exercise of these powers."

RESOLUTION BY A COMMITTEE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

SID APRIL 1917.] (Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao ; Mr. Yogob Haren)

RESOLUTION BY A COMMITTEE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao,—"The resolution which I have the honour to move is as follows :—

"XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that adequate measures be taken for the introduction of boy scout movement among Indian students in some important secondary schools as a beginning in this Presidency, and that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into and suggest the lines on which such a movement can be introduced."

"My Lord, I want that a boy scout movement for Indian students should be introduced in this Presidency, and that the practical lines of introducing such a movement as the boy scouts must be ascertained and determined upon. It is necessary that a movement of this kind should be started in order that the feelings of loyalty to the King-Emperor and of devotion to the mother country may be fostered and that self-restraint and discipline may be introduced among the students. It is also necessary, my Lord, that young students should be trained in a movement of this kind in order that they may be enabled hereafter to undertake more responsible duty in defence of their country. The Defence of India Act enables respectable people to qualify themselves for the defence of their country, and as such those students who will now be trained as boy scouts will in their turn be useful to undergo further training for enabling them to defend their mother country. I may also mention, my Lord, that Mr. A. C. Miller, the Headmaster of the Siorer High School, Belgium, introduced a device of the sort by starting a boy scout movement in that school. The Government of Bombay have found the system devised by Mr. Miller as being acceptable and good and have recommended it to the Director of Public Instruction for being introduced in other schools also. I have not at present got the details of the scheme which Mr. Miller has devised in Bombay, but to suit the conditions of this Presidency enquiry may be made and a system that would answer the purpose having due regard to the peculiar circumstances and conditions of this Presidency may be duly devised, and this system introduced as early as possible in some of the secondary schools in this Presidency. I only want that a beginning should be made in this direction and that this system of boy scout movement should be introduced in some select schools wherever the Government might find it possible and suitable to introduce it.

"My Lord, a resolution on the boy scout movement was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council at the last session, and it was accepted by the Government of India and I hope therefore that your Excellency's Government will accept this recommendation contained in this resolution and will equate into the possibilities of introducing the boy scout movement and appoint a small committee to devise practical means and methods for its introduction in this Presidency. My Lord, we have found in other Presidencies in this country several social service leagues formed from among students of secondary schools, and all these social service leagues are found to work very well. Similarly if on suitable lines the boy scout movement is introduced, I have every faith it will work successfully in this Presidency. It is no doubt true that in order to introduce the boy scout movement suitable scout masters are necessary and it may not be very easy to find such suitable persons for introducing this system. But a beginning may be made, a small beginning may be made by introducing in a few secondary schools at least, the system and the lines upon which the boy scout movement can be introduced and made successful in this part of the country may be found and devised. It is with this hope that the Government will give their serious attention to this aspect of the question and also devise means as to the methods that can be profitably and advantageously undertaken for introducing such a system as the boy scout movement in this Presidency that I brought this resolution before this Council and I hope it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. YASRA HANAN,—"I have much pleasure in recording the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. As a similar resolution has been

(Mr. Yashwanth Rao; Mr. Storr; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [2nd April 1917.]

accepted by the Imperial Government, I hope that the local Government will also see their way to accept this resolution. The managers of secondary schools, I am sure, will take this up very enthusiastically, and they will come forward to co-operate with the Government officials in making it a success. The only thing required is that an impulse should be given to this movement by introducing it under good auspices. As the present time the country is prepared to welcome a movement of this nature. In the resolution it is asked that a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to enquire into and suggest the lines on which such a movement can be introduced. I would wish that these non-officials should be managers of schools who are actually in touch with the student population, and who are in a better position to advise the committee as to the lines on which the movement should be worked.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Storr.—“ Your Excellency, I think this resolution comes a little late in the day, because the Honourable Member, in the first place, wishes that adequate measures should be taken for the introduction of the boy scout movement in some important secondary schools. The boy scout movement has already been introduced in some secondary schools in the city in the following schools: the Fiskeleppa's College, the Hindu High School, Triplicane, the Teachers' College, Bangalore, the Panathur Subramonia High School, Mylapore, the High School attached to the Wesley College, the S.P.S. High School, Vepery, and an association has actually been formed in which the authorities of these schools are represented either in their own persons or by members of their staff, particularly interested in the movement. So that as regards the first part of the resolution, I think the Honourable Member will see that it is not very necessary.

“ As regards the second part of the resolution that there should be a committee to enquire into and suggest the lines on which such a movement can be introduced, the existence of an association seems to me to make that committee also unnecessary. The association, I may say, is called the Madras High School Indian Boys Scouts Association. At present its activities are confined to the Presidency town. No doubt they will be extended to the Presidency at large. The thing has been just started, and I am told the number of boys that are coming forward wishing to be boy scouts, is as large as or larger than was expected at first. How far the difficulty of scout masters has been got over I am not in a position to say. It is a difficulty; this association is doing its best to meet it. It is a difficulty which is thoroughly recognised by all those who are in any way concerned with the boy scout movement.

“ I do not know if I need say anything more, except that the movement as it originated in Great Britain was essentially a non-Government movement. It was not in the least degree official. It was spontaneously entered upon and carried on without any official assistance, almost perhaps without any official recognition, and it has spread to all parts and it has spread to India. The Government have the greatest sympathy with this movement, and look for important and good consequences from its introduction in Indian schools provided it is done with judgment and care. At the same time they consider that it is highly important that the movement should not be officialised, that it should be a spontaneous movement carried on without official help and free from official pressure. Therefore, they do not think that a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to enquire into the lines on which such a movement can be introduced, partly because the system has been introduced and the Government have reason to believe that it is going on satisfactory lines, and partly because the formation of a committee of this kind containing officers of Government would tend to officialise the movement, and that is a result which they do not at all wish to see take place.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—“ I wish to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Storr for information on this question, whether the association that he mentioned, the Madras Association, has for its objects also the spread of the boy scout movement into the mufussal. I do not know whether that is one of the objects, the objects written down in the rules. If the Hon'ble Mr. Storr is not in a position to give this information, I believe this resolution would be still necessary. There is necessity for us to consider this question and pass this resolution. It is a great pleasure for us to know that half a dozen schools in the Presidency town have taken up the movement. If you take the rest of the Presidency in the mufussal there is ample justification for introducing the movement. If the objection is to the employment of the word 'introduce', we can amend it by saying that what we want is its introduction into

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the mutual. The objection as to officiousness has been met by the wording of the resolution. It is not a committee of officials that is suggested, but there may be some officials in order that the enquiries in various districts may be easier. If there are officials it will be easy to find ways and means by which we can appeal to the schools. The resolution says that the committee should consist of officials and non-officials, so that it will be sufficiently non-official, and the officiousness of the boy scout movement cannot be put forward in the face of such a resolution. I do not think, however, that this matter should be pushed to any further degree of discussion, if the Hon'ble Mr. Shan is in a position to assure us that the work we are anxious to see done, the extension of this movement is being done by the Madras Association."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I am confident of the association, I have no doubt if opportunity offers the work will be extended to the mutual. Does the Hon'ble gentleman wish to press the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PASTOR:—"My only object in moving this resolution is that the introduction of this movement should not be restricted to a few schools in the Presidency town and it should be made as far as possible popular in mutual secondary schools. It is for that reason I propose a committee of officials and non-officials, so that they may in consultation and after taking various suggestions from the mutual into consideration, suggest the best means of introducing it. I suggested the inclusion of officials, not because I wanted that this movement should be made an official movement altogether, but since the management and control of secondary education is entirely in the hands of Inspectors and the Director of Public Instruction, they will be able to help as much as possible the spread of this movement and also to give advice, practical advice, with regard to the diffusion, the spread and the introduction of this movement. It is with this hope that I brought forward this resolution before this Council. Since I am assured that the association that has been formed and is working in Madras will see that this movement is gradually extended to the mutual also, I do not press this resolution, but my only anxiety is that what the schools in the Presidency town are able to do in this direction, what advantage the secondary schools in this City have been realising may also be made to be shared by all other schools in the mutual. In the mutual there are, my Lord, very often well-managed secondary schools in which this system can be well introduced, and there are persons in the mutual who will co-operate and help in spreading this movement and in extending it. My anxiety is that some sort of disciplinary control should be brought to bear upon the students and the extra energy which these students have must be directed in some useful channels, but since I am assured that the association formed here will gradually extend to schools in the mutual, I do not press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. R. SHAN:—"May I add a word, sir? As regards the extension of the boy scout movement to the mutual, the point is the Government would like to see the initiative come from the schools themselves. Taking advantage of the publicity which this discussion affords, any school which wishes to form a boy scout movement should communicate with the association in Madras, that is the step which I would advise them to take as the first step."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF A NON-OFFICIAL AS PRESIDENT
OF A DISTRICT BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I have the honour to propose the resolution which stands in my name. It reads thus:—

"XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a non-official may be appointed as the president of one select district board as an experimental measure."

"Your Excellency, I cannot conceive of a more modest resolution than this. It only asks that in one selected district board in this Presidency which consists of 24

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district, a non-official may be appointed by nomination and not by election as president of the district board, and that too as an experimental measure. It does not seek to pledge the policy of the Government to any particular measure; if this experiment does not succeed in a year or two, it is perfectly open to the Government to say 'the experiment has not succeeded, and we are not going to initiate this reform any further.' With regard to this resolution it may be interesting to note that even during the regime of Lord Ripon about thirty-four years ago Lord Ripon's Government desired that the district officer should usually not take part in rural boards which should elect their non-official presidents. Though thirty-four years have elapsed since the provision was made in the Local Boards Act, that provision, I say with almost regret, has remained a dead letter; it has been allowed to rest where it was and it has not been utilized all this time. Before I proceed further, I shall draw the attention of the Council to the provisions of the Local Boards Act. Section 3 provides for the appointment of a non-official as the president of a district board or a rural board and it also provides for the election of such a president. Section 21 also provides that in cases in which a president is appointed or elected, the official president of the district board has to vacate his office of president and has to cease to be a member of the district board. Then sections 35 to 39 provide for certain powers of superintendence in the Collector in cases he does not happen to be the president of that board. So your Excellency, it is abundantly clear that even under the Act of 1884 it was distinctly contemplated that non-officials should be appointed as presidents of district boards and the Act, as I say, went up to this day has been a dead letter. Even if there is doubt as to the introduction of these provisions in the Local Boards Act, if you will only turn to the famous Resolution on local self-government passed in Lord Ripon's time it is self-evident that the Government then desired that the experiment should be tried, that wherever and whenever possible non-officials should be appointed as presidents of these local boards. I may be permitted to quote a few extracts here and there and quote in extenso from that famous Resolution which in our days we will look upon as an obsolete document; as a document which has given expression to exploded views which may be regarded as a scrap of paper. That is my reason for quoting it in extenso. It states 'there appears to him to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, chairmen of the municipal and district committees, there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business.' They also say 'It does not appear necessary, for the exercise of these powers, that the chief executive officers of towns, subdivisions or districts should be chairmen or even members of the local boards'. I have also to draw your Excellency's attention to certain other passages in the same famous resolution, because it splendidly sums up what I have to say probably in answer to the arguments that may be advanced on the other side—

'It is not, primarily, with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. His Excellency in Council has himself no doubt that, in course of time, as local knowledge and local interest are brought to bear more freely upon local administration, improved efficiency will in fact follow. But at starting there will doubtless be many failures, calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of self-government itself. If, however, the officers of Government rely not themselves, as the Governor-General in Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life, if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government; and if they come to realize that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it supersedes, then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest.'

"These are the words of Lord Ripon contained in that famous resolution when the Act was passed. The Select Committee considered these provisions and this was what was stated by the Select Committee when they introduced section 3 (2) in 1883: 'The election of presidents should not be at once adopted as the ground-work of

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the system, but the experiment should be cautiously tried in selected localities in the first instance, and when experience has been gained of its actual working the Government should be guided by that experience and extend the system if it has proved successful. Where non-official presidents are appointed they should be elected by the members from among their own number; but Government should always retain the power of withdrawing the privilege of election if need be.

"Now, your Excellency, years elapsed and we come to the year 1908-1909, when the famous Minto-Morley reforms were introduced and then in that notable despatch of Lord Morley this question was taken up and it is stated there "It is evidently desirable, your Excellency will agree, to present our reformed constitutional system as a whole. From this point of view it seems necessary to attempt without delay an effectual advance in the direction of local self-government. The principles that should inspire and regulate measures with this aim are hardly to be laid down in general or clearer terms than in the resolution published by the Government of India on the 18th May 1903. If local self-government has so far been so marked success on a training ground, it is mainly for the reason that the constitution of the local bodies departed from what was affirmed in the resolution to be the true principle "that the control should be exercised from without rather than from within." I have no doubt that the Government of India will affirm and actively shape their policy upon the principle authoritatively set forth by their predecessors in 1903."

"Then your Excellency is aware that the Royal Commission on Decentralization considered this aspect of the matter; they, while recommending that chairmen of municipalities in all cases wherever possible should be non-officials, proposed in the case of presidents of taluk and district boards official presidents—in the case of the district board, the Collector and in the case of the taluk board, the divisional officer. And the reasons they have given are very interesting. The foremost reason put forward by them is this: that if a non-official is appointed president, that would dissociate the Collector from such things as sanitation, roads, etc. The Collector is over-burdened with multifarious duties and he will be glad to be relieved of the additional duties of looking after the local boards in his district. For instance so many departments over which the Collector had full control at the outset he has been relieved of, viz., Police, Forest and several others. Merely because he has been relieved of the control of these departments, it does not mean that he will lose interest in these departments. It is also said that the proposed change of appointing a non-official to be president would reduce the position of the Collector to that of a tax-gatherer and repressor of crime. He is suffering from a plethora of powers, and there is no danger of his suffering from want of prestige if he ceases to be president of the district board. It is also said that it is very difficult to get men to act as presidents of district boards, men of leisure and administrative experience. As regards this objection, I must state that there are many persons available; only a good fide effort should be made by Government to find out those people who are competent enough and who have got sufficient leisure and administrative experience and energy to cope with this task. Your Excellency is aware that there are a number of vice-presidents throughout the Presidency, vice-presidents of district boards, who have been discharging their duties very efficiently, and those persons are the persons best fitted to take up this work also. Then it is also stated that if a non-official is appointed as president of a district board, then probably there would be difficulties in exacting work from the subordinate revenue staff; for instance the tahsildar, the deputy tahsildar and the divisional officer may not care to obey him. Merely because a change is introduced, merely because a non-official is made president of the district board, if they strike work it would be hardly creditable to themselves. It is also stated as one of the objections to the proposed scheme that the divisional officer and other officials would cease taking all interest in the matter of the district board, if a non-official is appointed president. If they do that, if divisional officers or tahsildars are members of a district board and if they cease to take interest, if they boycott the district board because a non-official is president of that board, the disaster will fall upon them. I do not think they will do any such thing.

"I may be asked to state what are the disadvantages of the present system. The Collector-president is a very efficient worker and administrator. I have not got much to say about the efficient work turned out by the Collector. All that I say is

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that these bodies should be free from official control so much as possible. The main and the foremost ground on which I put forward this resolution is that there is a training ground for non-officials. It is no good for the Collector to go and work efficiently. He must train non-officials also in what I call the laborious art of self-government. So long as the Collector presides over the district board, as was rightly pointed out by one of my Honorable colleagues when he moved the very same resolution in 1915, there is a sort of glass screen in the district board chamber; there is not much freedom. I know what a district board consists of. It consists mainly of the village officials, the village police, the talukdars, the divisional officers, and I have not heard of a free discussion in the meetings of the district board.

"There is another disadvantage in the present system. There is no local officer to check the acts of the district board if the Collector presides over the district board. In the case of a municipality there is the Collector to check the acts of the chairman if assembly arises, but in the case of the district board if the Collector happens to be himself the president I do not think there is efficient check over the work of the district board.

"These are the disadvantages of the present system. I must say, your Excellency, how the position stands with respect to this matter throughout India. In the Central Provinces non-officials are appointed by election as presidents of district boards, but in other provinces the Collector continues to be the President, sometimes elected, sometimes nominated, by the Government. Recently the Bombay Government appointed a committee to consider and report upon the question of the extension of local self-government in regard to local bodies. They took evidence and they came to this deliberate conclusion: 'The change from the Collector-president to the non-official president should not be made except with caution and by way of experiment in advanced districts. This experiment however we have decided to advocate.' As a result of this recommendation I ascertain that the Poona District Board in the Bombay Presidency has been elected for this privilege. I can mention even the name of the non-official president who presides over that district board; it is the Hon'ble Dhanu Babdur Godbole. In Bengal the same experiment is tried in Murshidabad, where Babu Baikunath Sen has been appointed president of the district board. If two of the major provinces, Bombay and Bengal, have decided to try this experiment—the Central Provinces have these presidents—why should it be said of your Excellency's Government that they have been lagging behind? I only ask for an experiment to be tried. There is absolutely no harm in trying an experiment and selecting our district board. We have some advanced districts also in our Presidency.

"I may say before passing further that the Government of India while reviewing the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission said: 'On the whole the Government of India declares unhesitatingly in favour of a general policy of further progress limited only by such conditions as local circumstances may permit.' They suggest that if any Local Government want to make an experiment in the matter they are at perfect liberty to do so. I have not been asking for anything new. I am asking that a provision introduced about thirty-four years ago in 1854, should be studied and should be worked. It is not a new request I make.

"A resolution on similar terms was moved for the first time in 1912 by the Hon'ble Mr. Hameshadram Rao. Then it was stated by Sir Moray Macmillan on behalf of the Government that the experiment of non-official presidents of taluk boards had just been introduced and initiated, and he suggested that we must watch that experiment before we decided to try a further experiment. Now, your Excellency, four or five years have elapsed since the date of that pronouncement, and I may confidently put it to the Council that the experiment of taluk board presidents has been a thorough success as the official reports and the review of the Government on the administration of local boards show. This is just the time, as that experiment has succeeded so well, that we should take a decisive step in making a further experiment.

"As to the objection that no man would be available, that a district is too large an area to give the non-official any chance, I know that the non-official president of a taluk board has charge of three or four taluks, that is half the district. If you can get a non-official with leisure to look after the duties of taluk board presidents over half the district, surely a person would be available to look after the whole district. In these times of motor cars and motor cycles there will not be

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any difficulty for a district board president to take round. He will have experienced administrators, several divisional officers and sub-collectors who are ex-officio members of the district board, and it is not necessary for him to go to every nook and corner of the district. It is not necessary to ascertain first hand what takes place. What is the object of having tahsildars, patels and mansifs who are the representatives elected from various parts, if they will not be able to help him? There are experienced administrators to help the non-official president in the current discharge of those duties if ever he takes up those duties. These are the main points with which I wish to place this resolution for the acceptance of the Council. I am sure that the cry of efficiency will be raised; efficiency will be impaired. I have already met that objection by quoting Lord Ripon that even at the sacrifice of efficiency, you will have to pull through the training in the noble act of self-government. Efficiency will take care of itself. The non-official will in course of time prove efficient. I cannot conclude better than by quoting from the *London Times*. 'One of our cardinal principles in the great trusteeship of the British Empire always has been to recognize and develop public opinion and sense of responsibility in those races which are capable of such development. In the case of India more than of any other dependency it is often the wisest wisdom to pursue this purpose by practical experiment even at a certain sacrifice of immediate efficiency.' With these words, your Excellency, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR:—"Your Excellency, in endorsing this resolution I wish to say a few words. The resolution contains a very modest demand. It is but another step in advance in the expansion of local self-government. There was when only officials were considered to possess the qualifications necessary to be presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipalities. Now it is an admitted fact that non-officials both elected and nominated as chairmen of municipalities and presidents and vice-presidents of taluk boards are able to discharge their administrative duties to the entire satisfaction of the bodies. There are at present a few non-official gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at Nellore, Mr. Ramaninga Chettiar at Coimbatore as vice-presidents of district boards; and there is every reason to believe that men like the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, Mr. Ramaninga Chettiar and the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar who as vice-presidents of district boards or presidents of taluk boards are able to satisfactorily discharge their duties would manage equally well if they were entrusted with a little more responsible task. It is not impossible to find such competent men among the non-officials of the districts. The Honourable member in his resolution asks for the experiment being tried at least in one district, even that by nomination and not by election. The whole choice is left to the Government; they may select the district, they may choose anybody in whom they may have confidence. The resolution is a very modest one, and I hope your Excellency's Government will be able to accept the resolution. With these words I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR:—"Your Excellency, there is very much in what has been said in support of this resolution with which I am in agreement. I should sum up the position of the Government in this matter in two words viz: 'not yet'. The position that I take up on behalf of the Government is that there is nothing *per se* wrong in the demand which is made; there is nothing *per se* objectionable. We recognize that it is the logical outcome of the policy pursued in the matter, the gradual transferring of power from officials to non-officials in the sphere of local self-government for over quarter of a century. In view of what has taken place in recent years we consider that the very best thing to ensure success is that such a change as is proposed is not introduced prematurely. That is the only ground on which the opposition of the Government is based. I say that, because it is particularly necessary that there should be no side issues in a matter like this. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has expressed some apprehension that the promises held out in the resolution of Lord Ripon in regard to local self-government are probably considered obsolete. I do not think that the Government have ever stated or done anything which would justify any such apprehension. We have

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never said that these attempts are considered obsolete. On the other hand, our actions have been continual testimony to the fact that we want to carry out these proposals.

* Reference has been made to what has taken place in other Provinces. This is always a difficult question. The actual conditions of Provinces differ so greatly, that till we know all these conditions, it would be unsafe to generalize upon any bits of information which may come into our possession. I will give one instance of this. I believe Honourable Members are aware that in the Central Provinces we have presidents of what we call here district boards; they call them district councils. Recently a member of the Central Provinces Commission came here on special duty in regard to a contested question. I had a talk with him about this matter and he was struck with admiration at the fact that we had such a large number of non-official presidents of taluk boards; he seemed to think that a piece of great triumph. He appeared to be of the opinion that to have non-official presidents of the district boards was a much less performance. I had at first some difficulty in understanding his position. How he explained it was this: 'We have not got material in what are called subdivisional stations, among non-officials to run the taluk boards to start with district headquarters. As we had to do something in this direction, we had to start with district headquarters. Here you have in a large number of stations, subdivisional stations, non-officials to run the boards.' He considered that that was a great thing in our favour. I simply mention that to show how from the same facts different conclusions can be drawn. It is open to non-official members to say 'the Central Provinces are ahead of you here, you have not got the courage to entrust district boards to non-official presidents.' An officer of that Government comes here and considers this very fact that they had to entrust themselves with starting the experiment in the district board, whereas we have been in a position to start with taluk boards, as a fact in support of the view that we are not less advanced. Thus again, Bombay has been referred to, I hope Honourable Members have read the Bombay scheme. I quote one little bit of it. The Bombay Government's resolution is: 'It is in Government's opinion, necessary that when a non-official is appointed president, a district board should have an executive officer to be styled for the present "Chief Officer"—who will undertake the management of the district board's clerical and out-door establishments and carry on routine business under the control of the president. He may also under the president's orders be entrusted with the inspection of works and making of local enquiries, but this is not considered essential at the outset.' Bombay is also a place where they have not got taluk board presidents. Do you want a district board president such as the Bombay Government contemplate, a figure head, attending all meetings and leaving the whole executive machinery to be run by a servant of the Government? Is that what you contemplate? I would rather continue the present state of affairs till we can make the experiment with absolute safety, till we have a large number of non-official gentlemen to run district boards as efficiently as they are run now, rather than that we should have the appearance without the reality of progress. Practice in matters of this sort is different in different Provinces in India. India is a very large country with a very large population and in dealing with questions like this each Province will be well advised to take note of its own past and proceed on lines which it has already adopted and maintain some continuity of policy for itself and not be led by the mischiefs of what somebody else has done somewhere else. These things may appear plausible, but as a matter of practical politics it may not be possible to do exactly as other people have done in other places. Withall respect to other Provinces, I submit that the procedure we have adopted here, viz., beginning from the smaller and proceeding to the larger units of responsibility, is a thing which is sound and hopeful and full of promise. It is preferable to the devices and experiments adopted in other Provinces.

* I will mention one or two other arguments which have been put forward, because it is as well that we should clear the ground. I know there is an impression that we want to keep these district boards in the hands of Collectors for the purpose of maintaining prestige, that we feel that the moment that the district board is taken away from the Collector, the Collector would suffer in prestige. I may at once tell Honourable Members that we have no such idea. Let them completely discharge their mind of such an impression. We know that district boards do not exist for

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Collectors; the Collectors exist for the public; and if the Collector cannot stand on his own legs with the powers given to him and do his work, well—he may do whatever he likes; we cannot go and sacrifice the progress of local self-government and the progress of the country at this altar of the prestige of the Collector. The position is absurd. I mention this because it was mentioned by the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member seems to have apprehended that that was at the back of our mind. There is no such thing at the back of our mind. There is then the question of efficiency. Efficiency might suffer. The Government are afraid that efficiency might suffer, but have we not done many things in which efficiency did suffer? We have recognised in the policy we have followed that efficiency is not the only consideration; immediate sacrifice of efficiency will be more than made good by the ultimate efficiency we would secure by getting a larger number of non-officials to administer local affairs. It is too late in the day to say that we are under the impression that efficiency might suffer and therefore we are for putting back the clock of progress. It is not so. The ground on which I object is that, as matters now stand, if you precipitate the change, the chances are there will be a break-down. We do not want to run the risk of a break-down. The Honourable Member seems to contemplate with equanimity the chances of failure; he tells us, try it as an experiment, you can go back upon it. I would rather delay the experiment till we see the conditions when success can be assured, for I know it is far better to delay a change like this than to start it precipitately and go back upon it, because we will lose a great deal more by doing so.

"I have taken you into the full confidence of the Government. We have nothing to say except this. We consider, as matters now stand, that the best interests of the experiment need that it should not be rushed. Please take note of what has been done in recent years in this matter, the large number of taluk boards transferred from official to non-official management, the large number of district boards which have non-official vice-presidents. Vice-presidents, you know, under the constitution could be given all the powers which the president has and it has not been urged that the presidents are unwilling, are chary in giving those powers. Only the other day in this Council the Government agreed to go one step further, to allow a few selected district boards to elect their own vice-presidents. In these circumstances, is it unwise and imprudent that we should wish to see the old ground consolidated before we build this edifice further? Where is the harm in that? Where is the need for rushing? Is it to the public interest that we should have such very rapid progress, that we should get everything done in five or six years? What if the progress is spread over a longer period? One would think from the way in which the appointment of a non-official as president of a district board is asked for to be tried as an experiment—this is the third time I have had the privilege of listening to a debate of this kind—that it is a most urgent thing, and that everything depends upon this thing being done at once. I submit, with all deference to the Council—I am entirely at one with non-official members that the time will come when, not one but every district board would have a non-official president—but that it is not so urgent as to justify us in taking any risk in the matter. We all know that the transfer from official to non-official management has been attended with success in the case of taluk boards. Do we say that it has been attended with unqualified success? Have we not heard that there have been difficulties? Have there not been instances where non-official presidents have experienced difficulties in getting their orders carried out by the subordinate Revenue officers? Would not the difficulties be more accentuated if the president of the district board is a non-official and if the men over whom he has control are not merely subordinate officers of the revenue department but senior officers? Should we not hand over our officers to this change? This change began five years ago. May we not take a little more time? Sir, the only ground upon which the Government object to this resolution is that it is premature and they say 'not yet.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—^a I must congratulate the Government on the slight change in their attitude since the matter was last discussed. Formerly there was reason to believe that the Government did share with the Decentralisation Commission the fears about prestige. Even now it is not quite clear that

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar).

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the hours of inefficiency have altogether disappeared. At the present day, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar has stated that we do not mind a certain amount of inefficiency which might come in, but later on in the course of his speech he said, are there not difficulties with taluk board presidents? Would there be no difficulties if district boards had non-official presidents, if we did not go slowly? After all these difficulties do seem to have come in at some stage or other in the contemplation of the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar began with a statement that there was nothing wrong in this regard. In the resolution of the Government of India on local self-Government, it is left for the Government to consider the matter. In paragraph 28 of G.O. No. 1116 L., dated 10th August 1915, it is said: "All local Governments have accepted this view, with which the Government of India are in agreement, though they will have no objection to non-official Chairmen being retained where such exist, or appointed where a local Government or administration desires to make the experiment." There is then no necessity to think about the proposal being considered wrong. The only question that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar has put is 'is it premature or not?' The Government seems to dislike the impotence of the public, we started five or six years ago; why not wait? That is the whole burden of the Government's song. I am reminded in this matter of a parent that has to entrust his properties to his growing son. Evidently the Government are in the position of a parent who thinks that the grown-up son, the public, is still young and cannot be entrusted with the management of the properties. The young man feels that he is too old and his position requires more power. In the first place to apply the analogy, the parental Government are too apt to fancy that the times are still the same as some years back. I most emphatically wish to point out that to say that it is an experiment is an enormous statement; the times have very fast. Those who considered in 1914-15 that there was no experiment, would strongly object to the use of the word 'experiment' at present. I am of the opinion that every district board ought to be given a non-official president, and the time, say the hour, has already come. To hold a contrary opinion is treated as a slur. The reason for the impotence is partly that. Why it is a slur I will point out. The Government's idea is that the wards, the public, are in an undeveloped condition and not able to undertake the onerous duty of tackling the subordinates and managing the difficulties which have been mentioned. The idea of the public is just the very reverse. The idea of the public is: you find prominent non-officials fit for higher places for memberships of the Executive Council, for any place and every place. Is it only for the district board presidency that men cannot be found? Is it not tantamount to casting a slur on the non-officials? The only thing is whether the Government will look in the right direction and make an effort to find the men. On the last occasion I said I could point out some persons whom you would all admit to be most suitable persons. We are apt to fancy that there are some insuperable difficulties, before we start on our journey; but once we start, those difficulties vanish. The alibi of suitable men is a bogey which will disappear. I could name men. I am sure in any discussion or private conversation with the Government member, if he wishes to give me a chance, I could convince him that there are persons."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN:—"I never said that we could not find a suitable person any where for this office."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Then I may take it that on behalf of Government it is admitted there are suitable persons. The question is whether they in the present circumstances would not be able to manage the affairs of district boards. I say they can. Why should you not launch upon the 'experiment'? When we wanted taluk board presidents you said there were not suitable men, specially when we want district board presidents you say there are no suitable men, and you fancy there are difficulties. My only suggestion is the Government should try, and then these obstacles will vanish. Unless the Government make a serious effort there is no way of our fighting out the matter. I will therefore point out that the Government must make up their mind rapidly, in the changing circumstances of the people they are not going to be so patient as they were. When the Executive Council is being filled with non-officials, it is too much to ask them to believe that we could not find a man to be president of a district board."

[2nd APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao : Mr. Rajagopala
Achariyar, the President.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ I might say at the outset that the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar is in some respects satisfactory and in others unsatisfactory. Without intending any impropriety to him I rather think he adopted the attitude of the sermon on the mount preaching to us that we are in too great a hurry in this matter. I should remind him, as regards the official opinion in this matter, that the whole ground taken up at the previous discussions has been abandoned in the present discussion. I am glad to say he has succeeded in this discussion—and that is the satisfactory portion of his speech—that if this experiment is not to be tried, it is not on the ground of want of suitable men. Then as regards the question of the opinion of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation and the official opinion that the Collector should continue to be the head of the district board for various reasons, I am glad also to recognise that he has not taken up that position today. I may perhaps inform him that in a previous discussion in 1912 his predecessor in office stated this motion exactly on the ground to which my honourable friend referred.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR (interrupting):—“ I rise” to a point of order. What was said some years ago is irrelevant. Now we have to refer to arguments urged against a resolution five years ago.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ Will your Lordship hear me before giving a ruling? If my Honourable friend's objection is upheld, you may say one thing at this meeting and another thing in another meeting. So far as we are concerned, we take the opinions given on behalf of the Government not by individual members of Government.”

His Excellency the Governor (interrupting):—“ My Honourable friend said that he was not called upon to defend arguments given five years ago. I do not think it is open to the Honourable Member to charge him with not defending those arguments.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ As affording justification for the belief that we have, that the Government are still of that opinion, I have pointed out that in 1912 and probably in 1915 the opinions which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has just adverted to were urged on behalf of Government. If my honourable friend, the mover of the resolution, referred to them it was probably in the very pardonable belief that the Government still hold to those opinions. I am glad to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has abandoned a great deal of the ground which has been taken up in previous discussions. That only diminishes the usefulness of our bringing forward this resolution times without number, till everything that can be said against it is properly discussed and we come to a unanimous conclusion.”

I may say that in a discussion between ourselves, I was unwilling that this resolution should be discussed at this meeting. I find I was entirely mistaken in this belief because we have gained a great deal by this discussion in that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has absolutely set up another case on behalf of Government and that a 'not yet'. When that bar will be removed he has thrown no light whatever; I have not heard anything. I recognise his great caution born of his experience of the co-operative movement; and I believe it is those instincts of caution that is clinging to him, in not giving effect to our intentions. So far as the arguments are concerned, I do not think there is anything to be said; I do not think there is any use in referring to the arguments on previous occasions; the argument now is: we admit there are men; it is not our intention that the Collector should be considered to be so necessary for district based administration and for local self-Government, that he should still be associated with it; we admit there are men; but we yet think the time is 'not yet'. Why the Government think so, we have not been enlightened. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has asked the question as to whether the taluk board administration is so unqualified success. May I ask him whether the Government is so unqualified success in all its other workings? Is it possible to attain that perfection in every sort of local fund administration, in every unit of Provincial administration? Therefore that argument cannot be carried too far.

[28th APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar,
the President.)

"I think, my Lord, I have to refer to one or two other matters—the analogies of other Provinces. I am of the belief that in the domain of local self-Government Madras is far ahead of other provinces. This opinion of mine is not due to provincial pride. I claim to have some acquaintance with other provinces they have already started the experiment it certainly hurts us to consider that we are not in advance of other provinces, but the Government are still holding us back thinking that the experiment should still go on. As regards the Central Provinces, I may at once inform the Honorable Member that in the matter of the organization of local self-Government that province is very much behind ours. The difficulty of theirs is they cannot get enough men in the taluks. Here we have such a large number that the Government have already availed themselves of them by appointing them as members of local boards. But that is not an argument for being used against appointment of members of district boards. There are men at district headquarters who are quite capable of running these boards. In fact, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar has himself said that it is not due to want of suitable men. Therefore, the analogy of the Central Province and the story he heard from some gentlemen who came here as regards the state of things in that province, might well be dismissed out of consideration altogether. As regards the provinces of Bombay and Bengal the experiment has been already started in both provinces and the gentlemen concerned are already doing the duties of presidents of district boards. He referred to the orders of the Government of Bombay. If he will look at the report of the committee, he will find that they suggested two alternative proposals—truly a non-official president without an executive officer and the other non-official president with an executive officer. Of those two alternative systems it appears from what he read to us—those notes are not available to us; and I have complained that whatever is not available to us should not be read in this Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAN (interrupting):—"I have only read from the Bombay Government's order."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It is not with us; you will refuse to give us, if we ask for it. The orders in that case suggest the appointment of an executive officer to assist the non-official president. I do not know whether that order has been adopted. I do not know if that is a conclusive order in the case. I know the gentleman appointed in Bombay perfectly well, he has administrative capacity; he is a retired engineer whom I know personally. In those circumstances, the statement that we ask for a dummy non-official president to be assisted by an executive officer as in Bombay is certainly not our desire."

His Excellency the PRIME MINISTER:—"The Honorable gentleman suggested that my Honorable friend would be slow to give it to him. The information was obtained from the *Local Self-Government Gazette* which is open to the Honorable Member."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I shall apply at once if the *Local Self-Government Gazette* is a public document."

His Excellency the PRIME MINISTER:—"The Honorable gentleman will take it from me, that is where the information is obtained from. The order was quoted in that journal."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAN:—"Volume 2, No. 6, page 516."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It is not at all our intention that the Bombay system of an executive officer with a non-official President should be tried. As a matter of fact, I may inform the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar, who was present throughout the sittings of the conference, the Municipal conference, the other day, for which we thank him, an important resolution was adopted at that conference, quite to the contrary effect—that the Bombay system with a non-official President and an executive officer should not be adopted in this province. He need not have any apprehension. If he had information from the *Local Self-Government Gazette* which he did not mention in his opening speech, if he wished to put it upon me, he is responsible for it himself. The question is when the time will arrive for this step, and on this the Honorable gentleman has thrown no light whatever, is it two years or five years or ten years? Lord Ripon's resolution was passed thirty

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Rangachariyer ;
Mr. Ramappa Achariyer ; Mr. Ranga Ayyangar.)

years ago ; various circumstances have prevented Government from giving effect to this proposal to this date and yet we do not know when it is to be done. That is why these resolutions are brought forward. What is it that is asked ? To try this experiment in one district. The resolution errs on the side of modesty for being brought up in that form. Whatever may be the result of this motion—we know certainly it will not be carried—the ground will be very much cleared for its being repeated next year."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAN :—" I wish to say only one or two words. I interpret the attitude of the Government as sympathetic to this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyer has said 'not yet.' That means, I think the Government will do it soon. The very answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyer clears away the ground which exists now. Therefore I gladly welcome the attitude taken up by the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao bahadur V. K. RAMAPPA ACHARYAN :—" I congratulate the Honourable Member in charge of the department on the statement which he has made. He has been careful to put aside all the arguments put forward on behalf of the Government, which have been attacked from time to time. He has taken up quite an impregnable position, which is 'not yet.' The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar asked : are there not men qualified ? He then interrupted, 'I rather said so.' He has not mentioned the time when we shall be ready. I congratulate him on having been able to take up a position which we are unable to attack. I am not able to agree with the members who consider that the Government have made a sympathetic statement. It is the most unsympathetic statement ever made."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANGA AYYANGAR :—" The only question that arises is whether we are advocating the prescription of the change. That is the only thing I will tackle. All the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyer go to show that we are not. He referred to a conversation with an official from the Central Provinces. That would rather indicate—I will not, as my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao would do, treat it as unnecessary or irrelevant—that conversation clearly indicates that in that Province they do believe that only in the central places they would be able to take charge of a business of this kind. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyer was surprised—the other official was surprised, to find that in the Madras Presidency it was otherwise where the divisions as well as taluk officers afforded competent men to take charge of the work. That naturally encourages the people to say with authority that the district centres have got much better men than taluk centres to take charge of the business in question. That argument therefore in my opinion proves conclusively that the change asked for is not precipitate. The second argument about the prestige suffering has been withdrawn. Therefore, it only goes to show that even if there is some difficulty we will have to get over that. On the other hand, the main point that I want to urge is, what is the stage at which this is to come ; whether it is to precede the amendment that was asked at the last meeting of the Council, that is the giving of the privilege of election of non-official presidents of taluk boards, or whether this is to come subsequent to that. I would urge for the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyer's consideration that this comes a little later than it ought to. We have nineteen to twenty-three non-official presidents of taluk boards and the general belief is—and the Government have also approved of it—that they are successful in administering the taluk board areas. The question is whether the time has not come when this policy of local self-government which was laid down and started by the enactment of 1884 should be proceeded with further. We look at it from two standpoints. We want that the burden should be shifted on to non-officials as early as possible. The Government want to be cautious. We do not want in this resolution that caution should be avoided. We have a careful working on the resolution. There is caution there. Is the position to be taken that 19 non-official taluk board presidents should prove successful, before allowing a non-official president for a district board ? The first thing to do is to nominate one or two district board presidents and elected presidents may come later on. I ask one question and that question has not been tackled properly. Is it not a fact that every district board president is overworked with his own other duties ? Is it not a fact that practically

3rd April 1917.]

(Mr. Arundale; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MURTHU SASTRI—(interrupting).—I share the feeling of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyer that the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is premature. My reasons for so thinking are several. First and foremost the scheme as regards the appointment of non-officials as presidents of taluk boards is still in its initial stage. The gentlemen selected as the first presidents of these boards have barely been in that office for two or two and a half years; and they were selected with considerable difficulty. I may say as far as I am concerned it is very easy for those who have not to take the responsibility actually to say that there are several people in unstaffed stations who can very well fill the office with credit; but the person who has to make the selection, who is the man with special knowledge and who knows the people of the district, knows it is a matter of considerable difficulty to make a satisfactory selection. It is said that this scheme of appointing non-official presidents has met with success. I am not so sure of that. As an Indian I have as much sympathy towards the development of self-government as the Hon'ble member, but at the same time, I cannot subordinate my opinion to his views. The very fact that in South Arcot I recommended to the Government and obtained their sanction for the appointment of non-officials to two out of four taluk boards is a sufficient indication of my sympathy with the movement. For one taluk board, the Cuddalore Taluk Board, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar was readily available. He is a gentleman who has practically given up his profession, and who, I believe, owns fairly good landed property and as such can devote his time fully to honorary duties. But later a mandate came from the Government that I should try and find out another non-official for another taluk in the district. I say without hesitation that to carry out this mandate was rather more difficult with me. I had to insist upon Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar who with considerable reluctance accepted the office. He was disposed more than once to give up the business, because it certainly interfered with his private affairs. Again he did not think it possible to put in the required number of days in camp. All these things indicate that it is premature to say that this scheme of non-official taluk board presidents has achieved unqualified success. Now Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar on the score of ill-health has resigned his office; luckily I am out of the district. I have, after all, selected one to fill the office because I did not think that I should leave that burden to be borne by my successor who naturally may not have the same experience of the district as I have had. It remains to be seen how the second selection will prove. I hope it will be successful. What I want to say is that we are still in an experimental stage as regard to this matter. We cannot safely say that the whole scheme has been successful. Naturally, as an Indian I have been rather sympathetic to the newly appointed non-official presidents. They received all the encouragement that they could expect or I could give them. In one or two instances, there were occasions in which I could have criticised rather severely their shortcomings in some taluk board or other. Being sympathetic, it is natural to pass over small defects and present to Government's eye a wholly satisfactory opinion about the working of the non-official president. What I say is this: at this stage it is rather difficult to decide that the experiment has proved a success. We know in the case of municipalities—I may say that for six years I was elected chairman of a certain municipality and for a considerable period the chairman of another important municipality in the Presidency—there also, it has been no easy business to find a satisfactory chairman. At first, the presidents of these municipalities were Collettors; they stopped the course of these institutions; and then the Government introduced the system of official nominated chairmen. From that stage, the further stage of elected chairmen was reached, and finally it was found that these elected chairmen, in spite of their zeal for the efficient discharge of their duties, were not able to cope with their work. The Government had to remodel these municipalities as to allow them a paid secretary. The fact that a paid secretary was necessary to run the municipality is a big arrow in itself shows that it is not quite an easy thing for non-officials who are busy with so many private matters to manage municipal affairs to such an extent as the rate payer can expect. In some municipalities—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (interrupting).—“I rise to a point of order. The question of municipalities is not raised in the resolution.”

24th APRIL 1917.] (Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Siva Rao.)

with one of the officials of the Central Provinces that official said that he was surprised to find sufficient talent and administrative intelligence in the divisional headquarters in the Madras Presidency which he found it difficult to find in the Central Provinces. When in this province sufficient administrative talent and intelligence can be found in the divisional headquarters, much more so, such talent is available in the district headquarters. It cannot be said, for a moment, that the whole administrative intelligence and talent has become diffused into the divisional centres and left the district headquarters totally impoverished; and so I think that if the experiment is tried it will not be found wanting in such qualities. This resolution asks only for the appointment of a non-official president in our district board.

"My Lord, it has been already pointed out that the district board has been found to be an unnecessary body by some persons, since most of the administrative duties are carried on now by the taluk boards. Such being the case, presidents of district boards cannot be supposed to have much serious and large duties that it is impossible for them to carry them out without the help of effective administrative officers as recommended in the case of Bombay by the committee appointed by the Bombay Government. In the present circumstances, since most of the duties of the district boards are performed by the taluk boards, the duties which the president of the district board may have to discharge will not be so many as to disqualify or to make it impossible for non-officials to carry them out effectively and properly. I therefore, strongly support this resolution, requesting your Excellency's Government to make the experiment at least in one district and try it as a beginning."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I am not satisfied with the attitude taken up by the Honourable Member in charge. He grants all the premises in our favour. He seems to admit that there is no dearth of suitable men; he seems to concede that efficiency is not likely to be seriously impaired by such a step; he is willing to admit the prestige of the district officer is negligible. I do not think it will suffer; even if it suffers, it is a matter of little concern as the Collector can take care of himself. All these premises he concedes. But when the time comes for coming to a conclusion, I see some unwillingness seize him, some inertia takes possession of him; he gives mysterious hints 'not yet,' 'premature.' He does not throw light why it is premature or when it will mature. The only thing said by the official member in charge and the Hon'ble Mr. Annadim is that they have granted non-official presidents of taluk boards a few years ago and let the plant grow; the other day they gave the elective franchise to district boards to appoint their vice-presidents; we are very impatient, we are clamouring too soon; and that is hardly satisfactory. Your Excellency, we are charged with impatience. Let us examine the whole question? Are we impatient or are the Government slow? They seem to think that self-government is an trial only since the appointment of non-official presidents of taluk boards. Local self-government has been on trial for 50 or 60 years since 1871, since the time of Lord Mayo. Should we presume that when the legislature introduced the district provision in the Local Boards Act in 1904 they were legislating for some immediate necessity, or are we to presume that they were legislating for a possibility in the remote future? They provided not only for nomination of the president of the district board, but also for election of the district board president. The Honourable Member has been saying 'what is to be the relation of the Collector to the district board, when a non-official takes over charge of the board?' That has been fully answered in the statute. I do not think we can have the parallel of the Bombay Presidency or other Presidencies. If a non-official were appointed president, the Collector would stand in the same relation to it, as the Collector now stands in relation to a municipality. That is the relationship contemplated 35 or 40 years ago; the whole thing was solved by the legislature. I am not suggesting any deviation now."

"We are charged with pursuing phantoms, mirages. I would respectfully ask, when Lord Ripon desired these reforms to be introduced, was he pursuing a phantom? When Lord Morley wanted constitutional reforms, was he pursuing a phantom? If Lord Morley and Lord Ripon were pursuing phantoms, and if the legislature in enacting the Local Boards Act and the select committee that sat to revise and scrutinise it were pursuing phantoms and mirages, I am glad to say that I have been in much better fellowship. If, after the length of 35 years, the provision

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Yagub Hasan; the President; [3rd APRIL 1917-
Mr. Rajagopal Acharya].)

has not been utilized and is not carried into effect, if this simple modest request of ours is not granted, we have every reason to despair of getting anything further in the way of local self-government."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAGUB HASAN :—" CAN I MAKE AN AMENDMENT?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The Honourable Member is too late."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARJAN :—" I have very little to add to what I said, but I take this opportunity of mentioning one or two misapprehensions. A great deal has been said about the personal element; are there or are there not fit people to run the district boards? The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar are there not fit people to run the district boards? I then pointed out that I did not say anything on that score. I did not urge that as a point. It was not my intention to urge fit men and I did not say that there were not. It was not my intention to say either the one or the other; I have made no inquiries and I have not looked into that aspect of it; and there is no use in my making a statement as to the existence or non-existence of people to run district boards, when on other grounds we have come to the conclusion that this change should not be now made. As the course of the debate went on, one non-official member after another has put more and more words into my mouth. Oh, according to the latest one, these people are found in abundance and we have only to look around us and we will stumble upon non-officials to run district boards. I am extremely thankful to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Anand-das, who has much wider experience and more recent experience of district work than I can claim, for applying the corrective and pointing out that it is not so easy a thing to find in practice suitable men and to have appointed men to talk board presidencies with considerable difficulty. It is not a mere question of efficiency; we have to find a man who is not only fit for it morally or intellectually, but also a man who commands the confidence of the majority of the people whose affairs he is called upon to administer. For reasons which we need not go into the two things are not synonymous. An efficient man is not always a man who is in a position to secure a large measure of local support and the latter is not always an efficient man. That is a state of affairs which you and I may lament, but it does exist; we have to take note of it. I personally would prefer not to go into these personal questions. I hardly think it appropriate in this Council that we should go into the personal efficiency of individual persons. I do not think any useful purpose is served by doing so, when we can deal with the resolution upon wider grounds."

" A great deal has been said to the effect that the local self-government scheme has been in operation for 30 or 40 years, and we have not done much. Please remember that these changes did not start 30 years ago. These changes of substituting non-officials for officials in the handling of local boards began only about six years ago. Looking at the previous papers I find that one of my predecessors occupying the chair now occupied by me expressed grave doubts in February 1911 whether there was anybody who was fit to be head of a talk board. That must be fresh in the minds of most of you, and yet what do we now find? We find that within six years, notwithstanding that apprehension, as many as 32 out of 98 talk boards have secured non-official presidents of whom 4 are elected and 28 are nominated. Only the other day we agreed to introduce the elective element in securing vice-presidents for four district boards. All this has taken place in the last six years. Do you consider our progress for six years so slow that you are called upon to force the pace? I consider that it is quite fast. Personally, I am by no means certain that we have not been going too fast in one or two respects, too fast for the security of the experiment being a success. We as members of the Government are as interested as you are in the success of the experiment. I do not think we have a policy of our own, distinct from the policy referred to by Honourable Members. We are bound by the policy of Lord Ripon, Lord Minto and Lord Curzon. Whatever our personal opinions may be, that policy has to be carried out, and if I plead for caution, I do it in the best interests of that institution of non-official far-official agency, which we all have at heart, to which we, the members of the Government, look forward with as much keenness as Honourable non-official members do. I feel it is well to be cautious. It is not for me to advise you. Suppose you force

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this matter to a division; do you better your prospects? You ask; will you tell us what we are to be fit? I submit that I am not bound to go into the realm of prophecy. I deal with the resolution, as it stands. The resolution asks us now to proceed to appoint a non-official as president. I say the time is not yet. I am not bound to say when the time will come; but when the time comes, the Government will be quite as willing as Honourable non-official members are anxious to try the experiment. I am not prepared to commit the Government by a definite promise in regard to the matter. We are as much in the dark as you are."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao demanded a division, which was taken with the result that 19 voted *for* and 20 *against* the resolution—

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Y. K. Ramaswami Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao.	" Mr. P. Rajagopal Acharyar.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. J. F. Radford.
" Mr. K. Rameswamy.	" Mr. A. R. Kappa.
" the Raja of Sivadi.	" Mr. R. Ramaswami Rao.
" Mr. R. Venkataswami Raja.	" Sir Robert Gopp.
" Mr. K. Subbarao Iyer.	" Mr. M. T. Coomaraswami.
" Rao Bahadur K. R. Sanyal.	" Mr. L. E. Barker.
" Mr. R. S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Mr. R. S. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" the Raja of Sivadi.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddy.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Mr. T. Rameswami Acharyar.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Yagob Chetty.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Mr. K. Chidambaram Mudaliyar.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Mr. A. Sanyal Rao.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Mr. H. V. Sanyal Ayyar.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.
" Sir Francis Spring.	" Mr. C. S. Todd.

RESOLUTION RE RELIEVING LOCAL BODIES OF PLAGUE CHARGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao next moved the following resolution :—

"XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the local boards and the municipalities should be relieved of plague charges and that they may be met out of Provincial funds."

In doing so he said :—"This resolution aims at a small measure of relief to local bodies. Some time ago when I moved a resolution that half the cost of the maintenance of district headquarter hospitals should be borne out of the Provincial funds, I had occasion to draw the attention of this Council to the fact of the smallness and insufficiency of the municipal revenues and the revenues of local bodies. I observed then that the finances of local bodies were in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. They are quite unequal to and inadequate for their needs and requirements, and in the present state of their finances they cannot even keep up the normal standard of administration. I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat all these arguments here. It seems to be admitted that the finances of local bodies are in a *far* from satisfactory condition. Now as to the plague charges, Bellary has been unfortunate enough to get the devastation of plague for the last twelve years. I may also observe that this rule, that the plague charges should be borne by municipal bodies or in other words that local bodies should in the first place bear the expenditure on plague, has been impoverishing many local bodies in the municipal. Your Excellency, plague is an extraordinary thing. It is unlike cholera and small-pox. Plague has special features about it and the measures that are usually taken in connection with plague are costly and very expensive. I may also observe that I understand

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that in several of these municipalities the measures are not of our own making; they do not emanate from the local bodies themselves; they are shaped by the Government and the local bodies are in consequence bound to carry out the policy, which has been laid down to us by the Government.

As I said, it involves a lot of expenditure. For instance if plague breaks out we have annually to incur an expenditure—I am speaking so far as the Bellary municipality is concerned—we have to spend Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 normally by way of preventive plague measures whether there is an outbreak or not. But during the years of outbreak we have to spend a lot of money in addition to that. I do not want to bore the patiences of the Council by quoting figures of the expenses incurred by the Bellary municipality—

In 1905-06 they spent	Rs. 48,135.
In 1911-12 "	Rs. 17,172.
In 1906-07 "	Rs. 11,924.
In 1913-14 "	Rs. 42,360.

In 1915-16 " Rs. 45,505.

In the beginning I said there were some special features about plague measures. I may mention at once the measures taken during the outbreak of plague. They enforce compulsory vaccination. Your Excellency, compulsory vaccination entails corresponding duties on the municipality. If you compel people to vaccinate, it is your duty to provide health camps and also construct a number of model sheds for the accommodation of those who are driven out of their houses. Health camps is not an easy matter. You have to construct a number of huts. When poor people encroach the town, you have to help them with material. Then there is the segregation of patients and contacts and a plague hospital is necessary in these circumstances. The accommodation we have in plague hospital we are now having is wretched. It is only an apology for a plague hospital. All these hospitals the poor local bodies have not got the finance to bear. The plague measures also mean that they have to entertain some extra medical staff for isolation and for being in special charge of plague hospitals, and this expenditure has been from the outset, improving every local body. On this in 1914-15 the Bellary municipality spent Rs. 63,435.

Even this expenditure there is no reason why local bodies should incur. If the local body controls the service, it ought, in justice to pay for it. The Chairman of the municipality is reduced to the position of a cash-keeper. The Collector has the supreme control of plague measures; the divisional officer is to be the special plague officer; the tahsildar and the deputy tahsildar are assistant plague officers and the chairmen—the taluk chairmen are kind enough to say—are also assistant plague officers. The Chairman has to take his cue from the Collector and for revenue subdivisional officer. He has to take instructions at every step from them. His position is reduced to that of cash-keeper. Whatever is submitted, he has to sign whether he feels it is expensive or not. He is the cash-keeper or broker who goes on making payments. The establishments are determined by the Collector and the assistant plague officer. Whoever is appointed by them ought to be accepted by the municipal council and the Chairman. So the municipal council or the local body has not got a free hand in the matter. It cannot adopt any policy of its own or any measure which it wants to adopt. In this matter the Royal Commission on Decentralisation recommended in the case of rural boards that leprosy and plague involve large expenditure which they considered should be defrayed by the Provincial Government. In the case of municipalities they stated that having regard to the connection of plague with general sanitation and the difficulty of dealing with small areas, they should not be relieved of plague charges, but they were careful to say, in the event of a serious visitation, the Government should contribute liberally towards the measures. The principle is accepted that plague presents many peculiarities and plague measures are very costly, and if you want to carry them out you must have a lot of money. If you want to have a first rate camp, many local bodies are not in a position to construct one.

I base this resolution on the fact that we have no control over the plague policy and we ought not to be saddled with the expenses. The resolution is based on the consideration of the poor state of the finances of the local bodies. It may be asked what the proposed change would mean to the Government, how much they would have to incur out of their pockets. If you look at the plague budget estimates prepared for the coming year for all the local bodies, our expenditure is Rs. 14 lakhs.

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If this resolution is accepted, the Government will have to take upon themselves the lakhs, which is nothing as compared with the losses involved. With these remarks I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second the resolution. Coming from a plague-infected district and being in charge of a plague-infected municipality, my sympathies are in the direction pointed out by the resolution. The Decentralization Commission referred to the general principle that municipalities should not be helped in the matter of plague, but whenever there was a severe attack assistance might be afforded. The difficulty is to find out whether a particular town has got that severe attack. Salem and Coimbatore are annually visited by plague and an enormous amount of expenditure is thrown upon them. Questions have arisen as to the validity under the existing plague regulations of throwing certain items upon the municipality. A reference is being sent up to the Government from the Salem municipality as to how far the existence of the notification is a benefit to the municipality. If it is to benefit the municipality, that municipality will be only too happy. It is believed by many people that it is a benefit to have and that the issue of notifications does not benefit the particular area where it is issued. The question was raised by the Salem municipality and has been sent up to Government—that the Salem municipality should not be charged with the burden of maintaining the staff for issuing notifications. The resources of the two municipalities and also the District Boards of Salem and Coimbatore are rather crippled, and the fact that a large item of their expenditure is plague expenditure is a reason for showing some assistance in this matter."

The Hon'ble DOWD BAHADUR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"Your Excellency, my chief objection to this resolution is that it goes against the fundamental principle that plague charges like other epidemic charges should fall upon local bodies. From time to time we are engaged in this Council in pleading for the development of local administration. It is unnecessary that a motion should be made that the whole expenditure connected with plague charges should be taken away from the shoulders of local bodies and transferred to the Provincial budget. I do not think that there is any reason why we should differentiate plague from other epidemics. Whatever may have been the circumstances at one time, plague is now a permanent visitation in certain districts and I presume its coming or not coming depends to some extent, at least, upon the sanitary measures and the efficiency of those measures taken by different local bodies. It is wrong on principle to commit ourselves to the view that in the case of plague, alone of all epidemics, the charges of the epidemic should be taken away from local bodies and debited to the Provincial finances. I am quite understood that some local bodies, whether municipalities or boards, may be so unlucky as to get a severe visitation and may be unable to meet the charges, in which case there will be a legitimate case for subsidizing those local bodies from general funds. The subsidy will be a general subsidy to aid the resources of the local body in view of the visitation and it should not be earmarked for the particular purpose, namely, plague. I have called for some figures and I find that during the last five years the Government did make substantial assignments to local bodies to help them to meet plague expenditure."

"In 1911-12 the grant was Rs. 55,000.

1912-13 " " 12,243.

1913-14 " " 5,000.

1914-15 " " 29,000.

1915-16 " " 5,500.

"Honourable Members are also aware that the whole incidence of the plague charges of a locality does not fall upon the local bodies of that locality. There is a particular arrangement that if a place like Bellary gets a visitation, the expenditure is divided, some items of direct benefit to the locality are debited to that locality; other items are divided between the local bodies of the locality and local bodies elsewhere. So we are working this thing as fairly as we can. We are as sorry as anybody that there should be plague, that it should visit some places with persistence. I quite understand a place like Bellary feeling sore over the trouble. But Bellary is one of those places where the municipality got a grant in four out of the last five years. That does show that when a place is visited systematically, we do go to its help. In regard to the

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administration of plague measures, if the Honourable Member who moved the resolution considers that local bodies have not got sufficient discretion in administering these measures, or that the whole thing is being administered by the Collector, and they are being called upon to pay the charges, as he observed, as a cash-keeper, that may be a proper argument for modifying the rules regulating these measures. The Honourable Member has not proposed that, but he has said that as an argument for this plan that the whole expenditure should be taken away—I confine myself to that plan—to shift all plague expenditure from the shoulders of local bodies to the Provincial Treasury. That is wrong in principle. Therefore it cannot be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"If the Honourable Member in charge takes his stand on the technical wording of the Local Boards Act, he is correct. That makes it the duty of the local boards to look after the public health of the locality in their charge. My plan has been especially that the plague charges is not a burden that we can bear. The Honourable Member in charge said that there was not much distinction between the case of plague and that of any other epidemic. There is this to distinguish it from cholera. If cholera breaks out, we decide upon the measures to be taken; in the case of small-pox also, the municipality decides upon the measures to be taken. They do not cause any considerable expenditure. But the measures to be taken. They do not cause any considerable expenditure. But these plague measures are costly; and the policy conceived with it is laid down for us by the Government. If the whole thing is left to us, we will do away with all plague measures. If they had a free hand, the municipality will say 'we shall not incur any more expenditure'. That option we do not have now. Some policy is imposed upon us. We have to provide for compulsory vaccination and provide health camps. When the municipality says 'we cannot bear the thing,' the Act says 'you must look after public health.' I complained of want of control. If you give power surely, we will do away with all this. If we are asked to pay for services, we must have the control. I take my stand on the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission. It was brought to their notice that there was some such provision in the contract relating to the local bodies. They say that plague presents peculiar special features and they recommended that rural boards should be freed from plague expenditure. I hope the Government will take a lenient view and take over this extra burden and enforce any plague measures they like."

The Hon'ble Muvva Subbarao P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have very little to say except that I agree that it cannot be quite right to have the administration in our hands when the local body pays the expenditure, and the whole administration is outside its control. I agree to have that point looked into,—how far those plague rules could be altered or amended, without any serious detriment to public safety, as as to give a larger measure of control over plague measures in their own localities to local bodies. Beyond that I am not willing to go. We cannot take over a burden which legitimately falls upon the shoulders of local bodies under the law. We will give nobody to a local body which is particularly afflicted with plague, just as we have been doing for the last five years."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I do not want to divide the Council."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF RULE 2 OF THE BUSINESS RULES.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"My Lord, the resolution I am in charge of runs thus:—"

"XVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that not less than eight meetings of the Legislative Council shall be commenced in a year and that the rule 2 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Legislative Council may be amended accordingly."

"Section 75 of the Government of India Act regulates this matter and says down 'The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, shall assemble at such times and places as the Governor appoints.' There may be an impression

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that this resolution seeks to take away the discretion which is vested in the President. It does not purport to do anything of the sort. It merely makes a recommendation for the exercise of that discretion that there shall be not less than eight meetings in a year. I wish to draw the attention of the Council to rule 2 which is associated with section 75 of the Government of India Act:—'The times and places of meeting shall be fixed by the Governor and the Secretary shall notify the same in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and to each member by letter.' It is undoubtedly, my Lord, that the time, the date and the place of the meeting is entirely within the discretion of the President. I may also state that the time the Council should be summoned is also a discretionary matter with the President. This course is suggested towards the forming of that discretion which is vested under section 75 of the Government of India Act and rule 2.

"Before I dilate further, I may draw the attention of the Council to the fact that when the Indian Councils Act was enacted in the year 1861, the strength of the Council was very small and the functions of the Council were very limited. They could not discuss any financial questions except when the Finance Member proposed a new tax or when any legislation was laid before them. In other words the functions of the Council formed under the Statute of 1861 were purely legislative; they were not administrative. Then the functions received some extension under the Act of 1892. Under the latter Act Members were given the right to interpellate the Government under some conditions; they were also given the privilege of discussing the financial statement for the year. In the year 1909, the number of members was largely increased and their functions also received considerable extension. Section 68 of the Government of India Act, clause 1, lays down that the functions of the Legislative Council should be mainly legislative and then there is the proviso. 'Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provision of this section, the local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules authorising, at any meeting of the local Legislative Council, the discussion of the annual financial statement of the local Government and of any matter of general public interest, and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in the rules.' The Provincial Government and the Imperial Government made some revised rules under the section with the result that we were given power for asking supplementary questions to be put along with interpellations; we were given power to move resolutions on the financial statement presented to the Council; and we were given power to move resolutions on matters of general public interest at meetings of the Legislative Council. The effect of these changes was splendidly summed up in the Reform Despatch of Lord Morley. It is stated there:—'From these proposals I pass to what is and what you declared to be the path and substance of the despatch under reply—the enlargement of the Legislative Councils. You say that the extension of their functions in the discussion of the administrative questions are the most deep-reaching and most substantial features of the reforms which we had put forward.' That was the effect, which is described by Lord Morley in his despatch, dated 1st October 1909. And in the Government of India Resolution passed on 18th November 1909, the effect of these changes has been described in the following terms:—

'Nor has the reform been confined to the constitution of the Councils: their functions also have been greatly enlarged. A member can now demand that the formal answer to a question shall be supplemented by further information. Discussion will no longer be confined to legislative business and a discourse and intellectual debate on the budget, but will be allowed in respect of all matters of general public interest. Members will in future take a real and active part in shaping the financial proposals for the year; and as regards not only financial matters but all questions of administration they will have liberal opportunities of criticism and discussion and of initiating advice and suggestions in the form of definite resolutions. The Governor-General in Council feels that these momentous changes constitute a generous fulfilment of the gracious intention, foreshadowed in the King-Emperor's message, to entrust to the leaders of the Indian people a greater share in legislation and Government, and he looks forward with confidence to these extensive powers, being loyally and wisely used by them, in association with holders of executive authority, to promote the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the inhabitants of this great country.'

(Mr. Sims Res.)

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— New, my Lord, the object of this resolution is to ask for more opportunities for discussion and better scope for fulfilling the functions that have devolved on for discussion since the year 1960. As was stated by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Vice-Chancellor it is obviously reasonable that when the Malaviya Malaviya have been enlarged, opportunities for discussion should also functions of the council have been enlarged, opportunities for discussion should also be increased. I say my, your Excellency, that the numerous administrative problems that crop up from day to day in this Council call for more attention on our part; and for their daily solution, more opportunities are necessary.

* If I take the statistics of the meetings held since 1908 it will be plain how small are the opportunities that have been given to us. In the first triennium of 1910-12—I take it from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson made in the Vice-regal Council—the Council was summoned on twelve occasions and sat for 22 days. I may take it that there have been roughly four meetings in a year and the whole of 5 I may take that triennium lasted 22 days. Questions numbering 1,019 were put and 65 resolutions were moved. In the second triennium the Council was summoned on 16 occasions—a slight improvement of three—and the meeting lasted for 45 days on an average 22 in 1910-12. Questions rose from 1,419 to 1,498 and the resolutions as against 22 in 1910-12. I have taken the figures for 1916. I have noted that 460 from 55 to 197. I have taken the figures for 1916. I have noted that 460 resolutions were asked and 85 resolutions were moved. There were 5 meetings and the sittings lasted for 16 days. So, my Lord, during the first triennium we have had only four meetings in a year. I may exclude the March meeting out of account because it is a meeting which is rendered obligatory by the statute and no member is allowed to move any resolution on matters of public importance except those relating to finance. If you exclude that meeting, 9 meetings were held during the first triennium in which members were given opportunities to move resolutions about matters of general public interest and were allowed to put interpellations on matters of general and public policy. In the second triennium there has been a slight improvement. There were 5 meetings; but I may exclude the March meeting and then we have had 4 meetings. There has been a slight improvement in the number of resolutions passed during the year. If we come to the year in question there were 5 meetings with sittings extending for 18 days. The August meeting we will have to exclude because we did absolutely no business except voting for the representatives to be sent to the Viceroyal Council. Excluding the March meeting where we had no business except finance we had 3 meetings during the calendar year. I would ask whether this is a due fulfilment of the functions of this Council after they have been extended by the Government of India Act of 1919 or 1915. Are we doing our business properly? Is enough opportunity given to members to ventilate their grievances about matters of administration? So far as I can see, the improvement seems to prevail that the legislative council can be summoned only when there is some legislative business to be transacted. It is happening back to the days of 1861 and 1862 when the business was solely confined to legislation. In 1861 we have some evidence that the members of the Legislative Council were interfering in matters of administration as well.

"Now, in the light of those hopeful words of Lord Hailsham and Miss Mary I ask respectfully whether those conditions have been satisfied, whether those tests have been fulfilled, have the people been brought into contact with the daily administration of the country and do they have a liberal share in the government of their own country?"

"I have already submitted that meetings are few and far between. I may draw the attention of the Council to the fact that there is a long and wide gap between the May meeting and the November one. For nearly six months we have usually no meetings whatever. Does that disclose a satisfactory state of things? For six months nearly we should be without ventilating our own grievances in several sessions. I propose we may have a meeting every month from January up to May and one meeting in October, November and December. That makes up eight meetings. Now, this resolution runs in much smaller terms than those of the one moved in the Viengxai Council. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked for 16 meetings in a year and they did not see it fit to grant that request. The Viengxai Council sits continuously from February to March. They are already enjoying a very liberal privilege. The only useful meetings that are sanctioned are four in the year."

RESOLUTION AN AMENDMENT ON RULE 2 OF THE BUSINESS RULES. 591

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"With these words I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council. I only ask for more opportunities for the discussion of matters of public importance."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. BANGA ACHARYAR:—I beg to second this motion. In doing so, I wish to emphasize one aspect of the work in this Council, namely, the legislative duty. It appears to me that we have not got any opportunity at all for doing legislative work. My Honorable friend explained the aspect of bringing forward grievances for discussion in this Council, but there are more important and pressing questions connected with the administration of law; and the Legislative Council should have more time at their disposal for doing that work. I may say there are many branches of Hindu Law which require revision and amendment. There are very pressing questions indeed. Every day the courts are flooded with litigation in connection with alienation by widows, with intestates which might be avoided by proper legislation, raising litigation which should not be encouraged. Now when we have a very competent Advocate-General who can handle situations—I know he is very well informed in these matters—I think more time ought to be at our disposal for legislative business. Not only in the matter of Hindu Law; let us take the Village Courts Act which has been pending for three years, and the Suits Bill which has also been pending. All this delay could not occur if we had more meetings."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"If I may interrupt the Honorable gentleman, may I ask whether these are matters which lie entirely with this Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. BANGA ACHARYAR:—"I do not, for one moment, suggest that they all lie with this Council. At the same time I may say that if we had more meetings, this Government might have pressed others aside and asked for more expedition in these matters. It is because more meetings are not held, attention is not paid to these matters. I do say that in a matter like this your Excellency should grant this request for more meetings."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Before the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew replies to this resolution, I should like to make a few observations with a view to clear some ground in order that before replying the Government might know what our wishes are and what our difficulties are. I should, under ordinary circumstances, have reserved my remarks till I have heard the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I should like that he should apply his mind to one or two little matters which I should like to mention."

"My Lord, I have been for six years in this Council and I think there is no doubt whatever that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's statement in the Imperial Legislative Council that the work in this Council has increased, is a fact. All Honorable Members, whether officials or non-officials, who have been here must admit the fact that administrative questions, educational questions, and questions connected with industry and all branches of governmental activities, have been coming for consideration, examination and discussion in this Council. I sincerely trust that it is all for public advantage."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson proceeded to inform the members of the Imperial Legislative Council that on the fourth day of our meetings here administrative superintendents and very serious consequences have been suggested. I would only read what he said in the Imperial Legislative Council. He said:—"These figures are sufficiently clear; but I should draw the attention of the Council to the fact that they do not include questions discussed and resolutions discussed or—as has happened in numerous cases—resolutions actually tabled in the agenda paper but afterwards withdrawn, sometimes because of the extreme exhaustion which sets in after many days of continuous session."

"Then, my Lord, he summarizes his experience in this Council. I know him in this Council ever since I was here. I don't say he was here five or six years before that. He continues:—"Now, it may be said that this merely means additional work to the Legislative Secretariat, and that the proper remedy is additional to the strength of the Legislative Secretariat. In the first place, I may say, it is not only the Legislative Department which needs extra staff, but every department, because the actual

(Mr. Ramaswami Rao.)

[See April 1917.]

framing of answers and the preparing of bills for resolutions devolve upon such department of the administration, and not only upon the Legislative Department; secondly, no matter how much you may strengthen the Secretariat, you will not get away from the fact of the responsibility of the Member of the Executive Government in regard to every question and every resolution which concerns the departments under his control. His labours must be greatly increased. Either he must do double work, triple work or even more, or else you must multiply the number of Executive Members in order to ensure that questions and resolutions in the Legislative Council are adequately dealt with.

"I do not wish to quote other portions of this very interesting speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson and I trust that this really represents the sentiments of the official Members of this Council. It does not—the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson is the official representative of the Madras Government in the Imperial Legislative Council—I do not know whether the Honourable Members share his views or whether they do not. He dwells upon the exhaustion that supervenes after the fourth day in this Council. He dwells upon the inadequate treatment of the resolutions and questions that come up for consideration before the Government. If there are facts the case for more meetings has been clearly made out by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson.

"I think, therefore, apart from any other reason which has been suggested by my friends, the warner and the recorder, there is a case for more meetings. If I may say so,—if I may let the Honourable official members into our secrets—I may say that we have a large number of questions which we are anxious to press upon the attention of the Government and we also feel considerable difficulty in giving adequate attention to them in this Council because there are only five meetings a year in this Council. The November meeting is usually a heavy one; the February meeting comparatively a light one in my experience; the March one is purely devoted to the discussion of financial questions; and the April is also heavy because of the discussion of the budget. The October meeting is taken as a kind of holiday week in which neither officials nor non-officials are bent upon doing any serious work. The general atmosphere of Government induces a disinclination to do any serious work. Whatever may be the experience of other members, I have felt that we are not in a position to give adequate attention to the consideration of administrative questions which come up in the shape of resolutions before the Government. That so many of these resolutions are lost in this Council is also due, I venture to think, to the fact that Government have too many resolutions at a meeting to consider and to come to adequate conclusions before they are accepted. Our feeling, as I have said on more than one occasion, is that the fate of these resolutions is somewhat pre-ordained. If probably more meetings were held and less number of resolutions are tabled for each meeting, then the Government may come to more satisfactory conclusions on the points which we urge upon their attention. So, I would suggest that there may be at least two meetings between May and November.

"I have heard it said, my Lord, that Government wish to be free for five months from this Council. I am mentioning it, not as a complaint. It is quite a natural desire for the administrative departments to get on with their work instead of coming and waiting here to answer questions and reply to resolutions. But the Legislative Council has a higher duty to perform. As was said by Lord Morely, members of the Indian Civil Service who are educated with the working of these Councils—a great deal of their time is taken with these questions—have risen very well to the occasion in dealing with these matters. I do not think our request for seven meetings in a year is at all unreasonable.

"My Honourable friend made a statement which might imply that the Council can be summoned without legislative work. I do not agree with him. I do not wish to give occasion to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carmichael to refute that statement. I think that under the present circumstances as the law stands there must be a certain amount of legislative work before a meeting can be summoned.

"As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Bage Asher's complaint about Bills, so far as Government legislation is concerned the wheels of Government have been moving very very slowly. I have been here six years and I have been anxious to see some amount of Government legislation. On account of the conditions of war they have been put off. But there are still several other Bills which might have been advanced a stage further. There are legislative measures about District Municipalities.

2nd April 1917.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President.)

Act Amendment Bill, Local Boards Act Amendment Bill, Food and Drugs Bill, and the Town Planning Bill. The Irrigation Bill has gone out of the programme and these are other Bills which might have been accelerated. But that has nothing to do with the question of more meetings. As regards the limitations on private Bills they are covered by enactments and rules of procedure and there is no use of our harping over the fact that we do not have more powers than what we possess. If any, they are bottled up under some clause of the Government of India Act. There are two of my Bills. But the Government of India say that they should be brought up there, and the papers are going backwards and forwards and the whole matter is being hung up. Our main work admittedly is discussion of administrative questions.

"There is only one other remark with which I would close. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson seemed to suggest that if we have more meetings there would be more questions and more resolutions. He seems to suggest it, but when the Hon'ble Mr. Raghunatha Rao referred to this statement he seems to have relied upon that statement. After trying all these statements of his experiences in the Madras Council he opposed a similar resolution with reference to the Imperial Legislative Council. He opposed more meetings and he even suggested to the Government of India by saying 'If you give in here, the Madras Council will follow you.' He says that if they have more meetings there will be more meetings in other Councils. It may be that I have not understood him as I ought to. Here is what he said :—'One or two speakers, satisfying the Honourable member, spoke of compressing the business of the Council into a short space of time. The underlying assumption is that there is a fixed quantity of business, that you can spread it over a larger or shorter period of time, and that the volume will not be affected by the actual number of meetings. Well, that of course is a proposition which the future alone can definitely decide, but past experience is in point. I have made an endeavour to ascertain whether the interval between successive meetings of Council in Madras has in the past had any definite relation to the numbers of questions and resolutions brought forward. The result has been utterly instructive, but some of the figures are not without interest. I found that the number of questions per diem of the interval was at the maximum when the interval was at the smallest.' These arguments were fallacious. He says: On that occasion there were only 22 days between successive meetings of Council, but at the later meeting 110 questions were asked or as many as 5 for each day of the interval."

"Your Excellency, it is the practice in the Council that at our Financial meeting in March no questions are allowed. The next meeting at which questions are allowed is the April meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson apparently refers to the interval between the March meeting and April meeting—that there were 22 days between successive meetings of Council, and 110 questions were asked or as many as 5 for each day of the intervals. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson with his large experience as Legislative Secretary is entitled to say that. He is wrong in saying that."

His Excellency the President (interrupting) :—"It is not profitable. I am not interrupting the Honourable gentleman. He must not be disappointed if we cannot answer him in regard to the reasons urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"These statements were made in the Imperial Council."

His Excellency the President :—"They were made in the Council of which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson was a member speaking as a member before that Council. I am only mentioning it. He should not be disappointed if we cannot take up that line of argument."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I bow to that ruling. I only pointed out this on the assumption that this view is quite likely to be urged. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan should not think that there will be more questions and resolutions if there were more meetings. With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's remark I would tell the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan that simply because there are more meetings Government would not be flooded with a larger number of resolutions or questions. I can speak with some experience. I do not

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Sir Alexander Gordon.) [12th April 1917.]

think any of my non-official friends would take the occasion of more meetings for leading Government with a number of resolutions in which they do not believe. Therefore, I think that on the whole the Government would come to very satisfactory conclusions if two more meetings at least are held and these resolutions are tabled and considered with a little more attention than is possibly given to them, and finally we shall be able to arrive at more satisfactory conclusions. I may also say that if any meetings are held between May and November they might be held in Madras. The Honourable official members will then have an experience of the Madras weather in September. It will be a change from Cochin, and I hope a pleasant change too. One meeting may be in September and another meeting some time in August. I am sure a number of resolutions and questions will not be brought up merely because more meetings are fixed."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON.—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has dwelt at great length on the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson in the Imperial Legislative Council. I may say at once that whatever individual opinions may be, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson was speaking entirely for himself. He was not inspired or instructed by this Government. Any views he expressed are not necessarily accepted by this Government. Those remarks were made on a motion before that Council as pointed out by His Excellency. For myself I feel very much the advantage of these discussions in this Council. I am not at one with the gentlemen whose words I have heard in these walls, when he said that these discussions are really of no use at all and that it was all a farce. Our discussions add light for the edification of both sides of the House. We are benefited by hearing what Honourable non-official members have to say. I even hope Honourable Members find an occasional ray of light emanating from this side. For that reason I should be very glad if it were possible to have a few more meetings. There is however one aspect of the matter which the Honourable member has not thought of. He quoted the Act of 1911 and he quoted the later regulations and pointed out the various differences brought about within the last sixty years. But he forgot that the greater part of the administrative machinery differs very little from that of 1911. Although we have the benefit of one Additional Member of the Government we have not got anything like the change in the machinery of the Government which has occurred in the machinery of this Council. This Council when I first came to it sat in the small room upstairs, and it was a very small affair. Of resolutions there were none, and of discussion of the budget there were none. Even Legislative Bills took a very small time. If you look back to the earlier times there was practically no debate. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill made a short speech of ten minutes and another Member made a speech for ten minutes and then they adjourned. Honourable Members will agree with me on that point. I really think that Honourable Members who want to have more meetings should direct their thoughts to the necessity for first loosening the machinery, if the machinery is not to break down with overwork, to the necessity of bringing the machine up to date, before making the radical change that they want to make. It is not, as I say, that I am opposed to more meetings of the Council. There is this amount of force in what the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said. If you are going to increase the number of meetings and increase the number of questions and resolutions, you will have to increase the machinery for dealing with all that. I do not say anything hostile to the idea of adding on more questions and more resolutions. But human powers being limited as they are we have nearly reached the breaking point; and if you go on much farther we will reach it. That is a practical point that should weigh with the Members of the Council.

As regards the question of legislation, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has already sufficiently answered what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Kanga Acharyar. But there is one point which was not mentioned and that is an important point. There is much legislation that has been hung up by the war. It is not beyond the recollection of the members that one Bill which would have involved a lot of discussion was postponed by a vote of the Council itself on account of the war. When the Honourable Member complains of want of legislation, I must therefore point out that one important Bill was put off by a vote of the Council. There there is the Estates Land Bill which we have had to put off on account of the

[2nd April 1917.]

(*Sir Alexander Cardew : Mr. Ramanga Sahasrabhar ;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

war. As regards Local and Municipal legislation, there is a mass of it coming on, and it is such a mass of details that it is impossible to bring it forward quickly. When it does come, then the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Sahasrabhar will have his fill of legislation—I think he will have too much—I do not know what his appetite may be. I remember the Bill of 1904, and I do not think I have ever recovered from the strain of it. I was Secretary to the Council then. If this wretched war is soon over, we shall have plenty of opportunities and there will be the utmost field for the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Sahasrabhar to display his ability as a legislator.

"I hope I have explained that, speaking for my own part, I think that opportunities for discussion are useful. And if they are to be usefully extended, you will have to attend the machinery for dealing with it.

"There is one reason why we cannot accept this resolution and that is the one which the Hon'ble Mr. Bha. Rao anticipated when he began. This is an attempt to interfere with the discretion of the Governor which is vested in him by a statutory enactment. The statute says: 'the Council shall be summoned at such places and times as the Governor thinks fit.' This is a proposal to add to that a proviso that the Governor shall exercise his discretion in a particular way but shall not exercise it in any other way. That would be an infringement of the statutory discretion which is vested in His Excellency the Governor as the President of this Council. The same point was pointed out in the Viceregal Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craighero who said that the resolution moved was an infringement of the statutory discretion vested in the Viceroy. It is therefore quite impossible for the Government to accept the resolution. As to whether we can increase the number of meetings or as to whether, as put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, we should come down to Madras to have a pleasant experience of the Madras weather in September is a matter that must be within the discretion of the Governor. This Council is asking the Government to place a restriction on the discretion of the Governor of Madras when they are not able to do it. For that reason alone, the Government are unable to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balabhar V. K. RAMANGA SAHASRABHAR :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao proposes to have two meetings between May and October. I was filled with apprehension, as I thought that meetings would be held on the hills. I am glad he has proposed that the Government should come down and hold the meeting here. If the meetings are to be held at Ootacamund, I for one would vote against this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I think it was far from the intention of the honorable mover of this resolution that there should be any specific restriction on the discretion of the Governor in summoning the meetings. All that this resolution suggests is a recommendation that the number of meetings might be increased. There is no statutory difficulty, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, in this resolution being accepted; and the recommendation, if it is reasonable, is one which this Council is competent to make."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW (interposing) :—"I draw the attention of the Honorable Member to the last two lines of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"If the objection is to the last two lines, I am prepared to move for an amendment to drop them. In view of the facts elicited before the Council, the question is whether it is desirable or not to increase the number of meetings. I am very glad that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew agrees with me that it would be desirable to have more meetings, so that both non-officials and officials may benefit by discussion. There is very much we have to learn from the Government and there is very much the Government have to learn from non-official members of the Council."

"Is it not a fact that there is a very long interval between May and November and that during these six months it is not possible for any questions being put before the Government or the attention of the Government being drawn to questions of public importance? I would ask the Government to consider whether an arrangement cannot be made for their having meetings organized throughout the year in a regular manner so as to avoid this long gap of six months. The only objection is that the machinery has to be strengthened and that it is not possible to cope with the

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; (3rd April 1917,
the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Siva Rao.)

work if it is to continue from month to month. May I request the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon to remember that the existing machinery has been equal to cope with legislative and administrative work in connection with the discussion of the Financial Statement within the short intervals of a month between February and March, and March and April, and April and May. Within the intervals of a month, it has been possible for the Secretariat to cope with the heavy work when these resolutions have been discussed. When there is a long interval of six months, is it too much to expect that all this strain would wear away within two or three months after May and that another meeting might be arranged? I do not think that two or three meetings would necessarily involve the introduction of additional machinery for carrying on the work of Government. The only point for consideration is whether we can agree about having more meetings for putting questions or having discussions on resolutions. If we are agreed upon that principle, we can find no difficulty whatever in the rules to prevent this Council from reconsidering the same to the Government."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have an amendment to make, May I move it?"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar wishes to address the Council."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I wish to move that all the words after the word 'year' be omitted and the word 'about' be substituted for the words 'not less than'."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will you have the word 'ordinarily' after 'shall'?"

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I shall put the word 'ordinarily'."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second the amendment."

THE HON'BLE MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"I accept the amendment."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I dare say the Council will have no objection to discussing the motion in this form: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that about eight meetings of the Legislative Council shall 'ordinarily' be summoned in a year.'"

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to make one observation. I hope Honorable Members in discussing this resolution will avoid mixing it up with the extra question. The extra may be an evil or may not be. Let us not mix up the extra question with this. Let us not wander into that by-path and lose the main issue. The main issue is whether we should have more meetings. On that matter two points seem to have been relied upon by Government, the one as to law and the other as to facts. It is impossible to conceive of any illegality in the recommendation, especially now when the resolution has taken this amended shape. The rule says the times and places of the meetings shall be fixed. It does not say the number of times. It says only times and places. There is no illegality contemplated."

"Then coming to the main point as to the extra strain which the expenses of this resolution would involve, it is no doubt true that the Government might have to work with extra strain. But the non-official members are not exempt from this strain. What is this Legislative Council for? Is it only to come for four or five days in the year and pass off motion-like having behind a number of things unfinished and take them up again after five months? Suppose after the April meeting there is no May meeting; as it sometimes happens, then things become thoroughly stale before November. As one and all have to make sacrifices, including Members of Government, I make no earnest appeal to one and all present to make up their minds to make some sacrifice of service. We non-officials should not avoid the trouble of going to Octanmand. It may be that if more meetings are held more questions and resolutions will come up. Why not? You must give the public an opportunity of having all their difficulties solved. If more strain is involved, we have to face it. All questions and resolutions, let us have, if we have any intention of doing our duty."

Sas APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Alexander Cardew; the President.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“Your Excellency, the only difficulty seems to be about the machinery. If that is the only difficulty, the acceptance of the resolution would mean the employment of one or two Deputy Secretaries. I believe they have already been employed. I do not think it will be an additional burden to the present machinery. Even if it is necessary, to have an addition to the present machinery, the necessary clerical staff or even a Deputy Secretary may be appointed for that purpose.”

“Let us not complicate this question by raising the exodus question. There is no good bringing in all irrelevant matters and diverting our minds by all sorts of matters which do not strictly pertain to the resolution in question. I ask for more meetings; whether these meetings are to be held in the plains or hills or somewhere else, it does not matter. I want more opportunities for discussion of legislative business as also of administrative problems.”

“As regards the question of *ad hoc* members, the objectionable words in the resolution have been taken away. I may be allowed to say in the end that the effect of the changes made in 1909 was to make the Legislative Council conform more and more to the House of Commons which has been described as the grand inquest of the nation. If our Council is to be a miniature of the grand inquest of the nation, some more effort must be made for having more meetings. Even if an assurance is given that they will try to convene more meetings, whether they fix the number or not, I shall be satisfied.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“I think the resolution has been very much improved by the omission of the last words. As it stands it is merely a recommendation to your Excellency. It is for your Excellency to deal with the recommendations from time to time as occasion arises. But I do not think the Government can accept the resolution. The wishes of the Council in the matter will be considered and I hope if sufficient occasion arises for further meetings of the Council it may be possible to do something in the direction of what the Honourable Members apparently wish. I must press again upon your attention that before you brought in the resolution you should have brought in a resolution recommending to the Government of India the strengthening of the Government machinery by increasing or doubling the Secretariat. At any rate the machinery should be made more adequate to deal with the load of work thrown upon it. This Council may feel they have a lot of work. I dare say it does. But it does not throw quite as much burden upon individual Members of Council as upon the individual Members of Government. That is the real point. Till you get the higher authorities to increase the staff, you cannot expect any Government which is here to be really ready to meet you to the extent you desire. In the Government of India they have six Members; the British Cabinet has twenty Members. Here everything is driven through the narrow neck of a bottle planned about some hundred years ago. That is the point. Until the Government obtain somehow or other more assistance, administrative departments must suffer from the want of time which has to be given to these discussions. It is very easy to send in half-a-dozen questions. You think there is very little work in answering them, but if we make a slip there is the judgment against us. You must not think if the Government do not accept the resolution, we want to prevent discussion. It is not so at all. I think the machinery is overburdened already. I speak with the experience of many years. I am convinced that the Members of Government are overtaxed. You ought to double them. That is the most important point, you may not agree with me, but I am quite certain that that is the truth.”

“To revert more to what is strictly relevant, it is not possible for the Government to accept the resolution. The remarks that have fallen from Honourable Members will be borne in mind and they will be present in the consideration which His Excellency the President of this Council gives to the question when the meetings are to be commenced. I have no doubt every possible consideration and weight will be given to the wishes and arguments advanced here.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“I may just say a word. In the first place, the position of the Governor has been alluded to as also the practice of the House of Commons. On these grounds I venture to offer to the Council just a few words. In the first place so far as I understand it, the attitude of Government at the meetings

(The President.)

[Jan. April 1917.]

of this Council is that they welcome all opportunities of conferring with the Council upon subjects that come up before it. Let that be understood. There is no reluctance on the part of Government to meet and confer with all the Members of this Council both in the Council and out of it. If I may suggest, a good deal can be done by personal conferences out of the Council facilitating the business of the Council in various ways which it is not necessary for me to enter upon for the moment.

"Secondly, I venture to suggest that we must consider this from the point of view of business. The Legislating Council is not an expensive body; it is not merely, shall I say, a debating assembly; it is an assembly bringing about the association of us all, for considering matters connected with the Government of the country, and it ought to be directed to purely practical purposes of that association. I am accustomed to it, and I therefore understand fully the arguments which have been put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cusack as to the weight of work which a deliberative assembly must impose upon administrative departments of Government. The same is said in countries which have fully developed parliaments. Therefore, it is natural and perfectly sound to urge, as he has done, that the work laid before this Council by non-official members does impose upon Government administration an increasing burden of work. That, I suggest, should also be a matter of concern to non-official members as well as to official members. Every question, every resolution brought up which is not ripe or which has no substance in it, not only takes time here, but takes time which costs public money in the examination of these matters in the administrative departments, and therefore we all share that responsibility. Every member of this Council must be held responsible for his share in imposing upon administrative departments the work which flows from the proposals which he puts before this Council. I hope the mover of this motion and those who supported him would not think that I am unsympathetic or disrespectful to them when I say that the debate has brought home to my mind the conviction that no case whatever has been made out for these proposals. I have not learnt that a single question has suffered from the absence of more frequent meetings of the Council. Not a single act of injustice, not a single delay, not a single postponement, has been urged as due to the infrequency of meetings of this Council. And I do not, with all respect, think that it has been properly placed before the Council. Whatever substance there may be in it, that substance has not been made out before this Council to make this a really practical question. It is quite true that members who do not take an active part may feel rather sleepy at the end of two or three days' meeting. It is quite true naturally that this is a tax upon us all. I do not undervalue the interruption this must cause to non-official members and others. That points to the responsibility of us all to make this a practical business assembly, and not to rob the people of their time. That I think is the truth. We are to make this assembly successful. That is why I urge it upon members.

"Allusion has been made to the House of Commons and emphasis has been laid here upon the great interval between May and November; but our interval between May and November is not longer than the normal interval between the meetings of the House of Commons. For the last two or three years, the meetings of the House of Commons have been most irregular. But during the years in which I had the honour to sit on the House of Commons, the normal procedure was to adjourn in August and to meet in January or February. Almost precisely the same interval exists between our meetings in May and November. That is the practice, I believe, of every legislative assembly in countries which have that form of legislative government. It may be that India will evolve a new form of representative government, but for the present there is surely something to be learned from the experience of other countries. Putting these things together I have not heard any convincing facts or demonstration of the injury which has resulted to the Presidency from the infrequency, as it is called, of meetings of this Council. This Council is really following in the intervals of its meetings the practice of the House of Commons and other representative assemblies. I feel bound to confess that I do not think that a case for the change proposed, however strong it may be, has been placed with very fair estimates before this Council this afternoon.

"Supposing the Council meets every month or every fortnight, then it would require, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cusack has suggested, an increased staff which costs money and it will require the meeting of all the rules with reference to-

**RESOLUTIONS AN AMENDMENT OF RULE 2 OF THE BUSINESS RULES 409
AND SCALE OF CHARGES FOR REPLACING SURVEY STONES.**

8th April 1917.] *(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

notices of questions and resolutions. I do not say that the time may not come, when we might require it. But I greatly doubt whether the case as I see put before the Council for this change would be deemed convincing by those who will be its critics outside. Remember, it is put forward now, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cordew, when the case is, if anything, less strong than it has been for some years.

"One Honourable gentleman, in supporting the motion, in a sentence dismissed all legislative business. It is true that legislative business is at a standstill. So is administrative business to a considerable degree. If eight meetings are required now, let us put the problem this way—when the business is about one-half, how many meetings would be required when the business regains its usual dimensions. I can quite understand the desire of the Honourable Members to make this assembly efficient, and I can quite understand the echo of the Delta discussion finding its way to our proceedings here. But after all we are obliged in these matters to judge for ourselves. Can we really say that we are justified in imposing this additional expense upon public funds, because interests committed to our charge are suffering under the present circumstances? I doubt it very much. I put the resolution to the meeting."

The resolution as amended was put to the Council and lost.

**RESOLUTION RE SCALE OF CHARGES FOR REPLACING
SILVER STONES.**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution that I have the honour to propose runs as follows:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the charges collected under the Madras Survey and Boundary Marks Act for replacing survey stones should not exceed 4 annas per stone, especially in those cases where there are no noxious growths to remove.'

"Your Excellency, I wish to cut my remarks down to a very narrow space, the matter being extremely simple. I may point out that under the Madras Survey and Boundary Marks Act at present the charges are leviable for maintenance of survey and boundary marks, when the village staff repairs the stones. The charge which till now has been levied is composed of three parts. The first is the cost of the stone which is repurchased; the second is the amount charged for the labour of the revenue staff; and the third is the charge for the labour of the special coolies employed, if any. With reference to the cost of the stone, this resolution has nothing to say though I may incidentally mention that there is a certain amount of difficulty experienced as regards the cost of the stones as was found to be the case at Gobichettipalayam. Stones which really till recently cost Rs. 2-6 are charged 4 annas—probably as account of the rise in prices. I am now concerned with the other portion, namely, that which the Government have authorized, viz., the levy for the purpose of repaying the bills of the village staff. With reference to that I may point out what has been done. Formerly there was a twofold scale. The scale of fees used to be 4 annas in ordinary cases and 12 annas in places in which dense vegetation had to be cleared away. Now what has taken place in the new arrangement is a uniform rate of 8 annas imposed in lieu of both. The present rule says that where there is a special staff employed the charges are leviable. That can be seen in G.O. No. 104, dated 15th March 1916. The net result of the change is that a man who paid formerly only 4 annas has now to pay 8 annas. At a previous meeting I asked the Government whether it is mathematically impossible which induced them to adopt this medium rate. I went to Gobichettipalayam and tried to find out what the grievances were. They complained to me that all-round higher charges were being levied. A part of the increased charge is put down as increased cost of stone and another part as increased cost of labour. As to the increased cost of stone it may be intelligible. As to the increased charges for the survey staff, I find from the Government Order already quoted that this increase has been merely effected to provide inducements which may lead karnams to take more interest in replacing stones. That is what is stated in paragraph 2 of the Government Order. The first paragraph mentions that default is common on the part of villagers, but the karnam is not under any legal obligation to assist the ryot in the repair and renewal of stones; and though he is allowed to render

222 1. RESOLUTION AS TO SCALE OF CHARGES FOR REPLACING SURVEY STONES.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar ;
Sir Alexander Carnegie)

[SUN APRIL 1912.]

undoubtedly, there is nothing to induce him to do so. With reference to that portion of the resolution I must point out that there is something valid. The law does not impose an obligation on the karnam. If, as contemplated in the Act, the karnam is made the survey officer, he would be under an obligation to attend to this. At any rate, the obligation would be imposed by adequate steps being taken by Government. If that obligation is imposed, the Government would be able to see that the obligation is fulfilled. Then it would not be necessary to impose an extra charge on the ryot in order to induce the karnam to do what is obviously his duty.

"I will now proceed to consider how far this inducement is effective. So far as I am able to see, in some of the parts I have visited, it is not effective. In paragraph 6 of the Government Order the proposal made is this: 'Karnams and village moorils should receive at the end of each month the total amount of the fees recovered in that month, with the exception of the fees recovered in cases in which the repair or renewal has been carried out under the supervision of the regular maintenance staff.' The proposal therefore is where the Land Record officer does not go, where the karnam goes, and puts up the stones, the karnam may be given a proportionate amount out of the sum levied as the charge for the labour of the staff. With reference to this, I discovered the practice to be that the Land Records staff always supervises the maintenance of these stones. Whether the revenue inspector goes there or not I cannot say. But in point of practice the karnams are directed not to go and look after the matter without the supervision of the revenue inspectors. When I explained the Government Order to a karnam, I was told that karnams were asked not to go and replace stones except under the revenue inspector's supervision. Do the rules justify such directions? If such practice existed, it was sufficient to prevent any effect being given to this particular Government Order.

"I will proceed to another standpoint. Let us suppose that the practice is discontinued and has no valid basis. I have heard it stated by persons who are competent to speak on the matter that the inducement may be a trifling one. This 'time-consuming department,' as it is vulgarly described, may be induced to set up boundary marks in cases where they are not necessary, in cases where the party is not anxious that this operation should take place. It is the duty of the staff to look after it. If the karnam happens to benefit by it, he may perhaps trouble with every stone. It is too early to pronounce an opinion on this matter. I would request the Government to take all these observations into consideration to see whether there is great necessity to increase the amount which the ryot has to pay in cases in which he has only missing stones to replace without any effort at the removal of useless growth. With these words, I beg to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARNEGIE :—"This is one resolution on which we shall be able to give some light for the benefit of the mover and the seconder. That light they will find in section 14 of the Act. That lays down that every registered holder of Government land shall be bound to maintain, renew and repair survey works that lie within the boundary of his holdings. That is the principle which this legislature has adopted and it is therefore the duty of every ryot to maintain survey stones. If the ryot does not maintain the survey stones, that duty falls upon the karnam and the Land Records staff. It is putting the cart before the horse to suggest that it is the duty of the karnam to maintain the stones. It is the duty of the ryot to maintain the stones. The charge is a penalty for the neglect of this essential function. There are millions of stones in this Presidency and millions of ryots. Unless the ryots can be brought to co-operate in the maintenance of the survey stones, the task of keeping them is beyond the means of any department. We must get the ryot to help. One way of getting him to help is to make it more expensive for him if he does not help. The Survey Committee went much farther than the small charge made by Government and proposed.—The Survey Committee's report is published—what it regarded as a penalty, one rupee in ordinary cases and double that rate when any prickly-pear had to be removed. The Government did not wish to adopt these drastic measures. They adopted a very moderate course. They decided to reduce the fee from 12 annas where there was removal of vegetation to 5 annas and to level up the fee in other cases to 5 annas which is midway between

RESOLUTION AS TO SCALE OF CHARGES FOR REPLACING SURVEY STONES.

2ND APRIL 1917.] (Sir Alexander Curlew; Mr. Chintamani Madalpur, Mr. Narayana Appur.)

the two. Your Excellency, we have had no complaints till now from the ryot, and therefore I suppose that the ryot has not yet really felt it an intolerable burden. All that I can say, if he feels it a burden, is that the remedy is in own hands and he can protect himself if he likes. I do not think there is any hardship in the fee being raised. I hope these remarks will convince the Honourable Member. It is the cardinal duty of the ryot to maintain the stone on his holdings. If he does not maintain it he cannot complain of the higher fee. I hope the higher fee will have some effect in making him maintain the stones. At any rate until the order has been in force for some time we cannot tell what effect it will have. I would advise the Honourable Member to wait for a couple of years and see how it works. He may withdraw the resolution. The new order has been in force only for a year. I do not know what effect it is going to have."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHINTAMAN MADALPUR.—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew has told us that it would be difficult to expect Government to do anything in the matter of the preservation of the millions of these stones, and the legislature expects the landholder to look entirely to the business. May I ask if at least to a lesser degree it is not equally difficult, if only a little less impossible, for him to cope with the task of guarding these millions of stones, keeping them in their proper places, removing grasses and bushes, looking to the avoidance of displacement of stones and so forth? Will it not be said that it is equally a difficult task for the landholder to cope with that work of enormous magnitude? And is it reasonable or just to expect him not only to pay for the cost and labour but also to pay a penalty? Is it reasonable or just that when the landholder is expected to pay all that the Government think he ought to pay from the produce of his lands and out of the profits he gets, he should also be penalised in a thousand and one directions which would bring revenue under other items to the extent of Rs. 3½ lakhs from all the districts in this Presidency according to the latest budget? However may it may be, I am sorry to say that this sort of income is growing heavily, and there is a tendency, I regret to observe, on the part of the Government to increase this burden year after year, in lieu after item. You make them not only pay for the real charges but you also penalise them for, I do not know, what crime they have committed."

"Your Excellency, I am sorry that a gentleman with the experience of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew,—particularly with distinct experience—should think it an easy matter for the landholder to look after the field stones every morning and see that they are in their proper places and also that they are not covered with bushes and growth, and to be answerable not only for the cost of the replacement of the stones but also to be liable to pay a penalty. To put the case plainly, I cannot believe that anyone can go further particularly upon the already overburdened land-owning population. Under these circumstances I would appeal that these charges should at least be lowered to the cost incurred and not be a penalty levied from the landholder who realises his responsibility as much as the Government do, but who is as powerless as the Government themselves in the preservation of the millions of these stones. For every survey field there are any number of survey stones and there have been any number of subdivisions. Fortunately there is no stone for every one cent or two cents. It is impossible with any sense of justice to expect him needed to see that these stones are maintained and if they are not maintained to collect from him not only the charges that are reasonably incurred by the State but also to penalise him. I appeal to the Government to see that at the earliest moment this penal rate is done away with and that only actual charges are collected. The Survey Committee which had been appointed went much further. Well, the Government thought it reasonable to come down and fix it at a uniform rate of eight annas. But I do not know how far the Survey Committee was right or the Government were generous. I believe if the Survey Committee was in one opinion faulty, the Government were no less faulty. That is the view which the landholder will take. The landholder who pays so substantially to the revenues of the State has every right to expect relief at the hands of the Government. The relief sought for is most reasonable, adequate and nothing but just."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA APPUR.—"I am afraid that the point of my argument has not been caught by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew. I did not put forward the absence of a legal duty on the part of the ryot to maintain the survey

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(Mr. Karasimha Appa; Sir Alexander Cardew; [Sed April 1917.
Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar.]

stones. Perhaps the purpose of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's reference to the Act was to show that as the Act contemplates the existence of an obligation and enforcement of penalty, the penalty has to be enforced. The object of increasing the charges which were formerly four annas a stone to eight annas was therefore to make the penalty more exacting. That is the only point. He sought further to justify such enhancement of penalty by saying that it is a more serious loss than the more serious penalty which the Survey Committee sought to impose. If that is the position I beg to point out in the first place that in the very order of Government dated 4th March 1916, at the time when this enhancement was sought to be effected, the suggestion was not made that the increase was made with a view to increase the penalty, to make the ryot fulfil his obligations more carefully. So this object of increasing the penalty was an after-thought. We have heard in this Council that documentary evidence is preferable to oral statements. So far as the question of enhancement is concerned the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew did not traverse the ground which I have put forward. Therefore we may take it that that argument is uncontroverted.

"Coming to the only argument which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has advanced, viz., that this is a penalty which is needed, that the ryots must be punished to a higher extent than formerly, I will examine the justification which he put forward, namely, the Government are milder than the Survey Committee. I doubt whether they are milder. This is a case of an apparatus which is defective. What the Survey Committee suggested was that instead of charging for the special staff they would have a uniform charge of Rs. 1 in cases where there is nothing to clear and Rs. 2 where there is something to clear. The Board suggested a charge separately for only two and a charge separately for the labour of getting stones—eight annas is charged for the stone and eight annas is charged for clearing. The Survey Officer charges for coolies also. Let me take an instance: the karnam says that the only hire and charge for removing useless vegetation scored Rs. 2. So that, our new recommendation is not better than what the Survey Committee recommended. I think therefore it is not a case of leniency shown. One is rather apt to fancy that the unintentional simplicity of arriving at eight annas which is midway between four annas and twelve annas might have unconsciously operated on the mind of the Government in arriving at this conclusion. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew says 'the remedy is in your own hands. You are under legal liability to preserve the stone; when there is a missing stone, go and replace it.' This sounds very well on paper. You ask the poor ignorant ryot to go and replace it. He can buy stone at 4 annas. Where is he to go and place it? He must have the survey staff to plant the stone. It is really no argument to say that it is a legal liability, let him discharge it by fixing it himself. It is not possible to say that the ryot knows that a stone is missing. We who are acquainted with the ryots know it. Frequently it is not till after the karnam has put the stone right the ryot comes to know about it. You may say 'Everybody is interested; a notification is published and every ryot ought to know what stones are to be replaced.' There is a real grievance. I hope the Government will look into it."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"The Honourable gentleman has not met my point, namely, that the ryot is liable. He has put into my mouth words which I did not use. I did not say that the rate fixed is a 'penalty.' What I said was that the Survey Committee suggested a higher rate as a penalty. The Government did not accept that proposal. They only accepted what they actually did, namely, an all-round fee. It is suggested that that fee should be limited to the actual expenses. The cost of the Land Records department is Rs. 5 lakhs a year. The fees levied under these rules is something over a lakh. There is no doubt that the Government are making no profit out of that transaction. They are spending Rs. 5 lakhs on maintenance."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—"Is that the only work they do?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"The Government are spending Rs. 5 lakhs for maintaining survey marks. They are getting only Rs. 1 lakh. They are thus making no profit; they are getting a small reduction in cost."

**RESOLUTIONS RE SCALE OF CHARGES FOR REPLACING SURVEY
FUNDS; COMMITTEE TO REVERSE THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT
CODE; ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF STOCKS IMPOSED
ON THE DEPRESSED CLASSES AND INSPECTION OF FOOD
ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAILWAY PASSENGERS BY A SANITARY
OFFICER.**

2nd APRIL 1917.] (Sir Alexander Gordon; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Madaliyar says that justice could not go farther, if you make the ryot pay for the replacement of the stones. It may be so; it may be unjust; but it happens to be the law. It is laid down by the law that every ryot should maintain the stones. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Madaliyar again said if it was difficult for Government to maintain millions of stones, it is equally difficult for the ryot to maintain them. I do not know how many millions of stones the Hon'ble Member has on his field. It may be a large number; he has large property. But he has tenants under him to look after the stones and it is somewhat unreasonable for him to tell this Council what he has said. The Government have got the whole of this Presidency under them and find it difficult to look after the millions of stones, but the ordinary ryot has only a few acres and it is not so difficult for him to look after the stones. This is obviously an argument which cannot be maintained for a second. It is open to the ryot to avoid the charge if he wishes to do so. The higher rate of charge is not shown to be more than the actual cost. The new system has been in force only for a few months. We do not know what its effect will be. Under those circumstances I cannot recommend the Council to accept this resolution. It would be impossible for the Government to go back upon their decision. We have not received the first report of its working."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

**RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO REVISE THE MUNICIPAL
ACCOUNT CODE.**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

"XIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials may be appointed to revise the Municipal Account Code in order to minimise restrictions on the free working of municipal councils such as those contained in articles 10-A, 16-B, 21 (2), 33, 218 (2), 374, 389, 365, etc., and to effect other similar improvements."

**RESOLUTION RE ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF STOCKS
IMPOSED ON THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that early steps should be taken to abolish the punishment of stocks imposed on the depressed classes under Madras Regulations.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not wish to propose resolutions XIX and XX."

The resolutions were not moved.

**RESOLUTION RE INSPECTION OF FOOD ARRANGEMENTS FOR
RAILWAY PASSENGERS BY A SANITARY OFFICER.**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that besides obtaining full reports from the railway companies working in this Presidency as to the quality of the foodstuffs supplied to and the arrangements made for feeding Indian passengers a sanitary officer of Government should be deputed to make periodical inspection and submit an annual report on such foodstuffs and arrangements."

"Your Excellency, the reason for my putting forward this resolution is the well-known fact of the inefficient arrangements made by the various railway authorities which are plying their trade in this Presidency for feeding Indian passengers. We find constant complaints in the press about the quality of the foodstuffs. Those who have had the opportunity also of personally examining the matter have also come to the same conclusion. As to the arrangements for feeding them, and the

(*Mr. Narasimha Aggar.*)

[Saw April 1937.]

place and circumstances under which the feeding is conducted, even these have much to be desired. I have, therefore, to start my case by pointing out evidence of the existence of these grievances. I cannot put it better before this Council than by reading extracts from the Madras Pilgrim Committee's Report, paragraph 9, page 6. This is what they say: 'The South Indian Railway Company have made several laudable attempts to satisfy their Indian clients. First what we have heard, they do not appear to have altogether succeeded.' Again they say: 'At the principal junctions there are Indian refreshment rooms, where meals are supplied in addition to the fruit and light refreshment stalls which are common almost everywhere. We have looked into several of these places. While we think that most of them are susceptible of considerable improvement and that some (we would mention that at Tiruchirappalli Junction in particular) are distinctly bad, we doubt if they altogether deserve the abuse to which they are often subjected when the matter comes under discussion.' They have seen so constantly in the press such vehement denunciations against the eating-houses, that they say they are too much abused. They passed later on to limit the exact extent to which these institutions are blameless. They then say: 'It is not therefore surprising that we not uncommonly find these rooms (Indian refreshment rooms) dark, confined, dirty and evil-smelling. Better and separate accommodations for first and second class Indian passengers is however greatly to be desired.' This is what they say on this head. About foodstuffs they say: 'We think moreover that it would probably be better if the general supervision of foodstuffs sold on the railway including the letting of contracts would be transferred from the Traffic to the Medical department. Food does not seem to have much to do with traffic and inspection should, we think, be entrusted to the department which is directly concerned with health and sanitation.' They come to the conclusion that foodstuffs also should be looked into. In order that I should have an exact knowledge on the subject, I ventured into some of the rooms and actually took my meals on two or three occasions and I have come to the conclusion that the Pilgrim Committee were fully justified in stating that the rooms are evil-smelling and dirty. The Hon'ble the Bargues-General will bear me out when I say that there do not conduce to sanitation. They will give you mosquitoes, malarial and so many other diseases. At a time when persons are travelling, their health is likely to suffer; and it is just the wrong time to make them suffer the extra disadvantages. It is a sufficient condemnation of the existing arrangement for food. From the passages I read out, it will be evident that the rooms are 'dark, confined, dirty and evil-smelling.' As to food-stuffs, I have been put to the painful necessity of stating that what is offered as food-stuff is fifth-rate foodstuffs—a stuff which an ordinary passenger would not care to accept outside the Railway. I think therefore the existence of the evil may be taken as made out.

What is it, then, that must be prescribed as a remedy for the evils I have pointed out. In the first place, the railway companies have food inspectors, and I suggest that the Government should obtain from these food inspectors of the railway companies full reports on this matter. At present, the Government are not getting any reports at all. The difficulty is, that the railway companies are not under legal obligation to submit reports on the matter. That difficulty is not an insuperable difficulty. The railway companies are compelled to look for support to Government in various matters and it is extremely unlikely if the Government should require them to send full reports, they would refuse. My first suggestion, therefore, is that these inspectors should be called upon to submit full reports of the arrangements for the feeding of passengers. It might be asked why should the Government ask, why not you and the press ask? The press has asked time and again, and the press has not had a reply. Complaints as to bad food I have myself seen in newspapers; I have myself seen the complaint mentioned in the Pilgrim Committee's Report. I am yet to learn what arrangements have been made as a consequence of the committee's report. What arrangements have they made to improve the existing conditions? As for complaints being made to inspectors there is a lot of difficulty. There was a complaint with reference to the Erode food-stall. The present stationmaster had some difficulty. He even put his hand into the food and the whole eating the passengers went without their usual supply because the stationmaster who put his hand into the food was a Eurasian. The Government with their powerful hand should protect the suffering public by calling upon the railway companies to submit their full report on these matters.

RESOLUTION RE INSPECTION OF FOOD ARRANGEMENTS FOR
PASSENGERS RAILWAY BY A SANITARY OFFICER.

Sad April 1911.] (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat; and Mr. Gillman.)

"After all we cannot depend very much on these reports for getting relief. That is not everything. We want that there should be some Government agency which will have an authoritative way of dealing with these matters. It may be said that the Railway Act does not provide for it. There is no legislative difficulty. If any legislative authority is wanted, the Government can easily move the Government of India to give us enactments. The various arrangements made by the railways are in a measure subject to the supervision of inspectors or officers that the Government can appoint. What power did the Pilgrim Committee have over the railways? They were not appointed under the Railway Act and yet they were able to send their report. That is a conclusive answer to any position that may be taken up by the railway companies, that the Government Inspector will not be allowed to interfere with the railway administration. That is only a fanciful objection. No person interested in railways need put forward any objection. If arrangements for feeding passengers are made more satisfactory, the public will find travelling a greater comfort. The railway companies stand to gain by the proposal made and they should be the last to object to the proposal made. They should rather welcome any chance of getting their arrangements approved by a sanitary authority sent by the Government."

"I think under these circumstances the necessity for some such work being done is gained from the report of the Pilgrim Committee. The possibility of affording relief is clearly pointed out. We are in the first place requesting the railway company to send us a clear report every year from their inspectors, and in the second place we are for appointing our own officer. I think the suggestions I have made are not difficult to carry out. It may be asked if the railway officer is going to send a report, why should the Government have a separate officer. I would point out we have a double system of audit; we have the Government audit and the local fund audit. Really there is no duplication in having two inspection reports. The cost is a check on the other. I hope this resolution will commend itself to the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat:—"I beg to second this resolution. In doing so, I wish to point out that this matter is really an important one and deserves careful consideration at the hands of the Government. The resolution merely asks that steps be taken to enable the authorities to improve the existing arrangements which I personally know are very far from satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman:—"Your Excellency, when I received notice of this resolution I have made inquiries of the two principal railways in this Presidency, the Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway. I learn from them that on each Railway a special food inspector is maintained at a salary of Rs. 150 a month. It is his duty to regularly inspect all refreshment rooms and stalls and test the quality of the food supplied, and it is also his duty if the food is unwholesome or unsuitable to order its immediate destruction or removal. Further, on both the railways contractors are bound by strict agreement in this matter of food. They are under surveillance not only by the stationmaster but by the Company's medical staff. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has stated that there have been complaints about the quality of the food-stalls in the press, and he has referred to the report of the Pilgrim Committee in which it is stated that some Indian refreshment rooms are dark, confined, dirty and evil smelling. I am not sure that those criticisms apply to railways in this Presidency, but possibly they may. But surely if there are unsatisfactory conditions like that, it is the duty of the public to bring them directly to the notice of the Government if they cannot get redress from the railway authorities themselves. The Government authority to look into this matter is the Senior Government Inspector of Railways. If any Indian gentleman finds the food unwholesome or the accommodation unsatisfactory or dirty, I am sure he has only to bring it to the notice of Mr. Howard and inquiry will at once be made."

"So far as I can recollect the Pilgrim Committee have made no recommendation to transfer this responsibility for wholesome food to the Government. They suggested that it would be better if the arrangements were looked after by the Medical Department of the railway rather than by the Traffic Department."

"In the circumstances I have stated I do not think that there is really any need for the Government to intervene and to distrust the Railway Company and to require them to send us annual reports on the working of this particular branch of administration. It is much better that we should trust the report of our own officer. There is

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; [Said April 1917.
Sir Francis Spring; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.]

the officer to whom the Honourable gentlemen can make a complaint to have the necessary improvements made whenever required. In these circumstances I regret that the Government are unable to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :— May I know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman when he referred to our own officer meant that there is an officer who is paid by us and who is sending a report?

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING :— I can speak with some authority on the subject having myself been that officer in this Presidency, in connection with these two railways a few years ago. In those days, the railways were under the control of the Local Government, but that is no longer the case. They are now under the control of the Railway Board at Delhi. That Board has seven circles, one of which contains the two railways in our Presidency. The Inspector in charge of this circle, who reports to the Board on all the irregularities of the railways, is called the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras. His address is Madras. If these gentlemen have any complaints they have only to write about them to Mr. Rowland who makes two inspections a year and as many minor inspections as are necessary. It is a part of his duty to look to comforts of passengers. The Madras Government do not come in."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :— There is one observation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman in regard to the Pilgrim Committee's Report. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman intended to say that the statement made in the Pilgrim Committee's Report as regards the Indian refreshment rooms being dark, confined, and evil smelling did not apply to this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLMAN (interrupting) :— I did not say so. I said I was not sure."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :— I may say that one member of the Pilgrim Committee I went over the whole of the southern portions of this Presidency along with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and two other gentlemen and Mr. E. S. Lloyd. We inspected almost every one of the Indian refreshment rooms. At Trichinopoly there were numerous complaints. Most respectable men came to us and told us of the difficulties of passengers. The railway's point of view was that the space they could spare on the platform was limited, and therefore they located the Indian refreshment room in a small dingy corner which is in a most filthy and unsatisfactory condition. Then we inspected the refreshment room at Villupuram and various other junction stations. Everywhere there were complaints that the upper class passengers did not work with sufficient consideration and that the refreshment rooms are not sufficiently tidy and sanitary in order to provide for their requirements. There is only one small room for all Indian passengers—first, second and third classes—who wish to take Indian meals. They have to go and squat on the floor amongst most unsavoury surroundings. It was with this consideration—I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has noticed that part of the report—that we recommended that in the case of first and second class Indian passengers there should be a refreshment room exactly on the same scale and considerations as is the case of the Europeans. That was one part of our recommendations. If anybody paid a higher rate for the food available under sanitary conditions, that should be made available. I do not know whether the railway administrations have dealt with that part of our report. Unless your Excellency's Government bring to bear on the railway administrations all the pressure possible I am certain, so far as I know the state of things, no reform is likely to be effected."

"One other circumstance I should like to mention. At the time we went round, the South Indian Railway had abolished the post of the Inspector of Food-stuffs. I had from the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman they have since re-constituted him. But that gentleman has to look after the refreshment rooms all over the line and he cannot give sufficient time."

"I believe there is a case for a full examination of the whole subject. It is easy to say that complaints may be made to the Government Inspector. Passengers travelling all over the land would not wait to make complaints. An ingenious method

**RESOLUTION RE INSPECTION OF FOOD ARRANGEMENTS FOR
RAILWAY PASSENGERS BY A SANITARY OFFICER.**

2nd APRIL 1917.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Gillman.)

for getting a certificate, even though bad food is served, is for the man who sells the food to bring a register to the person to whom he deals out food in two or three minutes on the platform; and he says everything is satisfactory. I may assure the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that throughout Southern India there has been considerable feeling on this matter. The requirements of Indians are not looked after in the same way in which European passengers are dealt with. The Europeans have decent platform refreshment rooms which are given to the contractors free of charge and large dining saloons are attached to trains. That has been recently withdrawn on account of war conditions. The feeling is very strong among educated Indians who have frequently to travel. I may tell the Council that the number of Indian second-class passengers is very large and it is they that raise the complaint. The bulk of the third-class passengers also complain of insufficient arrangements for the service of food. I can tell the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that the conditions are not at all satisfactory. I will only ask him to look into this question and correspond with the railway authorities."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has told us, so he Sir Francis Spring, that there is an Inspector of Railways whose duty it is to attend to this matter. The fact that there is such an Inspector is considered by these two gentlemen to be a sufficient answer to this resolution. But in spite of that officer we find the present state of things. That there is an amount of ground for complaint seems to be patent to every one. The answer is that position is "Why not complain to this particular Inspector?" The difficulty is that the duty of every one is the work of no one. I have given instances to show how complaints are not heeded. It is not every man who gets bad food who takes his pen and writes a complaint. Even in regard to payment of excess fares we do not claim it believing that endless correspondence is a waste of time to the State. We do not complain to the Railway in these matters. Every one who travels along these lines knows that the quality of food-stuffs supplied to passengers leaves a great deal to be desired. There is a patent fact that the arrangements for feeding them are equally unsatisfactory. Is it not necessary that the Government should know how the people committed to their care are looked after?

"I wanted to know whether the Government have received any report. We should like to know if the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has received any report. It is quite clear that the proposition is well-founded. If that particular officer sends a report to the Railway Company, it may also be sent to the Government. I am prepared to delete the second portion to see if the first portion produces satisfactory results. If that is satisfactory, we do not want a Government Inspector. If anything is made out a very good case is made out for the Government Inspector to send a report. If the Government would give us the assurance that they would send for the report and give us a chance of examining them, I shall be satisfied. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao who has spent considerable time in going about the country doing all his practice will certainly spend two or three days to see what attempts are being made to improve the present conditions. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman should be sorry to see such unsatisfactory arrangements for such a large mass of people. If the Government can give us an assurance that they would send for the report and give us an opportunity of examining them, we shall be satisfied."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—The Piquet Committee's report has just been received by the Government of India. That portion of our report which refers to railway administrations has been referred to the railways concerned. My Honourable friend's resolution may be held over under these circumstances till that report is received."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—I would only say if the public are aware that there is a Senior Government Inspector of Railways whose duty it is to look into this matter, and if they do not prefer complaints to him, they have to blame themselves. They should not blame the Government. I would point out that the Senior Government Inspector is not under the local Government but under the Railway Board. His reports on railway administration including this particular item go to the Railway Board, and the Railway Board deals with them. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has pointed out this particular question has been

318 RESOLUTION RE INSPECTION OF FOOD ARRANGEMENTS FOR
RAILWAY PASSENGERS BY A SANITARY OFFICER.

(*Mr. Giffen; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; [2nd April 1917,
Mr. Ramachandra Rao]*)

referred to the railway administrations concerned and the present Resolution is rather premature. I will, however, assure Honorable Members that a copy of the proceedings of this Council on this question will be sent to Mr. Rowland on behalf of this Government to look specially into the complaints to which the Honorable Members have referred.^a

His Excellency the President:—“Do you pass the resolution?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Am I to understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Giffen will call for reports?”

His Excellency the President:—“We have no status in the matter. Relying on the courtesy of the Railway Board, we will forward these ordinances to the Railway Board who will give their attention. We cannot call for reports. The Honorable gentleman may rest satisfied.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I am quite content. They may be courteous enough to send their report if the Madras Government ask for it.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—“I do not know what the prospects of our business are. We ought to fix a day for the budget debate. I do not know if we can get through the rest of the business to-morrow.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“I think we shall be able to finish all the resolutions to-morrow.”

His Excellency the President:—“In that case we will take up the budget on Thursday.

“The next meeting will be held on 22nd May at Ootacamund.”

The Council then rose for the day and was adjourned to Wednesday, the 4th April.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th day of April 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, EARL OF LYTCH, P.C.,
Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALSTON GURLEY, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble DEWEE Bahadur P. RAJASOPALA AGGARWAL Avarghal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AHMED-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khair
Bahadur, C.I.E., I.A.O.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. D. BARNESMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.O., D.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BRIDGER.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. DUFFY.
The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLARKE, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. COCHRAN.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. ELLIS.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. MIDHAT.
The Hon'ble DEWEE Bahadur K. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avarghal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SATHYANARAYAN (Advocate-General).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. O. G. THORNTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA SUNDARAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SATHANARAYAN RAO PARTIAL.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTIAL Gopal.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PARTIAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble DEWEE Bahadur A. SUDHAKARAYALU RAO PARTIAL Avarghal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANATHA.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SATHYANARAYAN.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA AGGARWAL Avarghal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA PARTIAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PARTIAL.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI MUTHURAMANATHA SETHUPATHI
Avarghal, Raja of Benidrol.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENTHAPATHI RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MOGHULATH.
The Hon'ble TAJUD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble KHAN Bahadur A. T. O. M. AHMED TAJUD-DIN MANIKHATHAN SAHIB
Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HENDERSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. HARRIS.
The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur,
K.C.I.E., Amir-i-Arsh or Prince of Ararat.
The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN ARLEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANJANABAI CHRISTIAN Avarghal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SUTHERLAND, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. B. SUDHANARAYANATHA NAYUDU Gopal.
The Hon'ble Sir SETHA CHANDRA SETHU Dey, Bahadur of Setuvada.
The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri RAO VENGATA KUMARA KRISHNA RAO
Bahadur, of Bobbili.

820 RESOLUTIONS RE POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL
SCHEME AND COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF
THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT OF 1935

(Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao; the President;
Mr. Rangaswami Sastri).

[16th April 1937.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEW GENERAL
HOSPITAL SCHEME.

Out of the resolutions which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao was as follows:—

'XXX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the proposal for the construction of a new General Hospital in Madras be kept in abeyance till the more urgent needs in the districts of medical relief and of medical education are fully met.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASUBRAMANIAM Rao:—“I propose to withdraw resolution No. XXX as regards the construction of the General Hospital and to take it up for discussion at the next meeting of the Council in May. I have intimated to the Secretary to the Council my intention to do so.

“Before I sit down, I wish to try and explain the course we have adopted hitherto, having regard to your Excellency's observation yesterday. I may remind your Excellency that on previous occasions we withdrew resolutions in order to express the business before the Council within a reasonable compass. With regard to your Excellency's observation yesterday that we are trying to rob other people of their time, I beg to explain that we are doing our best to discharge our duty in bringing up questions for the consideration of this Council and we intend continuing to do so until the Government and we ourselves come to some agreement on those subjects. At previous meetings, when we found that the agenda was too long, in order to enable our business to be transacted in a reasonable time, we undertook—I have a distinct recollection not only in regard to my resolutions but also in regard to those of my friends in this Council—to withdraw resolutions in order to finish the business at that meeting. I thought it necessary to render this explanation, in view of the observations of your Excellency in regard to the expenditure of time and money involved in the proceedings of this Council. I may assure your Excellency that time is equally valuable to those non-officials who come from the mofussil. I make these observations not by way of criticism, but in defence of our conduct, in giving notice of resolutions and withdrawing them. We do so not for the purpose of bringing them forward and afterwards withdrawing them, but in order to expedite to the greatest working of the regulations.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“There is nothing before this Council; and if I were to discharge my duties properly, I should have ruled the Honourable gentlemen out of order. I do not really distinctly know all the bearings of what he said on what remarks I may have made—what bearing they have on the subject. I presume he is thinking of the remarks I made on the motion before the Council. I do not think it is desirable that I should enter upon any discussion in regard to this matter. I never suggested that Honourable Members put down motions and withdraw them for any other purpose but a bona fide discussion. If I have any remark to make at all it is this:—The Honourable gentleman talks of ‘we’ and by that he means I presume those who are associated with him. The only observation which I can usefully make—I do so not in any argumentative spirit—is this: I have a somewhat double capacity to perform in this Council; I am a Member of this Government as Governor, and I also sit here as President; and my duty, however imperfectly I might discharge it is to act fairly towards all members—officials and non-officials—without regard for persons and to see that full opportunities are given under the rules for the transaction of all business. It was in that sense I spoke yesterday as President of this Council. I do not think that there is any advantage in the preliminary discussion which the Honourable gentleman has introduced. The Resolution No. XXX will go off from the order paper. We have now to discuss Resolution No. XXXI.”

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING
OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT OF 1935.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. NARAYAN ACHARYAN:—“The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF
OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT OF 1862.

4TH APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Ranga Sathiyar.)

'XXX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials may be appointed by Government for inquiring into the working of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act of 1862 and of the rules framed thereunder and for suggesting measures for relieving zamindars, inamdars and other landholders from the liability for irrigation cess in cases not coming within the mischief recited in the preamble to the Act and for keeping the effect of the Act within its real scope.'

"In dealing with a resolution of this kind, the inner meaning of which is known to lawyers and revenue experts,—and the practical effect of the working of the Act and the rules framed under it is felt mostly by people outside this hall.—I have to crave the indulgence of this Council for giving some little portion of their valuable time. In doing so I do not know and I do not presume that I am not going to rob the Honourable Members of their time in taking the half hour allotted to me under the law; but if I do rob, I have the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that I can do so with impunity, with a light heart and with an easy conscience. With impunity because the law permits it; with a light heart because I know my Honourable friends on both sides—the highly paid officers to whose care the permanent prosperity of the country and especially of the land-owning classes is committed on the one side, and my non-official colleagues on the other—will ungrudgingly give it; with an easy conscience, because our time cannot be better occupied than in discussing amongst ourselves and finding out if, as is feared, any irritating and corroding poison is creeping or attempting to creep into our system of revenue administration in this Presidency. As time goes on and as exigencies arise, it is human nature to forget where we began and show tendencies to lapse into methods which have been resorted to in others and for a long time indignantly and justly abandoned. That is all the more true in the case of administration where the human agencies carrying on the administration distract. In the assurance that we also have a share in the Government of this country and therefore in its responsibilities and in the full and honest belief—though perhaps mistaken—that I am loyally and faithfully using the powers entrusted to me as a Member of this Council I have ventured to bring this resolution for the consideration of this Council.

"The great characteristic of the British Government which captivated the hearts of the people of this country was its policy with regard to the administration of the land revenue which it declared and carried out from the first. That policy is contained in the preamble to Regulation XXV of 1802. "So far as this Presidency is concerned, I am thankful to acknowledge that with occasional lapses that policy is still maintained. Let us forget the sentiments contained therein, those noble words deserve to be written in large and indelible characters on the walls of all the offices where the revenue officers perform their daily duties. The preamble runs thus:—

"According to the practice of Asiatic Governments, the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount, and without any security to the peasants or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax; that, on the contrary, frequent inquiries have been instituted by the ruling power, whether Hindu or Mussulman, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue; that it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the inquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being; and that in the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars, and to appoint persons on its own behalf to the management of the zamindars, thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right and the actual exercise of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever; and whereas it is obvious to the said zamindars, mirasidars, rayats and cultivators of land that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population and wealth, and destructive of the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom and of private property; whereas, the British Government impressed with a deep sense of the injustice arising to the State and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude, to grant to zamindars and other landholders,

282 RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO REQUIRE INTO THE WORKING
OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT OF 1903.

(Mr. Baaga Scharigan.)

[12th APRIL 1917.

their heirs and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come, and to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, the amount of which shall never be liable to be increased under any circumstances."

"Looking at what has happened within the last ten years I may say, I am afraid, that there is developing a move—to use the language of Mr. Justice Oldfield in a case which came up before the High Court—a novel and a systematic attempt to assert their rights or supposed rights on the part of the Government, in pursuing their policy. That policy indicates a tendency to augment the resources of land revenue by indirectly imposing rates under the Irrigation Cess Act. I find there are two symptoms which indicate that tendency. The two symptoms are obvious when we compare the figures for the rates levied for water for the last ten years from 1906-07 up to the present. In 1906-07 the area under actual cultivation was 291 lakhs of acres—that is, 194-0 lakhs dry and 45-6 lakhs wet. The water-rate is levied under four heads—(1) charges for water for dryland wet lands, (2) pinal charges for water, (3) water-rate on minor leases in ryotwari villages, (4) charges for water in secondary and team villages including *Minajathi* and *Janjathi*. Tabulating up the charges under these four heads I find that for 1916 the collection amounted to Rs. 66-88 lakhs. I will not trouble the Council with details under each head. This was for the year 1916-17. I have figures available till 1916 (1914-15) when the actual area of cultivation totalled up to 294 lakhs of acres, made up of 193-7 lakhs dry and 47-2 lakhs wet. In 1916, the actual area under cultivation was 301 lakhs of acres and in 1924 it was 266 or an increase of 2½ per cent in the area of cultivation. Comparing the total amount of collection for water, you will find that Rs. 80-88 lakhs was collected in 1916 whereas Rs. 74-68 lakhs was collected in 1924. According to the present budget estimate for 1925-26 the amount comes to Rs. 89-25 lakhs. I have not got the figures for actual cultivation during the last 100 years to see how much the cultivation has extended to account for this increase in water-rate. But that is a matter which should be compared into carefully—whether the levy of water-rate is co-extensive with the extension of cultivation or whether the augmentation of land revenue by means of water-rate is not unnecessarily pushed too far.

"Another system which indicates a new policy is this: a large number of cases come up before the Courts. I see that from the year 1908 onwards a number of cases come up before the High Court. I have got a list of these, those of them which are quoted in the various reports. Twenty-two cases are reported in the various volumes of law reports, of which 18 cases are decided against the Government and six cases are decided in favour of the Government; and three of them—reluctantly by the Judges, because they say 'that is the law, we must declare to Government the policy they should pursue, the law is there and we are bound to carry out the law and it is for the Government to decide the policy they should pursue.' Later on I will give you details to show that really there is a substantial case for enquiry.

"Taking these two symptoms, I feel, that Mr. Justice Oldfield is not far too wrong when he says that a novel and systematic attempt is being made to enforce the rights or supposed rights on the part of the Government. In a case which came up from Salem, the man owned four fields. He had a long-standing pond in the field from which he used to irrigate his lands. That happened to get into disrepair. He put that tank into repair and began to cultivate his lands. Then the Government imposed water-rate. He had to fight with the Government in two courts. He said—'I only repaired the existing tank, my land has been fixed with reference to the existing source at my command, this was a tank which was in existence and at my disposal, I only repaired it, and you should not levy *Minajathi* or *Janjathi*.' But the Government said 'no' and imposed the water-rate. The district court decided the case in his favour and the district judge decided it against him and the High Court decided it in his favour, holding that the Act did not apply to that case. That was a case where he was only taking advantage of the bounty of nature. The rain fell on the hills and the water flowed through the land of the adjoining pottarai into his pond where he was able to retain it because he was thrifty enough to repair it. That case will be found reported in 31 Indian Cases, page 942. I will give you another illustration—an illustration with reference to the ryotwari tract. The case that I now quoted was in Salem. But the present case is from Tanjore. In Tanjore a man owned a dry field which was by the side of a river channel which belonged to the Government. We all know the settled policy of the Government that, when

4th Ann. 1917.]

(Mr. Banga Asharigur.)

fixing the *teram* either for dry or wet land, it is the practice to take note of the situation of the property, as stated on page 83 of the Madras Administration Report for 1911-12:

'As all villages have not the same advantages in respect of proximity to markets, facilities of communication, e.g., roads, canals, railways, means of irrigation, or position with regard to the sea, or rivers, or hills, and the character of the sub-soil, inequalities would arise if the same set of wet and dry rates were applied throughout the best under settlement. Villages are, therefore, arranged in groups, generally two or three for a district according to circumstances, and the irrigation sources are arranged in classes; the rates of assessment are worked out as detailed above for the lands in the normal group of villages and under the normal class of irrigation, and are applied to those in the other groups and classes by being raised or lowered one grade as the case may be. Thus, rate of assessment on good heavy black-cotton and under first-class irrigation would be the same as that on the best heavy black cotton and under second-class irrigation. If sufficient water is obtainable, two crops of rice are frequently grown on 'wet' lands. In such cases, a charge equal to half the original assessment is made for the use of the additional supply of water. On unirrigated lands, the fixed assessment remains unaltered, whatever the number of crops raised may be, unless water be taken to irrigate crops from a Government source, in which case a charge is made for the water so taken. Deductions are allowed if water has to be raised on to the fields by mechanical contrivances. No extra assessment is levied on account of the existence of wells whether in wet or dry lands.'

'The practical results of the development of this system are that there are at present 72 rates in the wet lands ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 per acre and 63 in the dry varying from Rs. 11 to Rs. 2 per acre.'

'Therefore in fixing the *teram*, it may be taken for granted that the settlement officer has taken into consideration the situation of the land, namely, its proximity to the river or the channel. That is an advantage which a man is at liberty to enjoy. What happened was this:—The man had dry land adjoining the river and he grew plantains thereon. Water cannot be confined to its limits between mud banks; unless you construct masonry channels with cement walls water percolates and tries its way to the surface. These plantains then received water, which percolated. Because he cultivated plantains they say that he did obtain benefit and therefore the Government imposed *jamabuti* and *thiruvartu*. When the matter came up before the High Court they said the word used was 'irrigate' which might mean watering, which might be by percolation. Although the man was paying the land-tax, they held 'as the law stands we cannot relieve you from that liability.' The matter then went up before a Full Bench—every man cannot afford the luxury of litigation—where one Judge differing, two Judges held that it was a matter in which the Court could not help and it was a matter which should be considered by the Government.'

'The third instance I wish to give you is with reference to a *rythuwa* land. As we all know, there are channels and channels. According to settlement rules, certain blocks of land have got certain sluices attached for irrigation. In one case what happened was one man holding lands higher up unskillfully opened the sluice to which he was not entitled and when he let in water it flowed down to fields lower down. Because some men higher up used the water illegitimately, men below who were absolutely innocent were charged penal rates. The matter came up before the High Court. Mr. Justice Aylmer and Mr. Justice Tyabji said 'we are not here to say what the law should be, we cannot help you, however innocently you might have used the water, water runs down according to the law and whether it was beneficial or not is a matter of opinion of the revenue officers.' It is the opinion of the Revenue Inspector that prevailed and the Courts could not help him.'

'Now I go to instance, in the case of mandars, taking full *teram*, the grant includes so many acres of wet land and so many of dry land besides so much of *perambaka*. One of the conditions of the application of the Irrigation Cess Act is that the source from which the water flows and is taken for irrigation must belong to Government. It was a water-course inside an *inam* and the question was whether the *inamdar* was not the owner of it. He claimed it as the owner of the *perambaka* included in the *inam*. But the Government say 'the water-course is not included

(Mr. Ranga Acharyar.)

[4th April 1917.]

in your land.' It is not every one that possesses the instructions that are issued from one department to another at the face of the grant of the income. I hold a document from the Income Commissioner to the Collector of Tanjore which says—

'In reply to your letter of the 19th September 1905, No. 1030, I have the honour to inform you that the view taken by you in paragraph 4 as to the title of the ardhmanipadam of the village of Maheswaran to cultivate their pottabake lands free of assessment to Government is correct.

'2. The exclusion of pottabake from the extent of land entered in the title deeds issued for whole villages of whatever description is simply on account of the generally unacceptable character of such lands but this exclusion is in no way intended to bar the right of the inmates to cultivate such lands when practicable and enjoy the same as part and parcel of their village.'

'It is not everybody that can have access to the letters and correspondence that pass between departments. When the matter comes up before the Court, the poor inmates have not got all this correspondence to enable them to fight out their case. Sometimes their contention prevails and sometimes it does not. Sometimes the Government claim the plea of limitation. It is open to private parties to raise such pleas. The late Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha has appealed to Government not to raise such pleas. In the case of successors, the matter is still more complicated and I do not think I should tire the Council by going into further details in regard to these cases.

'I will just summarise the position. From the documents which are put forth on behalf of the Government and the instructions which the legal advisers got from these documents, a new theory is put forward—you may be the owner of a water-course or the bank, but the water belongs to the Government. That is the theory of the ownership of water independently of the bed of the river. Another theory is the mixture of water. A man may have a channel passing through his land. Five miles higher up there is some Government pottabake land. Some jungle stream flows into the channel. 'My water is mixed with your water and therefore the whole is Government water.' Such is Government's contention.

'Another theory is that the man is charged with water-rate even if the water is forced on him. Suppose the Government have to undertake some works and in order to carry out these works they are obliged to divert the water. The man is not therefore able to carry on the dry cultivation which he was doing till then, but has to carry on wet cultivation. It may be involuntary or forced; still he is liable to pay the water tax. These are things which are troubling the people. We, all as members of this Council, should try and avoid irritating and annoying administration, and I think it is but right that we should take note of these things. Rules may be passed under the Act to remedy these defects. The Act does require amendment and these are matters which require to be looked into. I would not have troubled the Council with this proposition but for the fact, being situated in the highest court of appeal, I have the misfortune to appear in many cases and the matter strikes me as one of which the Government might take note. The interest of the Government would not suffer; it is not my desire to decrease a legitimate source of Government revenue. While that is so, we should not abet a source of revenue which in some cases may not be right. I have brought forward this proposition because, whether rightly or wrongly, defenses are put forward on behalf of the Government which will not be wise on their behalf to do.

'I may point out that we have to keep the people in contentment, for contentment is very essential in all classes of people. The working of the Land Encroachment Act, the working of the Irrigation Cess Act is felt as annoying and irritating. In small matters the people are at the mercy of karnams and revenue inspectors with whom they have to deal. No doubt the Act says 'the opinion of the Collector.' As the High Court had to say, in the Full Bench case 'it is not a matter for us to decide how the Collector does it; it may be through the Revenue Inspector.' The danger is always recognised and the danger should be guarded against—that is, the suggestion of revenue by the enquiry of local officers appointed by the ruling powers for the time being. That danger we must permanently guard ourselves against. As a landowner myself, I have felt the annoyance. Many a neighbour of mine has felt the annoyance. If I have spoken with any degree of warmth, the nature of the subject requires it and the Council will forgive me for that.'

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING 445
OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT OF 1905.

4th APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Sargavaram Rao; Sir Alexander Cardew.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SENGAPUTNAM RAO:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I do so with great diffidence because I know that this resolution will not be accepted. Myself having worked in the Virupatham District in connection with these lands and having appeared as Government Pleader for twenty years to support the Government suits and also against the Government during the last five years, I have sufficient experience as to how these principles are worked in courts. I have not got much experience of Government *perpetual* lands as there is little of such lands in my district as also in the Gungam district. I know in several cases the zamindars and the members have been unanimously assessed and in some cases they have succeeded by going up to the High Court in getting their assessment cancelled.

"With regard to members I shall just give an instance. There was a river flowing in the boundary of a chert of mine. The zamindar had an area on one side of the river and the Government possessed lands on the other side. The Government contended that the zamindar was no doubt entitled to the use of bank of the river on his side but not to the water 'of medium channel' and therefore the Government assessed him water-tax. But in the High Court their Lordships held that because he was a riparian proprietor, he was also entitled to have a right of water and the Government were not justified in assessing him. This is one of the many instances that I can give in which zamindars figured as members, because they are whole zamindars. In some cases members figured as zamindars; that is when the disputes arose regarding estates permanently settled.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has given instances. I need not multiply them. But it seems to me that the original object of the Act is not adhered to, namely, to get a proper return for the improvement that the Government have effected to any water-course. When the Government have spent any money for the improvement of the source of water-supply, it is certainly justifiable that the Government should levy some cess, in order to recoup themselves the money they have spent. But in the actual working of the Act, great hardship is being felt. Zamindars and members feel entirely powerless in the matter. Further, while the Act itself is sufficiently oppressive, I must say, from my experience, that revenue inspectors and their underlings are creating greater hardships than necessary; they send up reports saying that a certain quantity of water has been taken or that a certain illegal extension has been made by the zamindar. Finally, when the case comes on for hearing, the revenue inspector or the collector goes into the box and says that there has been such and such extension and all the evidence that is brought on behalf of the member and the zamindar is set at naught, against the evidence of the revenue inspector. These underlings think that they are bound to send up reports in favour of the Government in order that there might be enhancement in the cess. They seem to think that it is their duty, whether right or wrong, to send a report that some enhanced assessment should be collected from the zamindar. So in the working of the Act, we feel great oppression. I hope that the Government will be pleased to interfere and see that zamindars and members get a remedy at the hands of the Government and are not unnecessarily molested in the enjoyment of their just rights. With these words, I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I must confess to some feeling of surprise at the line which the Honourable member of this resolution has taken. He has put on paper a resolution which, if it has any meaning, is to be construed by the words which he employs. He talks about the "mischiefs" of the Act and I thought that there was a touch of humor when he said that the Act was mischievous. The last words of the resolution are "not coming within the mischief created in the preamble of the Act and in keeping the effect of the Act within the real scope." No word has been said upon that point; he has not touched upon it at all; and he has not even referred to the preamble. The Honourable gentleman who seconded him has made but a very passing indefinite reference to the point which I really hoped would have been the *raison-d'être* of the speeches of both of them. As it is, it really seems to me that no attempt has been made to support this resolution; it rests upon nothing at all. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has said us that twenty-two cases came up before the High Court during five or six years. It passes one's imagination

[Sir Alexander Gordon.]

[4th APRIL 1917.]

that any one can suppose that in the course of the collection from headrabs and thousands of cultivators for a series of years of a revenue which certainly amounts to Rs. 60 lakhs per annum it is astonishing that only 22 cases have been disputed during each length of time or have been brought up before the High Court. This Council is asked to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials in order to see whether we cannot have less than twenty-two cases in five or six years or at average of three or four cases a year. In applying any Act, you are likely to have disputes as to its construction, and these disputes are then taken to law courts. The Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswamy says we are not concerned with law, we do not care about it. His words were "whether the claims of the Government were legal or not is not a matter for our concern."

"I really do want to tell the Members of this Council that it is very much a matter of concern with the Government as to whether their claims are supported by law or not. If they are supported by law, then in the interest of the taxpayers, the Government are right in enforcing their claims. This is an Act of the Legislature, and the Government as representatives of the tax-payers is required to collect the tax which is levied under that Act. When the tax is levied wrongly the courts provide the remedy. The Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswamy has told us that, out of these 22 cases, 15 were decided against the Government. Could there be better evidence of the existence of an efficient remedy against injury to the tax-payer? Therefore in those 15 cases, they have obtained a remedy and the Government have had to pay the cost of the litigation, including the loss of the gentlemen who appeared in them. When those cases have been decided, the disputed points therein have been settled, and therefore they cannot come up to courts again. To ask the Council to appoint a committee to enquire into the working of the Act seems to be quite unreasonable."

"The Honourable Member also took the line that the revenue raised under the Act is increasing. I do not know whether he meant that it is increasing largely or not. It almost came upon me as a surprise that he should think that, is getting such revenue, we screw the last penny out of the ryot and that we are using the flood legislation in an oppressive way. The fact is that the rate at which the water-cess is levied is left entirely to the discretion of the Government under section I of the Act. It is open to the Government to double the water-rate tomorrow in the Presidency. But that has not been done. The water-rate has hardly been enhanced, so far as I can remember, within the last thirty years. In various tracts we have various rates. We have tried in some tracts to adjust the rates to the assessment so that the difference between wet and dry rates of assessment should be the water-rate. This proves that there is no attempt to screw the last penny from the ryot. On the contrary, the Act has been worked with such moderation, that I think we are really open to the criticism that Mr. Gilbert Slater made the other day, that we are not really securing to the Government the true value of the water which is supplied to the ryot. We know the real value of water. That is beyond dispute. In many parts of the country, it will be worth the whole of the ryot to pay double the water-rate. Cases have occurred where a man has been prohibited from taking water; and as he chose to take water contrary to the prohibition, double the rate was charged and he paid it rather than give up the water, showing that the real value of water is double the rate. It has been represented by many Collectors that we are not charging enough under penal rates, and that these rates are not enough to stop the people taking water to the detriment of those entitled to it. Under certain tanks, people are entitled to water; but another man who holds dry lands takes water and finds it profitable to pay the penal rates which we impose to protect the holder of the wet land."

"There has been no attempt to exact an undue amount of revenue from the ryots of the Presidency. The Act has been worked with great moderation, probably with too great a moderation, considering the very great value that water means to the man who has to use it for his land. No case has been brought forward for an enquiry. All that the Government have done is to use the power which the Legislature has put into their hands. The litigation that has arisen has not been shown to be excessive; there is no general complaint I know of regarding the working of the Act; no petition has been received that there is a universal hardship. As regards

RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF
OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT OF 1902.

4th APRIL 1917.] (See *Alexander Cardew* ; *Mr. Rameswanda Rao*.)

the subordinate officers, they are always fair game for abuse. Some of them do deserve it, but many of them do their work loyally. On the whole, no case has been made out in support of this proposition. I thought that the Honorable Member would have had a better case in moving the resolution with such great eloquence, which I regret I could not rival or even imitate. All that I can say is that the Government cannot undertake to accept this resolution; we cannot agree to an enquiry even to the slightest extent."

The Hon'ble Mra. Bhadani M. RAMESWANDA RAO:—"I think the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has done some amount of injustice to the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyar in understanding him as saying that the existing law ought to be entirely ignored. What he really intended to say—and I am sure that this was the intention of my Honorable friend, when he framed this resolution—was that, whatever the existing law is, he wished that certain of the disputed points, taken as a whole, should be considered by a committee. That was the question that my Honorable friend addressed himself to. He suggested the various difficulties which have occurred from time to time, relating to irrigation law in this Presidency. There is no doubt that most of the ground taken up by my Honorable friend would certainly be covered, if the Irrigation Bill, such as the one the Government contemplated, came up for consideration. But that Bill has been put out of the legislative programme, due to the circumstances, over which we had no control and my Honorable friend was, therefore, well advised in bringing forward a resolution to undertake an enquiry which should be a preliminary to an Irrigation Bill which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew may introduce in the near future, though the Bill itself is, for the present, out of the legislative programme, as announced last month. So far as the propriety of such a request is concerned I feel no difficulty. As regards the points for consideration, I have already submitted that most of these points did arise in the last Irrigation Bill—questions as regards the right of Government for water rate in connection with jungle streams or natural streams, the question as to whether the Government are entitled to the water rate, when no money has been spent from the public revenues, such as that which is suggested in the preamble to the Irrigation Cess Act of 1905, questions as regards prohibition and percolation rates and the questions in regard to the measure of taxation on hanks lands. I know in several cases, in Giddari in the Tanjavur, cultivation of tobacco is taken up by utilizing the water from the Godavari, over the aridist. That is at the place where the canal system did not originate or where the river is in its natural state. All these questions formed the subject of discussion before the High Court and various ingenious arguments were urged both in behalf of the Government and against the Government. It is this aspect of the case which my Honorable friend Mr. Banga Acharyar has brought to the notice of the Council; and therefore, my Lord, I think, so far as this contemplated or suggested enquiry is concerned, the oblongs on which he has relied sufficiently indicate a wide range of subjects for discussion and settlement, and as a preliminary to the next Irrigation Bill, such an enquiry would facilitate the discussion of proposals for such a measure. Therefore the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew did not quite put the case from the point of view of my Honorable friend, namely, that in all the disputed questions which formed the subject of discussion before the High Court and law courts, satisfactory conclusions could not be arrived at, because the law has been interpreted in this way. The Honorable Member wishes to obtain a change in the law."

"There is only one other subject, namely, the number of cases that came up before the High Court. Some point has been sought to be made of it—that during the last five or six years there were only 22 cases which came up before the High Court. That certainly does not represent the number of cases in which the people had a grievance. I know that in the case of a jungle stream in Kistna, an attempt was made to levy a case on the riparian owners. The matter went up to the High Court and it was decided that there was no case for the Government. There is no doubt that the scope of the Act has been sought to be extended in regard to the administration of the Irrigation law. There is no doubt that the present state of things brings in more revenue into the coffers of the Government. His motion is really to obtain an investigation into questions which have given rise to perpetually conflicting decisions in the High Court."

RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF
OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT OF 1892.

27th APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

irrigation works. If he will turn to the Irrigation report, he will find that in regard to the Cauvery delta, from the Upper Asind the Government are getting a return of 57 per cent on the outlay. If we turn to the figures for the Lower Cauvery, the Government are getting 35 per cent on the outlay. Taking the average of the whole return for the Presidency, the Government are getting 8 per cent. According to the latest irrigation report, I find that the Government are getting 6.77 per cent, and if we exclude the two losing works, in Salem the return is 10 per cent. It cannot be said that the Government are not getting a 5 per cent return for the expenditure incurred on the irrigation works. That being so, why should we apply the provisions of the Act in this manner? The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was quite right when he said that 22 cases were not sufficient; but he forgot that I mentioned 22 reported cases in the last five years. It is not every case that comes to the High Court, which is reported. It is not every case that comes to Court, which comes up to the High Court. I may take it that there are hundreds of cases where the people have to contest the legality of the imposition. It is not every case that can contest the Government, with all the resources both for legal ability and funds. If 60 per cent of the petitioners who pay Rs. 20 and under are to contest the imposition of 8 annas or 10 annas per acre, they will have to spend a lot of money in contesting it. How many people quietly submit to the imposition you can imagine. Very few people have the tenacity to contest it in a court of law. Can the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew say in regard to the cases I have quoted, and which are typical as illustrations—can he justify, as a sound administrator, any one of these cases where an imposition was made? Will he justify the case in which the Government imposed an assessment on the man with the tank that he himself imposed? Will he support the case in which the Government levied the cess on the man on whose land the water flowed whether he willed or not? My Honourable friend says that the fact that so many cases were decided against the Government shows the splendid facilities for redress which the Government have afforded to the ryot. But the ryot knows to his cost what costly protection it is. Is it right to drive the petition to the court? The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew says:—'I have not received a petition.' May I appeal to his experience of the various districts he served in—do it the common practice of the average ryot to send in petitions? How many of them are *illicite*? Do they know how to address petitions? It is not correct to advance such arguments. That is merely a stock argument to meet a case. Do not treat this as a matter of debate. It is a far more important matter. He is a more skilled debater than I am. I brought forward instances; can he justify these cases,—can the Government justify the imposition of the cess? It is not a case of the rate charged. Kras are per charged in the cases that I quoted is not rightly charged. I do not complain of the rate charged. But I complain of the cases to which the Act is being applied. There are natural rivers and streams on which you have not spent a pie; the advantages arising from the situation are being availed of by the people. What right have you to apply the Act in those cases? It is true that, in order to get a quick return for the money you have spent, you have to impose the cess. You can levy the cess where money has been spent. But without spending a farthing, what right have you got to impose the cess under the Act? As regards the question of illegality, we are not concerned with it. We are all lawyers. The courts decide what is legal and what is not legal. We as a part of the Government can certainly decide what ought to be the policy to be pursued in the matter. It is immaterial whether it is legal or not. It is good to have strength; but it is not good to use it. The mere attempt to justify the imposition by saying that it is lawful is not correct. It may be lawful, but it is not sound. I have no other point urged against us which I need meet.¹⁹

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—There is no charge for me to answer in what has fallen from the Honourable Members. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar seems to think 5.7 per cent on the outlay on irrigation works is not only a 5 per cent but an excessive return, throughout the Presidency. I feel that any commercial firm would expect a return of more than 5.7 per cent on its capital outlay. It is not unreasonable for the tax-payer to expect a return of 5.7 per cent. The extension of irrigation is defended and advocated on the ground that it does give a heavy return and that it is beneficial in that way. I would only refer to the fact of the rates not being raised. The contention of the Honourable Member who moved the resolution was that there had been a heavy increase. That has been one of the grounds, namely,

(Sir Alexander Cardew.)

From April 1917.

heavy increase in revenue. He quoted figures, I could not follow the figures entirely. I want to make the point that the increase has not been due to any enhancement of rates. It is probably due to two reasons: one is water which has enabled a second crop to be raised where there was no second crop before. The return for water for the second crop is coming into the accounts as water-rate, though the land may have been cultivated as dry land before. Therefore, the assessment would not rise as fast as the water-rate. I do not know if that point is clear to the Honorable Member.

*The Hon'ble Mr. Ramdasrao Rao referred to the Irrigation Bill. As a matter of fact, the Irrigation Bill was not intended to be, in any sense, a flood measure. It was not drafted to touch any of the points mentioned. It was merely for control; it was not supposed that we should be involved in the extremely difficult task of legislating once again for the water case, a matter which involves a most difficult discussion, where the Act was amended in 1920, every word of the amendments was brought out in the Council. It is not proposed to undertake a complete revision of the Irrigation Case Act.

"I do not think any case has been made out for enquiry. For instance, in the Salem case, it may have been a hardship. But that might have been brought forward separately. A request to undertake a general enquiry cannot be supported by the small number of suits in the High Court or by reference to increase in revenue which, in itself, is beneficial to the country. We cannot think of accepting the resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar demanded a division which was taken with the result that 29 voted for and 21 against it. The following was the result of the division :—

[illegible]

RESOLUTION RE CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS ON
A LEGISLATIVE BASIS.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangaswami was as follows:—

'XXIII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to introduce a Bill at an early date for the constitution of village panchayats in the Presidency with powers for exercising administrative

**RESOLUTIONS RE CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS ON A
LEGISLATIVE BASIS; REVISION OF THE RULES FOR THE
ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE
AGENCY TRACTS; AND QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS AT MANTAPAM.** 831

4TH APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Nanja Sahasrivar; the President; Mr. Sargamurugesan
Rao; Mr. Akmal Yaqub Hanakkayar.*)

functions in the matter of streets, drains, tanks, wells, minor irrigation
sources, pasture grounds, minor forest reserves, cattle-pounds, ferries, village
pallies, location of liquor shops and such other essentially local affairs per-
taining to the welfare of the village community.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAN:—“As we want to keep up our promise
about resolutions, and as this resolution will take up some time so many Honourable
Members would like to take part in the debate, in deference to the wishes of the
Council, as they want to finish the resolutions today, I beg to defer this resolution.”

His Excellency the President:—“It is left to the Honourable gentleman to
move it or not.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAN:—“With that observation I wish to
move it at the next meeting.”

**RESOLUTION RE REVISION OF THE RULES FOR THE ADMINIS-
TRATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE AGENCY TRACTS.**

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Sargamurugesan
Rao was as follows:—

“XXIV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased
to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to revise the rules
framed under the Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act XXIV of 1839 and Madras Act
XVI of 1874 for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Agency
tracts in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godevarri.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURESHANAYANA RAO:—“In regard to this resolution the
Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has kindly taken the matter into consideration and he proposes
to convene a small committee to consider this question. That course is very
desirable. If I am not content with that, I will see if it is necessary to move the
resolution.”

The resolution was not moved.

RESOLUTION RE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS AT MANTAPAM.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMEER ELAKHATY:—“I beg
to move the following resolution:—

“XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in
Council that necessary steps be taken with the Ceylon Government to withdraw
the quarantine restrictions enforced at Mantapam on passengers proceeding to
Ceylon.”

“The inconveniences and the hardships to which Indian passengers are put by
the Government of Ceylon have often been brought to the notice of this Council by
several questions put by my Honourable colleagues and myself in the matter. When
on the 27th November 1915, my Honourable colleague Mr. Hanselendra Rao moved
a resolution on the subject and the matter was very distinctly put by him, then I had
the honour of seconding his resolution and I suggested, with a view to minimise the
inconvenience and the hardship which a lot of our Indian passengers undergo, our
Government should suggest to the Ceylon Government to allow, free from any
restrictions, all passengers, who come from non-infected areas and who possess
medical certificates of health. When I submitted a question in the year 1916, on
the same subject, your Excellency's Government were kind enough to announce the
following modifications on consultation with the Ceylon Government, which are:—

(1) The stamping of passengers for purposes of identification will continue
only until the completion of the permanent camp at the beginning of next year, when
other arrangements will be made.

(Mr. Ahmed Tunki Marudayar : *the President*) [14th April 1917.]

(2) Certificates of good health and freedom from infection will be accepted by the Ceylon authorities for passengers of all classes in lieu of quarantine. District Medical and Sanitary Officers are being authorized to grant these certificates on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for an individual and Rs. 8 for a family.

(3) Vaccination is not now insisted on of persons previously vaccinated in the camp, of whose names a register is maintained. In other cases, proofs of previous vaccination are scrutinized, and if found satisfactory, vaccination is dispensed with.

(4) The stamp duty of Rs. 1 is not now levied; a deposit will not as a rule be demanded.

(b) The Ceylon Government have agreed to the appointment of the following officers of the Government as ex-officio visitors to their camp:—

- The Surgeon-General.
- The Inspector-General of Police.
- The District Magistrate, Ramanad.
- The Sanitary Commissioner.
- The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Trincomalee.
- The Superintendent of Police, Ramanad.
- The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ramanad.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ramanad, any officer who may be specially deputed by the Madras Government.

"After this announcement passengers intending to go to Ceylon were obtaining medical certificates from District Medical and Sanitary Officers. I have one of the certificates with me which says: 'This is to certify that so and so is proceeding to Ceylon from such and such place. The whole district has been free from any infection or epidemic.' I understood that similar certificates numbering about hundreds have been disallowed by the Superintendent, Mantapam Camp and people were compelled to undergo all acts of quarantine regulations, as they have done hitherto. Some of my constituents represented these facts to me and I represented the same to the Superintendent of the Mantapam Camp. He referred me to the Chairman of the Plague Committee, Colombo. Then I took up the question with the Chairman of the Plague Committee, when the answer given was that I should move your Excellency's Government. Therefore I have now come to this Council, to explain the inconveniences and hardships which the Indian passengers are undergoing at the hands of the Ceylon authorities of Mantapam. After I submitted my resolution, your Excellency's Government were kind enough to hand me G.O. No. 150, dated 16th February 1917. On going through the note on the certificate to be issued by District Medical and Sanitary Officers, I find it would be a hard job for any medical officer to issue such a certificate. The consequences of such a wording will be that there will be no possible way of any passenger getting a certificate of health. I understand from the way in which the Ceylon Government are imposing such a hardship on our passengers, they wish to do away with any sort of concession to Indian passengers. And I am afraid that, unless your Excellency's Government take the necessary steps, Indian passengers will have to undergo serious hardships. If I am in order, I should like to amend the resolution as follows: 'The Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor to Council that necessary steps be taken with the Ceylon Government desiring the latter to adhere to the announcement made in G.O. No. 349, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 22nd November 1916.' I have a copy of this Government Order and it is not as hard as G.O. No. 150. So I would request your Excellency's Government to kindly take immediate steps to communicate with the Ceylon Government so as to make them stick to their previous announcement as indicated by the answer given by your Excellency's Government to my question No. 1 of the meeting held on the 21st November 1916."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I hardly knew what the Honorable gentleman wants. Perhaps the Honorable gentleman will be good enough to explain his meaning. I hardly know what he means by his proposed amendment. If he will allow me, I will explain why I cannot understand it. On the paper, he desires the Governor in Council to take necessary steps to get the Ceylon Government to withdraw the quarantine restrictions. That is plain. Now he proposes this amendment—not to get the Ceylon Government to withdraw the quarantine regulations, but to desire the Ceylon Government to adhere to the announcement made in G.O. No. 349."

4th ARMA 1917.]

(The President: Mr. Ahmad Tamm Marakkayar,
Mr. Gilmour; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

dated 22nd November 1916. So far as I can make out, the announcement made in this Government Order is this: quarantine rules oblige passengers to produce certificate of good health and of freedom from infection. The Government authorize all District Medical and Sanitary Officers to grant this certificate. The Ceylon Government have agreed to the appointment of certain gentlemen to look after visitors. I am inclined to think that the Honorable gentleman's best procedure, if he does not wish to proceed with this resolution, is to withdraw this resolution and to bring upon another resolution at the next meeting. I do not see that a few weeks' time will be of vital consequence. I doubt very much whether he would not wish to alter it again. I do not wish to interfere with his right to move the resolution. I think he had better withdraw the action and let us proceed with the subject at the next meeting. Let him consider at leisure the terms of the new resolution. I am inclined to think that that is the best course. But if he does not feel able to pursue that course I will put it to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMM MARAKKAYAR:—"My original proposition aimed for the wholesale withdrawal of the quarantine regulations; but on reconsideration I have come to the conclusion that the wholesale withdrawal might be impossible. If your Excellency's Government would however assure us that you would be able to persuade the Ceylon Government to withdraw the quarantine regulations wholesale, I have no objection to stick to the original resolution. After the receipt of G.O. No. 349, dated 22nd November 1916 which I have in my possession and after going through it I find it easier to make the Ceylon Government stick to that Government Order than to the recent Government Order which seems to be a hard job. I therefore request your Excellency's Government to ask the Ceylon Government to adhere to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. GILMOUR:—"Is what respects?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMM MARAKKAYAR:—"In the matter of these certificates."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg formally to second the resolution. I may point out as the mover of the original resolution that on a consideration of the representations which were made on the resolution moved by me, the District Medical and Sanitary Officers were permitted to issue certificates on payment of Rs. 5. That is what I recollect."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"That is this Government Order—G.O. No. 349."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"After this was published in answer to an interpellation, I have brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew the hardships to which poorer classes of people would be put in taking out certificates at Madura before going to Ceylon. All these persons proceeding to Ceylon from Madura district have to go to Madura and take their certificates from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew informed me that it was more or less a final arrangement and it would not be possible to persuade the Ceylon Government to reconsider this matter and the arrangement was come to with a certain amount of difficulty with that Government. Then my Honorable friend, the mover of this resolution has just shown another order to me in which the previous order wherein District Medical and Sanitary Officers were authorized to grant certificates has been modified in several respects, restricting the liberty of action on the part of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers in such a way as to require personal knowledge of the individuals. From a cursory look at that order, it seems to be just as good as to set the concession at naught. My Honorable friend's complaint is in regard to the new restrictions. What he is saying is: If District Medical and Sanitary Officers are allowed to issue certificates under the previous order, it would mean to some extent the requirements of those who go to Ceylon. With these observations I beg to second the resolution. I have heard from him that, in 1850 cases, where fees were paid at the rate of Rs. 5 each and certificates obtained, people went to Mantapam with them and there the Ceylon Medical authority rejected them in an unceremonious way and asked them to go to the health camp, or take another certificate from himself. There are serious troubles. I stated all the

(Mr. Sivasubramanian Rao : Mr. Gilmour ;
Mr. Sivasubramanian Rao.)

[4th April 1937.]

facts of the case last time. We have a very genuine grievance in this matter. If District Medical and Sanitary Officers are permitted to give certificates, there is absolutely no reason why the Ceylon authorities should not accept them. There is no reason why new restrictions should be imposed upon our responsible medical officers. I suggested to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon that sub-sequent surgeons at tank centres might be authorized to issue certificates, to minimize the inconvenience of the passengers having to go to Madras to obtain certificates. In this matter, there is no question of policy other than the policy to serve the best interests of the public. I trust that, if used by the Government, it will make a further representation on the subject to the Ceylon Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMOUR:—"It is true as the Hon'ble member has said that the Ceylon Government agreed to accept health certificates in lieu of quarantine, and said that such certificates might be given by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. Unfortunately, that concession, I am sorry to say, has been abused. Ill-considered certificates have been granted by one of our District Medical and Sanitary Officers, which he never ought to have granted and for which he had to be reprimanded by the Surgeon-General. In consequence of the grant of these improper certificates to men with whom the District Medical and Sanitary Officer was never acquainted and as to whose place of domicile he had had no notice, the Ceylon authorities refused and rightly refused to accept the certificates granted by him. The Ceylon Government have addressed us and suggested that the certificate ought to be given by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to persons with fixed occupations, as to whose circumstances, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is in a position to certify."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Thambi Masekayyar in referring to the certificate to be given by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer said that it was a sort of certificate that he would find it difficult to give. The only points of difficulty are the two that I have mentioned. I submit that so District Medical and Sanitary Officer ought to give a certificate of this nature, unless he has sufficient personal knowledge of the person to whom he is giving the certificate and unless he is certain that the place from which he comes is free from infection. I regret, your Excellency, I certainly do not see any way to reprove the Ceylon Government to reconsider the nature of the certificates to be issued by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers in lieu of quarantine."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I think the position taken up by the Government in this matter will be a source of trouble and annoyance to people who expected some kind of relief. I do not mean to say that if there is any foundation for the belief that a person is coming from an infected area, he should be granted a certificate by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It is the health certificate that is wanted, and I really do not know if the District Medical and Sanitary Officer cannot grant it unless he knows the place that the person comes from or his antecedents. If that is the kind of the argument to be advanced, I really want to know, if every one that goes into the cattle camp cannot be detained by the officer of the Ceylon Government. If a certificate cannot be granted as a result of the examination of the person who appears before the Medical Officer, then I cannot understand what the object of this correspondence is. So far as I have been able to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Gilmour, it seems to me that he finds fault with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMOUR:—"I do not find fault with him, and the Government did not find fault with him."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I thought that the Ceylon Government was correct."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMOUR:—"I say that the Surgeon-General found fault with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"In the absence of full information, I was not able to place my views before the Council."

4TH APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—“I certainly agree with the Surgeon-General; the Government certainly agree with him that the action of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in granting certificates to all and sundry, whatever district they came from was improper.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“I only refer to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. I take it that the Surgeon-General has found fault with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer for granting certificates in cases where he does not know the antecedents of persons and the Government agree in that opinion of the Surgeon-General. If that is the position, I take objection to it. It is expert opinion that is asked for in regard to this matter. I then put the question: what the Medical and Sanitary Officer of Ceylon Government would do in the case of persons whom he does not know previously? The only inference is that every one that goes to the cochin camp, or for the matter of that anybody, can be oppressed. I do not know if that is the position which the Government can correctly take up. I know that the Mantapam regulations have caused considerable annoyance in the way they have been worked. I have, on a previous occasion, placed before this Council the difficulties experienced by persons that wanted to go to Ceylon. Respectable men had only to take a letter of recommendation from certain individuals who had the acquaintance of Ceylon Officers. When that kind of letter went, the man passed off without difficulty. But I believe most respectable men, who may not go to the particular individual or individuals, if they want to go to Ceylon, will be stopped at Mantapam, whatever may be their health, or their antecedents and status. This kind of restriction imposed upon the District Medical and Sanitary Officer requiring on his part a previous acquaintance with the antecedents of the person who wants to go to Ceylon will practically nullify the effect of the exemption granted and will not enable any Medical and Sanitary Officer to grant a certificate of health and will not give the much needed relief in the case of those who want to go to Ceylon. The contention put forward to this Council and accepted by this Government was that it was not proper that all people who actually were not coming from infected parts and who had the best of health should not be annoyed by being detained at Mantapam, when after all they were not carrying any contagion. In any event, we wanted some remedy to be adopted which would enable persons, who started from their villages arming themselves with a certificate, to go to Ceylon without further detention. After going to Ceylon they might, if necessary, be asked to see the Ceylon Medical Officer or to attend his office for a specified period for the purpose of inspection. I thought that the Government were going to get redress at first. I do not know if the circumstances now put forward are in any way worse than those which prevailed when this order was passed. The previous difficulty experienced by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon was that a particular arrangement had been come to between this Government and the Ceylon Government and he would find it very difficult to go behind that arrangement. He said that he would correspond with that Government and get such redress as was possible. As one that represents the group of districts which sends the greatest number of people to Ceylon I must place before the Council the extraordinary amount of trouble and inconvenience to which our people in those parts are put, before going to Ceylon. Many have been going over to Ceylon without any trouble, on mere recommendatory notes from those who, for the most part of their heads, would be able to send these people to Ceylon without any trouble. I have not been giving notes of introduction to every one of them. It is a thousand pities that this Government should not be able to assist the people, when actually no interest is served for the Ceylon Government. We only hand over our people into the hands of others who, on account either of indifference or what shall I call it—I do not want to use any language which might be misunderstood—do not care for our convenience, and who, for the mere sake of their own satisfaction put them amidst a lot of people whose company is neither enjoyable nor healthy. The detention of these people is guaranteed to make them catch these diseases then if they were being sent away directly to Ceylon. They often come from the best and healthy parts, and when they are made to stay with people coming from infected parts for eight days in the camp, it will make them catch the infection, and that was what was attempted to be remedied. Even the little that was done is now attempted to be taken away. I am not satisfied that the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman is anything that supports the original view taken by this Government. I should respectfully submit that no amount of prestige should be

(Mr. Nema Appangar for President; the Raj of Kandy; [Ann. Series 1917.
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.]

maintained so far as this Government are concerned by insisting that in the case of medical inspection nothing more need be expected than the fitness of a person for a health certificate. If a special point is to be made of special diseases, instructions might be issued to District Medical and Sanitary Officers to examine the persons in a particular way. More than that it is unnecessary to insist upon. It becomes a serious matter if the little that was once given is now sought to be taken away."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"The question has been complicated by the introduction of the amendment. Will the Council let me endeavour just to explain the position? The Ceylon Government wish to protect themselves from plague or other infections; and they make certain regulations in co-operation with us in order to protect Ceylon from infection. There is no doubt about their right to protect Ceylon from infection. We cannot prevent them from excluding people from Ceylon. In co-operation and in communication with them we arrived at an arrangement by which people wishing to go to Ceylon were either to have certificates or to go to the quarantine camp so as to be under observation. Unfortunately, by the action of one of our own officers in granting certificates which were not based upon his own personal knowledge, this arrangement as to certificates has been weakened for the time being, and the Ceylon Government have not got the same confidence in them as they had or were willing to give us. They wanted quite naturally from their point of view, that these certificates should, at any rate for the present, only be given by medical officers to people as to whose condition they could certify; otherwise the alternative is, if people cannot get certificates, they must go into the quarantine camp and be under observation. I will submit to this Council that, this evening, when we have been put in the wrong by the grant of certificates, founded on imperfect acquaintance, is not the time when we can put forward a strong case to press the Ceylon Government with. It will be much better to accept their conditions for the present and co-operate with them honestly and ready to make the arrangement effective, and later on, if possible obtain some such relaxation from this restriction as the Honorable gentleman suggests. We have got a very bad case just now. That, as it seems to me from the turn the debate has taken, is the position. I am as anxious as anybody here to obtain the fullest privileges for our own people. In the end we are obliged to respect the control of the Ceylon Government over Ceylon. It is best, I think, to take what seems to be the ordinary common sense view of things which has been created by certain circumstances—to leave the matter as it is and let the present system work in harmony and co-operation with the Ceylon Government; and if at any time we can obtain a favorable relaxation in regard to certificates or in any other direction to secure the free ingress of our people into Ceylon, let us do so. I am heartily with the Honorable gentleman in the general principles that have been referred to. But I doubt whether we have a strong case to press at the present moment. I should be inclined to say let us drop this discussion and reserve it when circumstances present a more favorable opportunity."

The Hon'ble the RAJA of KANDY :—"May I request the Government to enlighten us, apart from your readily complying with the request of the Ceylon Government, whether or not these quarantine restrictions are considered necessary to prevent plague infection in Ceylon. As a matter of fact, we find a large number of imported cases of plague in India from Ceylon than from India to Ceylon. I request the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson to enlighten us, before complying with the request of the Ceylon Government, whether such restrictions are found necessary."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"I think the Honorable gentleman may take it, as far as I heard his remarks, that is a fundamental question which has long ago been decided. We are now dealing with the actual arrangements made with the Ceylon Government; and we have got to settle that point before we can go to the settlement of the issue as to whether the Ceylon Government are right or wrong. That is the point which the Honorable gentleman has raised."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"May I make another suggestion? I can appreciate that this is a very delicate subject. The matter is not entirely in the hands of the Government and anything that has to be done has to be done in consultation with the Ceylon Government. The present restrictions, imposed as regards the grant of certificates by District Medical and Sanitary Officers, virtually take away the advantages supposed to have been secured by such system of certificates. The

[2nd April 1911.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

condition is that the person must be known to the medical officer and that he has a known place of residence; and the question is whether it is possible for him to give such a certificate as this. If your Excellency will take into consideration that there are very few persons that actually come into contact with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who generally charges heavy fees for going to private residences, it is almost impossible to obtain such certificates from those medical officers. Suppose a man goes from other districts and passes through another place before going to Ceylon, he has not got an opportunity of making a personal acquaintance with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the place concerned and he is therefore not in a position to go to Ceylon. Even if we accept all these conditions, would it not be more reasonable to extend the privilege to duly-qualified medical men in the locality such as assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons, who will be better acquainted with persons who want certificates? The Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanian said that he suggested the same thing to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan, but that there was some difficulty on his part in accepting it. If those restrictions are to be continued and if people are to get certificates subject to those conditions, the question is whether it will not be necessary to extend this power to assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons. We can trust to their honesty to give certificates to proper persons. They will have local knowledge; they will know whether a place is plague infected or not; they will know about the health of the persons to whom they are granting certificates; and they will have better information as to the possible residences of these people in Ceylon. I request that steps may be taken to see whether the Ceylon Government will be willing to extend it in the manner I have suggested. It is not a matter on which there can be a difference of opinion between your Excellency's Government and ourselves. I have no doubt that your Excellency's Government will make all attempts to settle this point.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I think there is something in the observation which your Excellency has made about the difficulty which is created when a party has somewhat erred in his dealings in the past. In matters of negotiation between States, however, it is not infrequently that the diplomatist is discovered in attempting to destroy his neighbour; but the next moment he puts on a brave face and coolly makes a demand if the circumstances warrant his conduct. In such large measures affecting the public one such imprudence on the part of one subordinate should not stand seriously in our way. There is one other consideration which appears very promisingly. One would suppose that if one is to be content with the existing privileges there is some tangible advantage in the existing arrangement; but as pointed out by some of my predecessors there is absolutely no use to have such certificates prescribed, because hardly any individual would get it. The intending traveller must be thoroughly known to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The officer should know where you have been all these years and where you are going to, in Ceylon. This concession is as good as nothing. It is not, as though we are going to lose anything by knocking on new negotiations; it is a question of our winning something or remaining helpless. If that be so, I may point out that some of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble the Raja of Siam, with some other arguments, might be utilized by this Government in their negotiations with the Ceylon Government. It has been established that plague is not carried by a man just as he can carry a bag of cholera. It will only be carried by a totally different method. I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Taimi Marikayar who knows the matter first hand, having been recently to Ceylon, that the Ceylon Government are adopting the latest methods to keep away plague. They disinfect the clothes of passengers; they take the necessary precautions which science shows to be necessary for withstanding plague. The present regulation of keeping a man seven days under observation, which is similar to our old passport system, is based upon an exploded theory. The Ceylon Government rest not on a more enlightened basis. That is another argument that I would suggest to the Government to employ in their next negotiations. If, after all, we are not successful, we should be exactly in the same position. We now have concessions which are worth nothing.

“I wish to urge another point. This resolution does not ask you to open negotiations at once. If some quinquies of consensus exist the Government are at liberty to put off negotiations till November. It is constant being forward a resolution of this sort for the next twelve months. Your Excellency's Government may take their

(Mr. Karamiah Aggar; Mr. Abdul Touli Marudayar.) [17th April 1917.]

even time to start the negotiations. I hope that the efforts of the Government will be attended with success."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMEL MARASINATHAN:—With reference to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gifford about the grant of certificates, I do not know if this Council is aware of the notes given by the Ceylon Government to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. I should like to read the notes given by them—notes on certificates to be issued by District Medical and Sanitary Officers:—

"Apart from the actual certificate the requirements of which are clearly specified in the form, the most important factors are—

(1) The address in Ceylon—street and town required. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer must satisfy himself that this information is reliable by questioning the applicant and actually the full name and address of the Ceylon resident to whom reference can be made must only be accepted after satisfactory proof is given.

(2) The District Medical and Sanitary Officer must be satisfied that the man is really proceeding to the address specified. He cannot be sure that a cooly without property or ties will do so and should not therefore issue certificate to unknown persons of a class which is likely to sleep and live in any place convenient and not necessarily in the place and house to which he at the time of departure proposes to proceed.

(3) By infection is meant "infected with cholera, plague or small-pox." This does not mean "proclaimed infected," but that cases of these diseases are known to exist in the locality specified.

(4) The wording of the certificate that the "applicant has been residing for the last seven days in a place free from infection" is not intended to mean that District Medical and Sanitary Officers should encourage the establishment of camps in the neighbourhood of their office where people would be kept under supervision by them but is meant to convey that the certificate should only be given to people whose place of residence is known to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and that he knows they have actually been there during the previous week and that it is a sanitary and healthy place in sanitary and healthy surroundings."

"On going through these restrictions it will be found that it will be a hard job for any District Medical and Sanitary Officer to certify that the intending passenger proceeds direct to the place mentioned in the certificate. He might change his attitude on the way, and on going through Madras he might do some business and stay there for three months. Is the District Medical and Sanitary Officer responsible for all the actions of the passenger who is to proceed to Ceylon? With reference to the officer satisfying himself as to where the passenger has stayed previously for seven days, it is quite impossible for an officer of this rank to certify that a particular individual has resided in a certain place for seven days. Considering all these difficult points suggested by the Ceylon Government, in my opinion it is quite impossible to stick to the Government Order.

"With reference to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishnan Rao, I put a question at the last meeting asking whether this concession of granting certificates should not be extended to civil surgeons. My only object in doing this was with a view to avoid any complication or misunderstanding between passengers and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers because the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is stationed at the headquarters of the district and the people living in suburbs will find it difficult to go to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and satisfy him as to the intricate questions put by him. The answer was that the Government would consider the matter; but subsequently I was favoured with the reply that the Government regret their inability to extend to civil surgeons the same power as is given to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. As the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishnan Rao suggested it will help the authorities to extract the civil surgeons and assistant surgeons to grant these certificates.

"As the Hon'ble the Rajah Bahadur explained, I knew that several cases of plague were imported into our Presidency from Ceylon. As described by Dr. Sagar, in Ceylon the Government consider their place as barren, and I do not know what they consider Madras and the Madras Government to be. I do not see any reason why your Excellency's Government should not protect your Excellency's subjects by putting a similar charge on passengers coming to India. When we are so free

42ND APRIL 1917.] *(Mr. Ahmad Taimi Marakkar; Mr. Gillman;
the President; Mr. Richmond.)*

and liberal to their people, I do not see any reason why the Ceylon Government should have such peculiar ideas and restrict Indian passengers going there by throwing so many obstacles in our way.

"If I am not inquisitive, I should like to explain the injustice committed by the Ceylon Government authorities by imposing certain favourable rules in the case of Europeans and their families who are not so worthy as even the coolies. Those people could go to Ceylon without any restriction. But a passenger of my status and position in life is subjected to the difficulties and inconveniences of quarantine. Your Excellency is aware that the hatred among Indians is so great that they do not want to have any distinction made between Europeans and Indians. Your Excellency should take steps to wash away that distinction and to see that Indian passengers are treated equal to European passengers. If I am in order, I may suggest, in addition to what I said before, with reference to the answer given by your Excellency's Government at the meeting in November 1916 that the announcement made by the Ceylon Government in the last paragraph is 'Any officers who may be specially deputed by the Madras Government' and your Excellency's Government should, in order to avoid any such misunderstanding, appoint one or two non-official gentlemen to be ex-officio visitors to the Mantapam quarantine camp as to enable them to look into such complaints and put a stop to them. With those remarks I would request your Excellency to amend my resolution in the manner I have mentioned, that is, to desire the Ceylon Government not to insist upon G.O. No. 150, dated 10th February 1917, but to adhere to G.O. No. 849, dated 22nd November 1916."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I regret very much the tone that this discussion has assumed and I am afraid it will not be of any service to us in smothering down the difficulties which we have with the Ceylon Government on this subject. The Ceylon Government see, as your Excellency has pointed out, quite within their rights in trying to prevent the bringing over of diseases from India into that island. They are in a position, as England is, to keep diseases out of their island and are determined to do it. If they consider, as they know it, that a very large part of the Presidency is plague infected, a very large part cholera affected and a very large part small-pox infected, and that third-class passengers are not prone to tell the truth as to whether they come from infected areas or not, the Ceylon Government are justified in imposing severe restrictions, if they cannot trust the statement of passengers. They want a certificate from an officer, though not from his personal knowledge, who will certify that the passenger comes free from infection and under circumstances which render it likely that he has not been exposed to infection. Taking the case of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who has been authorised to give the certificates, I submit that, in order to give that certificate, he need not have necessarily personal knowledge; he has got his assistants who are assistant surgeons or sub-assistant surgeons and other people with whom he is acquainted and on whom he can rely and on whose statements he feels that he is in a position to certify in the manner that the Ceylon Government desire."

"As your Excellency pointed out, this is not the time—when the nature of our medical certificates has been called into question—this is not the time to press the Ceylon Government to modify the further restrictions which they have placed on the issue of these certificates. I feel pretty sure that if we go to the Ceylon Government and say we want you to take off these restrictions, they will simply say you can go to the (laughter)—place that the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Taimi Marakkar mentioned. In view of what I submitted in my former speech, there is a very strong justification for an action of that sort. We want, for the present, keep quiet and do nothing, and I certainly think that it will be most unwise to put forward any suggestion such as has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to the Ceylon Government that they should go a step further and entrust the power of granting certificates to the assistant surgeon and the sub-assistant surgeon, when the certificates granted by higher authorities are not above suspicion. In these circumstances, the Government are entirely unable to accept the resolution as amended."

His Excellency the Governor:—"There is nothing left but to put the amendment to the Council. I will put it if the Honourable gentlemen desire it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGASWAMI:—"Will I be in order if I move that this resolution stand adjourned for six months?"

His Excellency the Governor:—"No."

(Mr. H. P. Krishna Rao.)

[17th April 1917.]

The resolution amended in the following form was put to the Council and lost:—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary steps be taken with the Ceylon Government to request the latter to adhere to the announcement made in G.O. No. 343, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 22nd November 1916."

RESOLUTION RE ADVISORY BOARDS FOR CONSULTATION BY
THE INDUSTRIAL AND CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. V. Kannada Rao:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an advisory board consisting of Indians and Europeans interested in the industrial development in this Presidency be appointed to advise and co-operate with the industrial and co-operative departments and to suggest the general lines of action to be pursued by these departments for a successful attainment of the results aimed at."

"My Lord, my object in making for the appointment of an advisory board to help the development of industries and to give advice to the Director of Industries and also to the officers connected with the co-operative department is mainly to enable the industrial department to do its work more systematically and to facilitate industrial development which is its main object as well as to make the co-operative societies develop cottage industries in this Presidency. This advisory board will be composed of persons who have a practical interest in business and who have a practical knowledge in trade and commerce, so that the Director will have the right to consult the board in matters connected with industrial development and this board will also be in a position to offer advice to the co-operative departments as to the way and the manner in which co-operative societies may help the development of cottage industries in this Presidency. For this purpose, an advisory board of Indians and Europeans, interested in the industrial development of this Presidency, may be appointed to co-operate with and advise the Director of Industries. At the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1905, in one of the resolutions passed, an advisory board was recommended to be established, and that advisory board was mainly advised for the purpose of giving advice to the Government and the Director of Industries, in what manner and what ways they could undertake industrial experiments and engage themselves in industrial undertakings in this Presidency. The Government, in passing their order No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1905, upon the recommendations of that conference, approved of the proposal to constitute such an advisory board and suggested that a fund standing advisory board might not be advisable under the circumstances which then existed. But whatever that may be, whether the board is formed once for all for a long term of years or for a short time,—for one year or for three years,—an advisory board seems to be necessary in order to co-operate with and give advice to the Director of Industries with regard to industrial development, and the measures that should be and can be pursued towards developing industries in this Presidency.

"The Director of Industries, Mr. James, in the course of the evidence which he gave before the Industrial Commission when that Commission visited Madras lately, stated as follows: 'I am inclined to think that a purely advisory board of industrialists would be useful. It should consist mainly of representatives of business firms. As it is, the Chamber of Commerce and business men generally are very good about advising the Director. But it would be useful to have a number of business men whom the Director would have the right to consult.'

"Before the same Commission, Sir Clement Sturgeon stated as follows in the course of his evidence: 'I think there should be a board of industries with executive powers. The board should have a full-time and permanent Director and should be generally on the lines of a Port Trust' and so forth.

"Here he suggests that there should be a board with executive powers. My resolution does not want that the board should be appointed with any executive

RESOLUTION RE ADVISORY BOARDS FOR CONSULTATION BY THE 843
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for April 1917.]

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

powers. I want only an advisory board with executive powers to help and co-operate with the Director of Industries, which the Director himself seems to think necessary and advisable. Again Sir Clement Simpson in the course of his cross-examination by the President said: 'At present, merchants, if they made any proposals to Government, got black refusal, without reason or explanation. If a board of industries were established, there might be a compromise between the merchants and the Government. There might be a sub-committee for dealing with smaller industries and these might be located in such places as Madras, Calcutta, Benharapur and Vinayapatnam.' He was quite satisfied with the men trained in the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay.

"He says that if an advisory board is formed with auxiliary committees and branches in important places such as Benharapur, Vinayapatnam, Calcutta and other places in the Presidency, it would greatly help merchants and also industrial enterprises and industrial development in this Presidency. My Lord, it appears that the Director of Industries has been in the habit of consulting some of these business men at times, with regard to industrial development, but whom the Director of Industries consults and whom he does not consult nobody knows. That information is not available to the public. Besides, whether the Director of Industries consults largely European merchants or European and Indian merchants is not also known to the public. I, therefore, recommend in this resolution that the advisory board, or the advisory committee which the Director of Industries will have the right to consult and which will have opportunities of placing their views before the Director of Industries will be such as will consist of business men and men of experience and men interested in industries—both European and Indians. My object is this: that this board should consist of both Indian and European merchants, so that the interests of all communities may be represented, and the knowledge and experience of industries in the profession which the Indian merchants and the Indian industrialists have may also be placed before the Director of Industries.

"My Lord, with regard to co-operative societies, in the report of the Committee on Co-operation in India, that is, Mr. Mackenzie's Committee, in the fourth paragraph dealing with non-agricultural societies, it is stated as follows:—

"10 Dealing first with non-agricultural societies, we find that successful attempts have been made to arrange for the purchase of yarn and silk for weavers, some for basket-workers, timber for carpenters, and implements (sometimes of imported pattern) for several industries. The production and sale of cotton and silk cloth, daries, and furniture have been undertaken. Building societies have been organised. The purchase and sale of raw silk of common varieties is being carried on at various co-operative stores. Of these non-agricultural societies the most prominent and the most promising are those formed for the benefit of weavers. Their object is to purchase wholesale raw material, yarn and silk, to help weavers to buy improved looms and other implements, and to organise the direct sale of manufactured cloth to consumers. This type of society is in our opinion worthy of support, both because weavers are a numerous and poor class, whose earnings have in recent years been seriously diminished by the competition of the mills, and also because any method by which the cottage industries of the country can be preserved would deserve a prolonged trial. We would only point out that attempts to reorganise village industries on a more profitable basis should not be undertaken sporadically or haphazardly. To avoid mistakes, which may well plunge small craftsmen into still deeper difficulties than now, it is very necessary that a systematic enquiry should be made by Government or some other agency into the economic conditions of any industry that may be taken up and the enquiry should have grasped the details and difficulties of the business and have a practicable scheme to propose before asking the people to accept it."

"It is the last paragraph that I should like particularly to refer to. They say that is helping the furtherance of cottage industries sporadic and fortuitous attempts should not be made, but the whole thing should be investigated and gone into either by the Government or some other agency. By the formation of an advisory board of this kind, this board will serve the purpose of going into the actual conditions of cottage industries and would be in a position to place before the co-operative department their views regarding the way in which the co-operative movement can help the cottage industries. Again, my Lord, in the same report, in a subsequent

(*Mr. E. R. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sargamangamurti Nayudu*) [16th APRIL 1917.]

paragraph dealing with non-agricultural societies, it is pointed out that in regard to matters connected with the development of cottage industries and the application of co-operative principles to the development of such industries careful investigation will have to be made and persons who are actually acquainted with the conditions of the locality must be consulted and their views ascertained. A board of the kind I suggest in this resolution will, in course of time, be able to act as an advisory board, capable of giving wholesome advice to the officers connected with the co-operative movement in what ways they can help the cottage industries; and if an advisory board is formed, in the course of a few months or years auxiliary committees may be formed, as suggested in his evidence before the Industrial Commission by Sir Clement Simpson, in all the commercial and industrial centres in this Presidency, and such auxiliary committees will be able to understand the conditions of the industries in those localities and give advice through the advisory board to the Director of Industries with regard to the methods that can be advantageously followed towards industrial development. With this aspect in view, I recommend that a board, purely advisory in its character, may be formed, consisting of both European and Indian merchants, who have business experience and also experience of the existing industries.

"My Lord, it is also necessary to have such a board in order that the persons who are acquainted with the causes of failure of certain industries may be able to enlighten the Director of Industries or the Government with regard to the actual causes which contributed to the failure of any particular industry or any kind of industries. With regard to freights and so many other things which contribute either to the success or the failure of an industry, business people who have actual experience of the locality and the conditions prevailing therein will be better able to bring home to the mind of the Director of Industries and the Government the actual difficulties under which those industries labour and the remedies that may be applied to make those industries successful. It is necessary to understand whether an industry can be made successful or not. There is no use of allowing efforts in a misdirected channel to be wasted; and as the actual condition of things will have to be understood, and the advisory board will enable both the Government and the Director of Industries to know the actual condition of things and the causes of the failure or the success of any enterprise in industrial matters.

"Again, my Lord, from the latest telegram published in newspapers, it would appear that a board has been formed in London for instituting an enquiry into the raw materials available and that board will of course do a great deal to encourage the export of raw materials chiefly from India. Our anxiety is to utilise the raw material for the manufacture of finished articles as far as possible in the country itself; and whether it can profitably be done in the country itself or not is what one is concerned with. The Government should make a systematic and serious attempt in the direction of making a proper use of these raw materials and seeing how far industries can be fostered in India and raw materials made use of in the country as far as possible, and this advisory board will be in a position to collect all facts and collate all information and place them before the Director of Industries and also disseminate among the people at large and all the industrial and commercial people in this Presidency the knowledge accumulated in the department of industries under the guidance of the Director of Industries. With this object I have brought forward this resolution and I hope it will command itself to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhakdar K. SONTAKARAVANAKURTI NAYUDU:—"I beg to second this resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao. After all that was said by him it is not necessary for me to say much. I just wish to mention one or two points in support of the resolution. I am aware that the Government and the Director of Industries have been appointing special committees now and then to consider some industrial subjects such as the glass committee, which was recently appointed to report whether it was desirable to continue the experiments that were conducted here for the manufacture of glass. I was a member of that committee. The fact of my being interested in commerce and industry has prompted me to second this resolution.

"I have to point out that if the committee be a temporary one the members would certainly devote their attention for the time being for a few days; whereas if

RESOLUTION RE ADVISORY BOARDS FOR CONSULTATION BY THE HIGHER INDUSTRIAL AND CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

[*for Anna 1933*] (*Mr. Jurgamoyanamurthi Nagudu ; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.*)

it is a permanent body, for one or two years, they will take more interest in matters connected with industries and the co-operative movement. In the formation of such committees or advisory boards, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, it is highly desirable to have as members business men, both Europeans and Indians, so that the opinions of the board may be representative. Further, European members would have the knowledge and the information as to the conditions of other countries and practical business-like methods, while the Indian members can represent the wants and wishes of the people and the present condition of local industries and the requirements, especially of cottage industries. It may be remarked that it is not always possible to feed every Indian with the knowledge of particular industries. I admit that. But to remedy that, specialists, either Europeans or Indians, may be temporarily appointed as additional members to give expert advice. A Member's telegram of the 2nd instant says that an advisory board was considered necessary even in an advanced country like England. It seems, therefore, to be quite necessary to have such a board in India which is really backward in industrial enterprises. The request made in this resolution is a modest one, as the mover has already explained it. As to the functions of the board, he has given a general outline of the work to be done in co-operation with the Director of Industries. It will not interfere with his administrative capacities. With these words I beg to second the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. KANGARALA ACHARYA :—“ Your Excellency I have some difficulty in dealing with this resolution, because the speeches which have been made in support of it are not in exact or complete accord with the wording of the resolution. Taking the resolution as it is, I understood that what is proposed is an advisory board, permanent or reasonably permanent in character, and preferably a strong one, so as to comprise Indians and Europeans, acquainted with industrial conditions, to advise the two departments, co-operative and industries departments. So far as the co-operative department is concerned, I am pretty clear that a board like this could do no good. The board is to suggest the general lines of action to be pursued by the two departments. The lines of action as which the co-operative department should proceed are, I think, pretty well understood. The principles of co-operation are, I think, well understood in this Presidency, where the movement has been in existence for over thirteen years. There are a series of Government Orders on the subject and resolutions passed at conferences. Further we have had, some time ago, a committee on co-operation, which went all over India and gave us a report. I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by saddling the department with a board, even an advisory board. I fear that a board like that will be more a hindrance than a help to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Persons whose advice he has to take are pretty well known; people who take any interest in co-operation are well known in the Presidency; they are members of Societies and honorary workers; they run central or district provincial banks, which are all worked on certain definite lines. I hardly think that the creation of a central advisory body such as that proposed by the Honourable Member would really help forward the co-operative movement in its industrial sphere.

“ What apparently is troubling the Honourable Member is that, while we have such a large number of credit societies, we have so few industrial co-operative societies, such societies for weavers and similar societies. I quite see that. But is it certain that the lack of development in that direction is due to the absence of a board? Is it rather not due to the fact that the kind of people whom we have to approach in this matter have very much less of the co-operative spirit? It is very difficult to get them to set together. Take the question of weavers, with whom I had a great deal to do at one time. I found that the great difficulty about the weavers was want of education, their thriftlessness, their intemperate habits, and so on. I do not think that any number of boards could cure all these evils. A board could offer no suggestions in a matter like that. I would therefore earnestly advise the Council against this idea of allowing a board to have anything to do with the co-operative department. That department has, on the whole, made good progress; it has worked on sound lines. It is inevitable that, as a department like that, certain kinds of co-operative activity must be found easier than others, and therefore what we call credit societies have sprung up. In regard to other societies probably they will come in time; but at the same time I do not think forcing the pace will do any good, so

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(*Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sarvagopalaswami Sanyal.*) [4TH APRIL 1917.]

paragraph dealing with co-agricultural societies, it is pointed out that in regard to matters connected with the development of cottage industries and the application of co-operative principles to the development of such industries careful investigation will have to be made and persons who are actually acquainted with the condition of the locality must be consulted and their views ascertained. A board of the kind I suggest in this resolution will, in course of time, be able to act as an advisory board, capable of giving wholesome advice to the officers concerned with the co-operative movement in what ways they can help the cottage industries; and if an advisory board is formed, in the course of a few months or years auxiliary committees may be formed, as suggested in his evidence before the Industrial Commission by Sir Clement Simpson, in all the commercial and industrial centres in this Presidency, and such auxiliary committees will be able to understand the conditions of the industries in those localities and give advice through the advisory board to the Director of Industries with regard to the methods that can be advantageously followed towards industrial development. With this aspect in view, I recommend that a board, purely advisory in its character, may be formed, consisting of both European and Indian merchants, who have business experience and also experience of the existing industries.

"My Lord, it is also necessary to have such a board in order that the persons who are acquainted with the causes of failure of certain industries may be able to enlighten the Director of Industries or the Government with regard to the actual causes which contributed to the failure of any particular industry or any kind of industries. With regard to frigates and so many other things which contribute either to the success or the failure of an industry, business people who have actual experience of the locality and the conditions prevailing therein will be better able to bring home to the mind of the Director of Industries and the Government the actual difficulties under which those industries labour and the remedies that may be applied to make those industries successful. It is necessary to understand whether an industry can be made successful or not. There is no use of allowing efforts in a misdirected channel to be wasted; and so the actual condition of things will have to be understood, and this advisory board will enable both the Government and the Director of Industries to know the actual condition of things and the causes of the failure or the success of any enterprise in industrial matters.

"Again, my Lord, from the latest telegram published in newspapers, it would appear that a board has been formed in London for instituting an enquiry into the raw materials available and that board will of course do a great deal to encourage the export of raw materials chiefly from India. Our anxiety is to utilize the raw material for the manufacture of finished articles as far as possible in the country itself; and whether it can profitably be done in the country itself or not is what we are concerned with. The Government should make a systematic and serious attempt in the direction of making a proper use of these raw materials and seeing how far industries can be fostered in India and raw materials made use of in the country as far as possible, and this advisory board will be in a position to collect all facts and collate all information and place them before the Director of Industries and also disseminate among the people at large and all the industrial and commercial people in this Presidency the knowledge accumulated in the Department of Industries under the guidance of the Director of Industries. With this object I have brought forward this resolution and I hope it will command itself to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. SUTANAPATASWAMI NATUN.—"I beg to second this resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao. After all that was said by him it is not necessary for me to say much. I just wish to mention one or two points in support of the resolution. I am aware that the Government and the Director of Industries have been appointing special committees now and then to consider some industrial subjects such as the glass committee, which was recently appointed to report whether it was desirable to continue the experiments that were conducted here for the manufacture of glass. I was a member of that committee. The fact of my being interested in commerce and industry has prompted me to second the resolution.

"I have to point out that if the committee be a temporary one the members would certainly devote their attention for the time being for a few days; whereas if

**RESOLUTION ON ADVISORY BOARDS FOR CONSULTATION BY THE 842
INDUSTRIAL AND CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.**

6th April 1917.] (*Mr. Saraswatswaraswami Nayudu; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.*)

It is a permanent body, for one or two years, they will take more interest in matters connected with industries and the co-operative movement. Is the formation of such committees or advisory boards, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, it is highly desirable to have as members business men, both Europeans and Indians, so that the opinions of the board may be representative. Further, European members would have the knowledge and the information as to the conditions of other countries and practical business-like methods, while the Indian members can represent the wants and wishes of the people and the present condition of local industries and the requirements, especially of cottage industries. It may be remarked that it is not always possible to find many Indians with the knowledge of particular industries. I admit that. But to remedy that, specialists, either European or Indians, may be temporarily appointed as additional members to give expert advice. A Master's telegram of the 2nd instant says that an advisory board was considered necessary even in an advanced country like England. It seems, therefore, to be quite necessary to have such a board in India which is really backward in industrial enterprises. The request made in this resolution is a modest one, as the Government has already expressed it. As to the functions of the board, he has given a general outline of the work to be done in co-operation with the Director of Industries. It will not interfere with his administrative capacities. With these words I beg to second the resolution.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. MARAGOPAL ACHARIAR:—“Your Excellency I have some difficulty in dealing with this resolution, because the speeches which have been made in support of it are not in exact or complete accord with the wording of the resolution. Taking the resolution as it is, I understand that what is proposed is an advisory board, permanent or reasonably permanent in character, and presumably a strong one, so as to comprise Indians and Europeans, acquainted with industrial conditions, to advise the two departments, co-operative and industries departments. So far as the co-operative department is concerned, I am pretty clear that a board like this could do no good. The board is to suggest the general lines of action to be pursued by the two departments. The lines of action on which the co-operative department should proceed are, I think, pretty well understood. The principles of co-operation are, I think, well understood in this Presidency, where the movement has been in existence for over thirteen years. There are a series of Government notices on the subject and resolutions passed at conferences. Further we have had, some time ago, a committee on co-operation, which went all over India and gave us a report. I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by adding the department with a board, even an advisory board. I fear that a board like that will be more a hindrance than a help to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Persons whose advice he has to take are pretty well known; people who take any interest in co-operation are well known in the Presidency; they are members of societies and honorary workers; they are central or district provincial banks, which are all worked on certain definite lines. I hardly think that the creation of a central advisory body such as that proposed by the Honorable Member would really help forward the co-operative movement in its industrial sphere.

“What apparently is troubling the Honorable Member is that, while we have such a large number of credit societies, we have so few industrial co-operative societies, such societies for weavers and similar activities. I quite see that. But is it certain that the lack of development in that direction is due to the absence of a board? Is it rather not due to the fact that the kind of people whom we have to approach in this matter have very much less of the co-operative spirit? It is very difficult to get them to act together. Take the question of weavers, with whom I had a great deal to do at one time. I found that the great difficulty about the weavers was want of education, their thriftlessness, their uncooperative habits, and so on. I do not think that any number of boards could cure all these evils. A board could offer no suggestions in a matter like that. I would therefore extremely advise the Council against this idea of allowing a board to have anything to do with the co-operative department. That department has, on the whole, made good progress; it has worked on rational lines. It is inevitable that in a department like that, certain kinds of co-operative activity must be found earlier than others, and therefore what we call credit societies have sprung up. In regard to other societies probably they will come in time; but at the same time I do not think forcing the pace will do any good, so

(Mr. Rajagopalachari.)

[17th April 1917.]

for co-operative societies are concerned. If we start industrial co-operative societies for which the people concerned are not really fit, the chances are that they would break down after a time. I am pretty certain of that. I am rather in a position to speak with some authority on this subject. I may also mention that, though my knowledge of the co-operative movement is somewhat antiquated, I have had the opportunity of discussing the subject with the officers who have more recently held the office of Registrar, and they would rather work without the board than you propose to give them. The requisite information is already in their possession, they know the weak points of the system, so far as industries are concerned, and they do not think that a board such as the one proposed by the Honourable Member will do any real good.

"In regard to the industries department I am sorry I am not in a position to speak with equal certainty. For reasons which it is needless to recapitulate here and which are known to most of you, this department has had a somewhat fluctuating career; it has had its vicissitudes. The Honourable Member has quoted from the report of the Industrial Committee of 1906 and from the order of the Madras Government thereon. This Council is no doubt aware that the policy laid down by that order of the Madras Government could not be carried out on account of the action of the Secretary of State. We have had several orders about this department, and on the whole I am free to confess that the condition of the Industries Department is one for which the Government are quite as sorry as Honourable members are. But the point we have to consider in regard to that department is whether, in its present condition, a board such as that proposed, could do any good. The Honourable Member who resented the restriction has pointed out that there have been instances in which the Director has availed himself of temporary help by seeking the advice of the people who knew about particular subjects. I know that, as a matter of fact, the Director of Industries is expected, in dealing with industrial questions which come up to him, to keep himself in touch with those people who know about particular industries and regarding himself with their points of view. Whoever it may be that is appointed Director of Industries, he must be a man who cannot know all industries; he is bound to be so, for the industrial field is very large and the major portion of it is what we does not know. So the head of the department is expected to be in touch with merchants and business men acquainted with industries and that is what the Director of Industries has been doing. In addition to that, whenever the Government found, in regard to a particular experiment suggested by the department, that the action taken had led to a state of affairs which required careful investigation and consideration by an expert committee, they appointed a committee and put men on it who knew about the subject. One such committee to which the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayanaiah Noyyal has referred is the committee about glass manufacture.

"Now the point for consideration is: should we continue that elastic system or should we stereotype a board, create a permanent board consisting of a large number of people and tell them to deal with all industrial questions from tomorrow? I would ask Honourable Members to consider whether a general order like that may not lead to developments which we do not quite bargain for. A permanent board like that, consisting of a large number of people with a sort of saving commission to go into the whole field of industry, is apt to become stereotyped and there is the danger that we may have decisions reached which might possibly be not practicable to be carried out. What you would probably say is that they will only advise, that the members are only an advisory board. But when we have a committee which continuously gives advice and that advice is not listened to, if the committee feels that its advice is not listened to, there is apt, after a time, to be a reaction consequent upon that state of affairs and we may have resolutions brought forward to the effect that, if the advisory board gave a piece of advice for three years in succession, that advice shall be acted upon. I do not think that we should do anything rigid. I speak at this length and in a somewhat halting way, because personally I would have no objection to agree to the idea, provided it is put in a form such as will not handicap the work of the department. If the thing is put in the form of a temporary board, to be tried for a short time, and to consist of a small number of men and to deal with the case department of industries, leaving the co-operative societies alone, I would raise no strong objection, but in the form in which it is put,

RESOLUTION RE ADVISORY BOARDS FOR CONSULTATION BY THE 345
INDUSTRIAL AND CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

(2nd APRIL 1917.)

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar ; Mr. Yogesh Baner.)

I feel that a board such as the one contemplated by the Honorable Member who has moved the resolution is likely to do more harm than good. For that reason I would oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. YOGESH BANER.—"I am very much disappointed at the attitude which the Government have adopted in this matter. I thought that the subject of industries was pre-eminently one in which the co-operation of the people and the Government would prove very beneficial. On that account, the Government, I thought, would rather welcome than reject the offer of co-operation on the part of non-officials. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar has told us that the department would be handicapped thus otherwise by the advice the members of the advisory board might be able to place at its disposal, and that the advice might be unwise to the department. I do not know why it should be so. He has, at the same time, said that the Director of Industries now and then seeks the advice of those who are actually engaged in industrial concerns. Why should the same advice be unwise when it is offered to him unasked? There is a good deal of difference between the advice of an individual and that of a corporate body. The Director may or may not act upon the advice which he himself has voluntarily taken from some people engaged in business, whereas the same advice would be better respected if given by a corporate body who have discussed the matter with him freely and arrived at certain conclusions after much deliberation. Surely such advice would be more useful than if that advice is sought from individuals in a haphazard manner by the Director of Industries. It cannot be said that the department is as well organized that it is above all advice. As far as I know, the Director of Industries is generally an Indian Civil Service man. By education, by training, and by opportunities of acquiring knowledge and experience, ICS men are, no doubt, highly efficient beings. In their own sphere of life, they are very useful, but when you place them in a position, where a different kind of knowledge, experience and capacity is required, it is too much to expect that they would give as good an account of themselves as they do when they are in their own element. I have great regard for the gentleman who presides over this department at present; and I have nothing but admiration for the excellent way in which he is managing it. But I cannot help thinking that a person who has had a practical training in a business concern and has had first-hand knowledge of all those things that help the building up of industries would be more suitable to be at the head of that department. The uncertainty of the tenure of office and probability of early transfer do not encourage a minute study of the problems that face the department. There are no doubt some experts also in the department, but, at present, on the basis of facts would have it, these gentlemen are employed on work of which they do not possess expert knowledge. Such being the case, the Department of Industries is particularly in need of all the expert advice that could be had from outside the department.

"I am aware that there are very few Indians who, at present, are in a position to help the department very much, but, at the same time, it has to be remembered that the board cannot but be a small one and we can easily find a few persons who will be really useful on such a board. It is also proposed to have a few Europeans on the board. The country is very much indebted to European merchants who have been the pioneers of industry in this country. Most of our manufacturing industries owe their inception to Europeans. Indian merchants at Bombay and Calcutta have followed the lead of Europeans with the result that they have themselves become masters of industries of whom any country would rightly be proud. It is regrettable that, in this Presidency, where the English were the first to land and which has been the longest under British rule, there should have been so little enterprise on the part of Europeans and still less on the part of Indians. I am sure, however, that many of the European merchants connected with leading firms in Madras and in the mofussils will readily place their knowledge and organizing power at the disposal of the advisory board and co-operate with Indians in presenting the industrial interests of the country. When such material is available among both Indians and Europeans, I think it would be sheer obstinacy on the part of Government to refuse to take advantage of it. The reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar appeared to me to be merely a stereotyped one, so much so that at times I felt doubtful whether he was not thinking of municipal or district board organizations than of commercial enterprises and industrial concerns. I wish that the Hon'ble Mr. Courthoorn who had been the head of the

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**225 RESOLUTION OF ADVISORY BOARD FOR CONSULTATION BY THE
 INDUSTRIAL AND CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.**

(Mr. Yogesh Haasn; Mr. Gordon Fraser.) [4TH APRIL 1917.]

Industries Department for some time had also volunteered us as to the difficulties that prevented the Government from accepting the co-operation of non-officials, or from accepting this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar said that it was difficult to understand how this advisory board could help the development of industries. He quoted the case of women as an instance and he said that they were as unintelligent and so ignorant that they could be hardly said to be in a position to give any help to the Department of Industries. In that respect, India is not the only country where such conditions exist. Operatives and labourers actually engaged in industries are nowhere in the world in a position to give advice in such matters. All their knowledge is limited to the performance of certain industrial operations and no more. It is not the nature of such people that is offered to the Government. It is the advice of intelligent leaders of the people who are actually concerned in the promotion of industries. The Government are so much anxious to promote industries as Indians are. If co-operation could be brought about between the two, it is sure to be of benefit to the country. I beg the Government will see their way to accept the resolution which was, after all, based on the suggestion of the Director of Industries himself as given by him before the Industrial Commission. He said he would welcome an advisory board; the Director of Industries is, I suppose, in a better position to know what is wanted in his department and I would like the Government to be guided by that advice and accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser:— "In the first place I would like to dissociate myself from the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Yogesh Haasn, as I personally consider that the reply made by the Honorable Member is most sympathetic in its strain. As regards the resolution itself, I sympathize with the object that the Honorable member has in view. But I am afraid that, as the resolution stands, I cannot see any way to support it. It is not stated in the resolution whether this advisory board is to be permanent or temporary. If it is to be a permanent board, a board consisting of a large number of persons, it would be more a hindrance than a help in this respect, and we might well await the report of the Sir Thomas Holland Industrial Commission, which we will have sooner or later. If it is a temporary board, I am very much in favour of the Director of Industries associating himself with business men to consider any special subjects that might come up from time to time; and I am quite sure that business men and those interested in the welfare of the industries of Southern India will be pleased to give their services to the Director of Industries and render him any assistance that they can in the matter. As regards the Department of Industries, the previous speakers have referred to—what shall I say—the lack of success of the department in the past. It has, taken all round, a good record to show. But I think one of the principal causes for this is the lack of continuity in policy owing to different officers having been appointed one after another. There has been a frequent change in the personnel; and I think the proper plan would be to appoint an Indian Civilian of the rank of first-grade Collector, with a permanent deputy. If you take an Indian Civilian, he will sooner or later be removed, and there should be a permanent deputy to secure that continuity of office which is necessary if the department is to be a success."

"In the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar's remarks he practically invited amendments to this resolution. I think he sympathized with the resolution, but he could not except the wording of it. I should like to propose therefore an amendment to the resolution, reading as follows:—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a small advisory board consisting of two Indians and two Europeans interested in the industrial development of this Presidency be appointed by the Government for a term of twelve months, as an experimental measure to co-operate with the Department of Industries and advise regarding questions of policy."

"These gentlemen would constitute a small committee; and I feel quite sure that their advice would be of appreciable and material help to the Director of Industries himself. They need not consider all the industries or the various industries that come up before the Director of Industries. They can appoint sub-committees to

RESOLUTIONS RE ADVISORY BOARDS FOR CONSULTATION BY THE INDUSTRIAL AND CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS AND PROTECTION FROM INUNDATION OF LANDS NEAR THE KOLAIR LAKE. 547

4th April 1917.] (*Mr. Gordon Fraser; Mr. Naga Sahasray; Mr. Barker; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; the President, Mr. Venkatapoti Raju.*)

consider the possibility of any new industries that are proposed. I should like to know if the Hon'ble's motion will accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAJGA ACHARIYAR:—"Why not have three members?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GANAPOT PRASAD:—"In my amendment I originally thought of providing for one Indian member and one European member, but it struck me that to expect one member for each community would be throwing too great a responsibility on their shoulders and therefore I have since altered my amendment by providing for two Indians and two Europeans. I prefer not to increase the number; otherwise it would make the committee too unwieldy. The Director of Industries will get more assistance from a smaller body than a bigger body. If the Hon'ble's motion will accept my amendment and if, after twelve months' trial, the experiment is found to be a success, I think he has got it to the thin end of the wedge, and he will have no difficulty in persuading the Government to appoint a permanent advisory board."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have no objection to accept the amendment. I did not specifically mention in the resolution that there should be a permanent board and that it should be a very large or an unwieldy one. I gave the discretion to Government. I only asked for an advisory board. In the course of my remarks I referred to the Government Order, which referred to the advisability of having a standing advisory board. I accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble DEVARA BHASUR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I accept it on behalf of the Government."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"As the amendment is accepted, we will now adjourn."

At this stage the Council then adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 5 p.m.

RESOLUTION RE PROTECTION FROM INUNDATION OF LANDS NEAR THE KOLAIR LAKE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPOTI RAJU:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—"

'XXVII. This Council recommends' to the Governor in Council that instructions be issued for expeditiously framing proposals to afford adequate protection for inundation of lands in the vicinity of the Kolair lake.'

"This is not a new resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao on the 29th March 1915 moved a resolution which not only included this subject but made a very comprehensive suggestion that early steps be taken for the improvement of the drainage in the Godavari and the Krishna delta. On behalf of the Government, the Hon'ble Colonel Mills in accepting the resolution stated that the Kolair lake was a difficult problem and, in his own choice words, a heavy colosseum, and that he would try his best to alleviate the condition, and that the Government were equally anxious to do everything necessary to effect what useful reform can be made in the matter of effecting a proper drainage. He suggested that the Upperwaters, which is the only channel of discharge, in extraordinary times can take away only one-twenty-fifth of the water that generally flows into the Kolair lake and therefore it was not possible to effect any improvement unless the drainage was undertaken at a prohibitive cost. He suggested that Government would do their level best to improve the condition. That was in 1915. After that we notice from the report of the Public Works Department that in the year 1915-16 so far as this Kolair lake is concerned besides maintaining at the usual cut channels that are already in existence, they effected a reform in improving a reservoir of Ryves' regulation at the cost of Rs. 17,311 and also they expended Rs. 995 in enlarging the Uthukur drain. In October, owing to unprecedented floods, large areas round about the Kolair to the extent of 60,000 acres

(Mr. Pothapati Raju, Mr. Gifford.)

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were submerged. A question was put both by me and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao about the damage, and we also asked whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the reports that were published in one of the daily newspapers of Madras, the Telugu Andhra Prabha; which gave an account of the serious damages that occurred in those places; but the Government stated that they have not seen them. It would have been more satisfactory when it was brought to the notice of the Government to state that it was put in such a newspaper and that they had seen it. But they said that they themselves would call for reports and that detailed reports would be given. We got the detailed reports only two months ago on the 5th January. The Collector of that place who is a most sympathetic officer has gone round the place and has reported that the damage was very serious and that the lands near the Kolair lake were situated in more than three taluks. He said that the total extent of damage would come to Rs. 145 lakhs. The area submerged was about 81,000 acres,—Ellore taluk 14,000 acres, Minsavaram 25,000 acres and Kallakur 22,000 acres. When such was the damage, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao again moved in this Council on the 22nd November 1916 the following resolution: 'That Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a public enquiry be undertaken as regards the present defective drainage in the Goddavan and the Kistna deltas and a suitable programme for improving the drainage arrangements in the above deltas be laid down for being carried out continuously.' On the suggestion of the Government and also of the gentleman who proposed the resolution, an amendment was moved and accepted by the Government. It runs as follows: 'That Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the present defective drainage in the Goddavan and the Kistna deltas should be further investigated and a suitable programme for improving the drainage arrangements in the above deltas be drawn up.' In meeting the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao as far as this question was concerned, the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis suggested with reference to the Kistna delta—

'(a) Strengthening Ryers' regulator (Rs. 21,000).—This work which will improve the flood regulation facilities and reduce submergence in the vicinity of Puttur and Banturuli canals has been carried out.' This was done in 1915-16. The other suggestions are—

'(b) A subsidiary work having the same object in view has been sanctioned and will be carried out next dry season, viz., increasing the discharging capacity of the Gundala escape, Rs. 3,400.

'(c) Improvements have been proposed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to the Budameru drain. Further information has been called for. The scheme is not promising.

'(d) Cutting a new drain along the right side of the Ryers' canal.

'(e) Extending Trunapala drain.—To improve the drainage of 18 square miles on the side of Banturuli canal (approximate cost Rs. 35,000).

'(f) Diverting the upper part of Peddala drain to the sea to improve the drainage of 54 square miles (approximate cost Rs. 2 lakhs).

'(g) Improving Kovvur and Karadindi drains and directing the outfall to the sea. To improve the drainage of 255 square miles about Uppuram and Kolair lake (approximate cost Rs. 3 lakhs).'

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Outman (interrupting).—“Is the Honourable Member talking about drains leading into the Kolair lake?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Vankaravari Rao (continuing).—“Not leading into the Kolair. These improvements if effected will reduce the fall into the Kolair lake and there will be less damage done to the lands on the margin of the Kolair. It was proposed to have a separate drain by the side of the Ryers' canal and to open another drain to take away the water falling into the Kolair and also to improve various other things. It was stated that these things would bring about some improvements.

“The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis suggested that they were going to make some improvements. As a layman I am not in a position to state what really the improvements are, which should be effected. What I would say, your Excellency, is this: lands to the extent of 60,000 acres have been submerged; the Government are alive to the trouble and they have promised to investigate the matter and to frame a suitable programme. In order to find out what was done, I asked the following question on 6th February:

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"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the crops suffered to the extent of over 20 lakhs of rupees by the recent inundation of the Kolair lake area? (b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any general scheme for improving the drainage of the Kolair lake area has been prepared or whether the Engineering Department proposed any special scheme to remedy the pressing evil? (c) Will the Government be pleased to take necessary steps to provide funds for an early execution of such a scheme?"

"In order to find out whether anything was done in fulfilment of the promise in enacting that resolution, I asked whether anything was done. The reply is:

"(a) The Government have no information as to the money value of the loss caused by the recent inundation of the Kolair area; (b) and (c) No. The Honorable Member's attention is invited to the statements on this subject which were made in the debates which took place at the meetings of this Council on 22nd November last and on 29th March 1915."

"We know from what I have stated already that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis made a promise to effect some reforms to alleviate the distress of the agriculturists and he said that the Government would prepare a proper programme in order to effect that purpose. Was anything done? No. I was referred to what was done some time back. Afterwards I expected that something would be done at the time when the budget was prepared and that some provision would be made. I found to my disappointment that no provision of all was made in the budget of 1915-16 to suggest that any improvements would be made, and therefore the only possible thing which I can expect the Government to do is that they might apply to the Government of India."

"Therefore we are not in a position to know what improvements are intended to be carried out and whether any amount would be spent in the year 1917-18. Under these circumstances, your Excellency, I was obliged to give notice of this resolution asking that 'instructions be issued for expeditiously framing proposals to afford adequate protection from inundation of lands in the vicinity of the Kolair lake.' In this connection I may state that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis on the 29th of March stated that certain projects would be undertaken in anticipation of sanction. My submission to the Council is when there is so much loss and distress year after year—this is not the first year when lands were submerged—even in anticipation of sanction something must be done; the Government must make some provision to do something in the matter of area-drains and improvement."

"One other thing I have not mentioned and which the people are anxious about is the raising of the flood bank of the Upper lake so that some villages might be protected in the Elamavaran taluk. With reference to any of these, something can be done. Anyway, I find from the papers available to us that nothing is being done or will be done in the near future."

"Perhaps something might be done without my knowledge. But so far as I am aware, I have not noticed anything, and I must appeal to the Council that they must consider whether it is not necessary that some instructions should be given in order to expeditiously carry out what was promised in February 1915. With these words I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Kamasa Rao:—"My Lord, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. This resolution recommends to the Government that proposals should be framed to afford adequate facilities for protection from inundation of lands in the vicinity of the Kolair lake. The Kolair lake problem is an old one and it has been engaging the attention of the Government for a number of years. I think for the first time the need for improvement regarding the outlets of this lake was brought to the notice of the Government by our esteemed countryman Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu in the year 1893 or 1894. Then the Government made certain repairs to the outlets; and temporarily some improvement was effected. But happily the improvements which were effected then have become more or less of little or no avail on account of the bed of the lake having become continuously silted up and the level of the lake having risen."

"In reply to the resolution which was moved in this Council in March 1915 the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis said that to carry out effective improvements to the

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Upstream would cost a very prohibitive amount—as much as one crore of rupees— which it was not feasible or justifiable to expend. No doubt, the amount of money that may be necessary for providing proper drainage facilities may cost a very large amount and it may not be a very easy problem after all. At the same time, I would like the Government to take into account the large amount of return which they have been obtaining from the delta systems of both the Kistna and the Godavari. No doubt, the inundations caused by this Kolair lake are not due to the Kistna delta works or the Godavari delta works exclusively, though they may be due to those two systems and also to the drains that were made to enter the lake. The Tennali, the Peddalaru and the Yerrakaluru and other hill streams flow into this lake, and since the bed of the lake has become considerably silted up it has been causing a large amount of damage to the villages in its vicinity. What is recommended in this resolution is to frame proposals for affording protection to the lands in the vicinity of the Kolair lake. I think it is reasonable to ask that some investigation may be made in this matter and proposals if any may be invited whether any adequate protection can be given to the lands in the vicinity of the lake. If this lake goes on silting up and the level of water in it is allowed to rise year after year during the flood season, the area under submerison may go on increasing and large tracts of land which are now unaffected may in the near future become affected. And so some sort of protection and some sort of attention is necessary to be paid to avert the damage that is being done by the waters of the Kolair lake to the lands in its vicinity. I hope, my Lord, that Government will invite and see if any proposals can be framed and consider how far the inundation of lands can be prevented and the waters of the Kolair lake may be drained. It is not possible to drain the water in the Kolair lake and make the lake dry; but it is enough if at least some lands in the vicinity of that lake are protected so that future damage may be averted. At least with a view to prevent further damage some sort of enquiry must be made. The loss and damage that occurred during the last flood was so great that it affected many families and large extents of land in Rithmavaram, Kankar and Gullikota taluqs. It is possible that the area affected by submerison may go on increasing from year to year as the bed of the Kolair lake becomes silted up and its level becomes higher. It is necessary that some proposals should be invited for meeting this calamity. Therefore, I heartily second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GOLLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I admit that the cultivated lands bordering on the Kolair lake are liable to very great submerison and I am also sorry to say that owing to the exceptional floods last year there was a very considerable amount of damage caused to crops. But looking at the question from the point of view of the obligation of Government and from the point of view of the ordinary taxpayer, I would point out to the honourable member that these lands have been occupied by ryots with the full knowledge that they were liable to submerison and the ryots took the risk of occasionally losing the crops. Under these circumstances, they have really got no legitimate claim for relief. That is the legal aspect of the matter."

"I also admit, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswara Raja, that last November we agreed to draw up a programme of drainage works for the delta. But I would observe that at the time the resolution was accepted it was specially pointed out that the Kolair lake question was a settled one and that the provision did not include the Kolair lake. The possibility of preventing the submerison of lands by the waters of the Kolair lake has engaged the attention of Chief Engineers for a considerable time and it has been fairly given up as our enquiries have made it perfectly clear that no reasonable and practical remedy can be devised. The only possible and effective remedy would be the enlargement of the Uppuoru as so to carry off a greater percentage of the inflow than it does at present, and it has been very roughly calculated that, to afford any appreciable relief, the cost of the project would be about one crore of rupees, and if the relief is to be really effective the figure would be considerably in excess of that. I submit, your Excellency, in the circumstances stated, as regards lands which are really not entitled to relief, it would not be justifiable to burden the ordinary taxpayer with such an impossible figure as that which I have stated."

"In regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao stated, viz., that more water was coming in since the delta irrigation was started, I must point out that the

[17th April 1917.] (Mr. Gillman; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

reverse seems to be the case. In the old days when the Krishna and the Godavari rivers were not backed up the Kolair suffered from floods of the Godavari and the Krishna whereas now it is free from those floods, although it suffers from sudden floods from the upland drainage. The Kolair may be silting up, but I can assure the honourable gentleman that neither he nor his sons or grandsons will see any appreciable difference in the level of the lake. It will probably take a century or two before the bed of the lake gets silted up to such an extent as to cause any serious water damage. Before that happens, nature will assert itself by finding a new channel or in some other way.

"It seems, your Excellency, that this is a proposition which the Government cannot possibly entertain and we must say now fully and definitely that we are not going to have anything more to do with the Kolair lake."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao:—"The last statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that the Government have decided finally not to do anything with the Kolair is very disappointing. I had some hopes that, after all, it is possible to afford some kind of relief to those who suffer from these annual inundations. I was under the impression, from the talks I had with the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis, that they had some kind of alternative schemes for draining off portions on the other side of the Kolair beyond the Krishna Western delta and the Godavari Western delta and independently to provide for the drainage of those two deltas so as to direct it from flowing into the Kolair. Whether that is a fact or not, I should like to know definitely—and also whether this determination of the Government to never more think of the Kolair includes these schemes to divert the delta drainage from being taken into the Kolair."

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that my friend's sons and his grandsons may be unable to perceive any appreciable difference in the levels of the Kolair. From what I have been told—I have myself seen the Kolair—I understand that owing to the vegetation which is growing very rapidly when the Kolair is full, the lake is fast silting up—I do not say so appreciably as to enable one to perceive the effects of it in a year or two; but it is fast silting up. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman may take a trip in any year between February and March—and he can walk across the whole bed of the Kolair from one side to the other as far as Kankar. I believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley was taken across in a palanquin. There was not a drop of water then—a circumstance which was never known to occur about 10 or 15 years ago. I can assure him that the difficulties arising from the large amount of silt that is brought into the lake and difficulties arising from the growth of rank vegetation in the bed of the Kolair are real difficulties. And I venture to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman in his statement that the time will not come when there will be a perceptible difference in the level of the bed of the Kolair."

"I know very well that this question of the Kolair drainage has been continuously before the Government, at least, since 1892 as will be seen from the proceedings of the Council. I know also equally well that it has occupied the attention of several experienced engineers who have always felt there was no way out of the difficulty. Notwithstanding these difficulties I still believe that it is quite possible to divert a portion of the drainage that is now being led into the Kolair from the Krishna Western delta side as well as from the Godavari side. I know the scheme as regards the Upper delta which is said to cost one crore. I think that is an exaggerated estimate. I think the old centres of the existing drains may still be traced and a portion of this drainage which is a great perplexity to the neighbouring ryots may be diverted at a reasonable and moderate cost. As I have said, this is an engineering question and it would be unimportant and improper on my part to make suggestions to the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis. I live in faith and hope that the problem is not insoluble. I would appeal to the Government to keep it in view and not take up an impracticable attitude that it is an impossible problem. I understand, your Excellency, that two engineers of the Krishna Eastern delta have some ideas of their own as regards this matter. I understood that some detailed proposals have already reached the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis from one of these engineers. Whether it is so or not I cannot say; but that is what I recollect from what the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis said. So far as the Krishna Eastern delta is concerned, I am told it is possible to effect some material improvement in the existing condition of things at the moderate cost of Rs. 8 or 10

(Mr. M. Rameswara Rao; Colonel Ellis;
Mr. Venkatasubba Rao.)

[See APPENDIX 1917.]

lakes. I do not know whether it is a fact or not. I have had many discussions on the matter, and it is probable that the heavy history of the subject has frightened the Government into taking up the present attitude. I venture to think that the matter may be reconsidered.

"As regards one other statement made, viz., that the ryots themselves knew the consequences of cultivation, it is a fact that so far as cultivation in the bed of the Kolair is concerned they have certainly taken up lands with their eyes wide open. But in the neighbourhood there are many similar, tank and ryotwari villages which, under normal conditions, did not suffer from this submergence so severely as they are now doing. Therefore, that is not a consideration whatever. I do not wish to go into the settlement rules in Kalkal. I am not going to say that the rice field covered the submergence. I find that sufficient consideration has not been shown even in this matter. I would request the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to treat the matter not as a closed one but to undertake an investigation."

The Hon'ble Col. W. M. ELLIS:—"Your Excellency, I just wish to say a few words with regard to the drainage improvements upon which I spoke last November and in regard to the undertaking given by the Government to draw up a programme. There is no intention whatever on the part of the Government to go back on the undertaking which they then made. That undertaking included proposals for certain improvements on the drainage of lands which are in the vicinity of the Kolair lake. But it did not include the drainage of lands which suffered by the submergence of the waters of the lake. When the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman declined to consider further proposals for draining the lake to save these lands from submergence, he did not mean that we were abandoning the proposals for drainage improvements of other lands in the vicinity of the lake. It is just possible to divert a certain amount of drainage which now falls into the lake. If we divert, for instance, the Budameru—it is possible to divert Budameru, but it is a costly operation—when we have diverted Budameru, we have diverted one-third or one-fourth of the water which, during heavy rain, falls into the lake. If we take the lands under cultivation and cut a fortuitous course round the lake at a very much greater expense than the impossible proposal of widening the Upputaru, we shall have a less effective remedy at even a greater cost than that which has been put forward by the two engineers who have examined the subject. The real remedy is to widen the Upputaru. But we cannot consider it, as the cost is prohibitive.

"With regard to the statement about the sufferings of the people which increased greatly in the last few years, one must admit that they have been so because the last three years have been abnormal as regards the delta floods. I have got a statement for the last five years as regards the level of the lake. It has certainly risen steadily in the last three years. But that has not been due to the extraordinary silting up of the lake but owing to the extraordinary rainfall. The last year, 1916, has been, as regards the level of the lake, by far the worst on record. It is quite reasonable that the ryots who have lived in that vicinity, taking what has happened in these three years, should be uneasy and think those years are going to go on. But it is not so; it is simply a coincidence. It is like the floods we have also had in the Krishna which also are simply a coincidence. We have had instances of heavy floods in the river; we have also had instances of heavy local floods in the last three years. I do not think there is any reason to suppose that the Kolair is silted up at such a rate as to cause any great uneasiness to local people. If it is, we cannot help it, it is nature that is silted it up. The rate of silting up must have been to some extent retarded by the action taken by the construction of the delta works. When the Godavari and the Krishna were in flood before the delta works were constructed, the floods used to spill over the country to enter the Kolair both from the Krishna and the Godavari bringing with it the silt from the Krishna which is a heavy silt-bearing river. It is not as now. Whatever interference the Government works have made it has had the effect of ameliorating the position of the owners of lands in the vicinity of the Kolair lake."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASUBBA RAO:—"I was really surprised at the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman on behalf of the Government, that when a resolution was

RESOLUTIONS RE PROTECTION FROM INUNDATION OF LANDS NEAR THE KOLAIR LAKE AND TRANSFER OF CHIEF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS ONCE IN THREE YEARS.

4TH APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Panchasani Raju.)

moved last time by the Hon'ble Mr. Banachandra Rao, he made the Council understand that so far as the Kolair drainage was concerned it was a closed subject. What is now stated by the Hon'ble Col. Elia does not tally with this statement. Speaking then in general terms as to what schemes for the improvement of drainage had been formulated and what progress had been made, etc., Col. Elia said that it had been proposed to improve the drainage of 265 square miles about Upputuru and Kolair lake to improve Konnailuru and Kavallurda drains. There was a suggestion to reduce the pressure of the Kolair lake. They wanted to have two drains at a cost of 3 lakhs. He also stated that the Government were prepared to meet the Hon'ble Member to the extent of ordering the preparation of a programme of drainage works to be investigated, if promising, to be estimated for. We have investigation and settlement of schemes and not closed question. That is not how everybody who heard it understood it. He proposed to improve the drainage of another 54 square miles of lands by diverting the upper part of Peddalaru drain to the sea. They want to divert it to improve the drainage. That also affects materially the submergence question in the vicinity of the Kolair lake. These questions can only be considered by engineers. I think they are not reservations to support proper remedies in order to alleviate the distress of these ryots. To say that the Government are not going to look into the question is a very easy matter. But the Government should undertake these reforms more enthusiastically though difficult, not from a commercial point of view but from the point of view of the sovereign. The Government should say 'we are bound to give redress to our people' and should not say that the people are not legally entitled to get redress. I must earnestly appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to take a broader view, and use whether engineering and expert knowledge could not be brought in to help us to see what could be done. Under these circumstances I must still press my resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE TRANSFER OF CHIEF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS ONCE IN THREE YEARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VAKKATAPATI RAJU:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"XXVIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to issue necessary orders for the transfer once in three years of the chief ministerial head of every office in all departments of Government."

"To make my point clear I may be permitted to explain what I mean by 'chief ministerial head.' I mean by that word head of the establishment as opposed to head of the department. This word 'chief ministerial head' is not a term of my coinage. It is a term used by the Government in the Standing Order No. 193 when they refer to Sanistadams of District Collectors. Therefore, persons in the position of Sanistadams ought to be taken as chief ministerial heads. This is a definite question and I do not suggest that any department should feel disgraced or discriminated when I suggest that these offices should be removed once in three years. I need not consider the question whether they are good or bad in order to convince the Council of the necessity for accepting my resolution. Assuming they are good, is it desirable that they should be kept too long in one place? By long association they would necessarily secure certain familiarity with the head of the department and exercise some undue or unnecessary influence on other persons subordinate to them. That this is a view adopted by the Government is clear as the Government themselves have recently in 1914 issued a circular that all Sanistadams of District Collectors should be removed every three years. Under exceptional circumstances they may be kept for five years at the end of which they must be removed. The principle underlying the rule issued by Government is clear. That is they do not want, however good the person may be, that the same person should continue to be the head of an establishment in one place. This principle was accepted also by the High Court

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ALL DEPARTMENTS ONCE IN THREE YEARS.

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Sir Alexander Cadogan.]

when they make it a rule that every District Munsif should be transferred every three years. Without labouring further on this point we must charge officers from time to time not only to secure fresh blood for efficient administration but also to see that no abuse of power is exercised by any person being allowed to stay too long in one place. I have given notice of this resolution on the same principle on which the High Court transfer District Munsifs once in three years without any disparagement to their honesty or integrity. Every department ought to deal in the same manner in order to purify the administration. The effect of the reform would be to prevent these people from standing too long in the same place."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to second this resolution and in so doing it I may say—the proposer also intends it—that our sense would be more correctly understood if the word 'ordinarily' is introduced after the word 'transfer.' We do not want an inflexible and absolute rule."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESAIAI RAJA:—"I accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It will then read thus: 'For the transfer ordinarily once in three years.' In seconding the resolution I need not take up much time of the Council. The Honorable member has pointed out that the principle of the resolution is accepted in other ranks of public service. I may incidentally mention a difficulty which we actually experience. If in any particular district there happens to be some gentlemen who by too prolonged a stay have contracted likes and dislikes be conscious or unconsciously gives too much evidence of his likes and dislikes. A good number of persons send up complaints, and representatives of the public like myself are asked why such and such a person should not be removed. As many such difficulties occur will not the Government come to our rescue? The usual answer that the Government give to such a query is: 'why don't you petition against each individual officer?' The difficulty in this case is to carry proof clearly to the head of the department. It is not in all cases that proof of facts is forthcoming. In the next place, a large number of details often go to make up proof and we do not ordinarily expect the head of the department who has the power of transfer in his hands to go into these details. The Revenue Secretary has for instance the power of transferring Revenue officers such as Personal Assistants and Deputy Collectors. Suppose there has been a complaint against a Deputy Collector. In fact I have had numerous complaints against a personal assistant saying that he is a curse and every possible objection that could be raised is raised against him. How is one to not about to convince the Revenue Secretary? By examining several of these complaints one is satisfied that it is a correct statement of the facts that it is a curse that an officer should remain in a district for five years. I am even good officers will get transferred. Therefore to that extent, there may be slight disadvantages. We find in the case of district munsifs the general principle works on the whole satisfactorily. The fact that a person has only three years to spend means to a certain extent his attachment to the place and on the whole there is improvement in the administration. Therefore, without saying anything more, I would commend this resolution to the complaisance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN:—"Your Excellency, I do not think it is necessary for me to say very much about this resolution. While of course there is something to be said for constant and frequent changes, there is also a good deal of loss in doing so—you lose local knowledge; you lose all the history of the place which have been passed from time to time has been in office. These considerations really weigh a great deal in the matter of efficiency. On the other hand, it is said that these gentlemen who are detained a long time gain too much local influence. I have no doubt there are cases of that sort. There is force in that argument. I do not think one way or the other we should tie ourselves to a hard and fast rule. The Honorable member of the resolution says the 'ministerial head of every office' this is very far reaching; it would include out of the way departments such as Fisheries, the Public Works Department and Jails, where it would be very inconvenient to keep changing the ministerial heads of offices. For these reasons I cannot possibly accept

RESOLUTIONS RE. TRANSFER OF CHIEF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN 355
ALL DEPARTMENTS ONCE IN THREE YEARS; INCREASE IN THE
NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY, AND
ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

4th April 1917.]

(*Mr. Alexander Cardew; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao;*
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatasubba Raja;)

the resolution. Moreover, three years is too short a time; five years might be proper. I do not think three years is too long a period for the ministerial officer to be free from local influence. But whether it is three or five years we cannot tie ourselves in a hard and fast rule. We recognise that one should not stay too long in a district and form too close associations. Some particular case has been mentioned in the case of district court magistrates; there may be cases where such men may have been left long. I have heard of such cases. As a general principle, we agree that a man should not be left too long. As to what is too long and to what officers this rule should apply is it impossible to form any rigid criterion. All that I can say is that this principle that they should not stay too long will be kept in view. And if any case where a person has stayed too long is brought to my notice, it will be a factor in deciding the transfer of the officer. I cannot accept the resolution but the fact that the Government recognise, as far as I have said, the validity of the argument brought forward will I hope be sufficient to enable the Honorable Member to drop the matter before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"After hearing the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, I feel it is but appropriate that instructions are issued to the heads of departments to give effect to that principle. There may be some difficulty in laying down a hard and fast rule. Once it is agreed that it is unduly that one should be allowed to stay long at one place, is it not possible to go a step further and issue instructions to various officers to see that this principle is kept in mind and arrangements are made to that effect? If this at least is done it will be a reason for us to be satisfied with the Government's attitude. If that is not done I for one would think that the Government's attitude is not satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I do not think there can be any objection to drawing the attention of heads of departments to the inadvisability of allowing ministerial officers to stay too long in one place."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That would be quite satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASUBBA RAO:—"Under the circumstances I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS 356
IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following resolution of which the Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkatasubba Raja had given notice was not moved—

'XXIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to increase the number of police stations in the Presidency by reducing the expenditure under Police Superintendence so far as it is excess any.'

RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND ENGINEERING 357
COLLEGE.

The following resolution of which the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao had given notice was not moved—

'XXXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a scheme for the establishment of another fully equipped Civil Engineering College be drawn up and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State and the Government of India.'

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

[4TH APRIL 1917.]

RESOLUTION RE LOCALIZATION OF IRRIGABLE WET LANDS
IN THE KISTNA EASTERN DELTA.

The Hon'ble Ego Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ I have the honour to move the following resolution :—

“ XXXII. This Council recommends to the Government in Council that the orders of the Government for the localization of irrigable wet lands in the Kistna Eastern delta be kept in abeyance and that a further examination of the subject be undertaken by the Government after giving the people concerned a full opportunity of urging their views.”

“ My Lord, as regards this resolution I may perhaps explain to the Council that I am at considerable difficulty in understanding the exact position of the Government in this matter. On the 10th of March last the *Kistna District Gazette* had a supplement attached to it which contained a list of 17,000 acres which it was proposed to throw out of cultivation and from which water was proposed to be withheld. This list included lands in about 200 to 300 villages. I think that was a memorable day in the annals of the Kistna district, for, from that time forward Government have been flooded with memorials, telegrams and petitions. As their representatives in this Council I received numerous communications and personal visits from ryots. I do not know whether the Government could have done anything better to stir up that part of the country. The publication of this list was better than any number of political speeches of which the Government are so nervous. I immediately wrote to the Government for papers and I regret to say that I was refused those papers. This is one of our difficulties in this Council. I do not know what the terms of the order are or what the circumstances were which led to this somewhat extraordinary step. But that is another matter, and I do not wish to mix up that complaint with this resolution. The result is I do not know what orders the Government have issued in regard to the localization of irrigable wet. But nevertheless, from what I have been able to ascertain from local officers I understood that the proposal originated, as a sort of by-product, from two or three resolutions which I moved in this Council which Honourable Members who were in the last Council would remember. One was with reference to the A and B classes, which happily have now disappeared from Kistna; and the other was in regard to the delay in granting water applications. In the latter case, the Government have issued orders. But on a consideration of the former question it appeared to the Government, and very properly too, that irrigable wet in Kistna should be localized and fixed up once for all. If I had known the exact terms of the order, or the directions which were given to these officers to settle the irrigable wet or the circumstances under which the lists were published, it would have been a matter of very great satisfaction. Not having any information, I have given notice of this resolution in this form. But the information which I have had subsequent to that not having been given to me at first, I am sure that Honourable Members would realize that I at any rate am not responsible for inconvenience to the Government or for framing the resolution in the particular way in which it appears on the agenda. I am at one with Government that this question of localization is introduced for the purpose of settling up many vexed questions in the delta, by, case for all, determining what lands are ordinarily to be irrigated. What should be done with lands known ‘as three side wet’ for which water has been refused hitherto for the reason that the irrigation of those lands was not necessary; these and other questions which formed the subject of discussion when the Hon'ble Mr. Harold Street and the Hon'ble Colonel Phipps visited the delta are necessary to be investigated. So far as the investigation which is now going on is concerned I am quite prepared to say that it would do some good if it is conducted so as to cause the least amount of inconvenience to the existing wet. That is the principle which I should lay before the Government for consideration.

“ I do not think it is necessary for me at this late hour of the day to take up the time of the Council by dwelling on the undesirability of throwing out lands, whether settlement wet, or sugar wet, or temporary wet, whatever it be, lands which have been under cultivation for a long time and which people have naturally come to look upon as part of the wet irrigated lands. The present proposals if analysed come to this; there are in this list about 1,000 acres of settlement wet, wet which has

RESOLUTION RE LOCALIZATION OF INHABITABLE WET LANDS IN
THE KBRIN EASTERN DELTA.

27th APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

been consolidated, lands which have been admitted to be wet at the last settlement. I think it is highly undesirable that Government should take any step which would cause the slightest amount of suspicion that the Government are trying to go back behind the conclusions arrived at the resettlement. I would, therefore, urge on your Excellency's Government the desirability of excluding all areas in the list which are classed as settlement wet. One of the reasons which I understand from the officers who were responsible for the preparation of this list was that some of the lands included in the list are subject to submergence being too near Kolar. Of course these lands will be altogether unfit for cultivation if the department refuse water because they cannot grow dry crops on them. I do not know what the Government expect them to do with these lands. From this list such lands should be excluded. My Lord, there is another category of lands which are situated very close to village-sets, and obviously these lands, if at all they are required, ought to be excluded for the reason that they are needed for sanitary purposes and the people affected should be compensated. Simply because they are required for the purpose of sanitation, which I have equally at heart, people should not suffer by being deprived of their existing facilities for irrigation.

The third class of lands included in this list appear to me to be lands situated at a high level. As regards these, they seem to come under the category of settlement wet and partly taput wet. How far any portion of these lands should be thrown out of cultivation is a matter for individual and careful consideration. I am prepared to admit that so far as lands situated near Kankapad are concerned there are difficulties in the distribution of water, I am quite aware of that. At the same time some of the ryots who come from that part of the country inform me that when these channels were dug it was on the understanding that no revision would be asked. The channels were dug at their expense and the sluices were constructed at their own expense. I do not know whether these statements are true or not, but they were made to me. These officers who drew up the list propose that they should have a three months' crop. I do not know whether it is open to them to decide what kind of crop should be grown. The idea is that after October there is some difficulty in supplying this class of land with water. Some of the ryots get round these officials to hold up water for their high level lands. There seems to be some amount of truth in that statement. The obvious remedy is not to throw out land out of cultivation, but to take care of your officers who are in charge of the lock and who can certainly be brought under control. Employ better staff, put in a subdivisional officer and put him in charge of the lock and see whether water is purchased or sold. The Public Works officers with great respect to them have a tendency to leave things too much to lock superintendents and delta officers.

I do not wish to go into the other categories. So far as I can see it is quite possible to arrive at a solution which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. I would particularly invite the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to the weighty observations made by the Irrigation Commission when similar proposals for throwing lands out of cultivation in the Punjab were made,—lands which were under irrigation for two generations,—because some other part of the country wanted water more urgently. The Commissioners including Sir Dyer Bahadur P. Rajwara, Madhwar and Sir Percival Hobson put their face against these proposals. People have paid for these lands, they have invested their money and are cultivating their lands. I am sure nothing could be further from the intentions of the Government than to cause depreciation of property or to cause inconvenience to the ryots. I may inform the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that some of the ryots have run up to Madras—I saw two or three of them at my quarters today. I think a conciliatory statement is necessary from Government as far as the final disposal of these questions is concerned. I trust the Government will see that proper safeguards are made or require any decision that may be given on any report that may be received.

The order appointing the special officer has been referred to me. I should like to know whether he is the final authority or whether there is anybody to set over him. If this officer should come to a wrong conclusion what are the ryots to do? Let there be no litigation about it. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman should have received a communication from the District Association and various individuals. While we desire an enquiry we do not want that one acre of existing wet should be refused water.

(Mr. Ramaswami Rao; Mr. E. R. F. Gillman Rao; [4th April 1917.
Mr. Gillman])

This enquiry may be necessary in the interests of proper distribution and control of water specially in regard to high level lands which would cause inconvenience in distribution of water. The whole question will have to be looked into from the point of view of retaining the existing wet as far as possible and to see that the ryots do not suffer in any way.

"For these reasons I considered this resolution not so much for acceptance as for eliciting from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman a statement as to the intention of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao:—“My Lord, I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. Fixing and localising wet areas is indeed a very good proposal. It is in the interest of both the ryot and the Government as the whole question will be settled once for all and the relations between them will be placed on a more satisfactory basis. I welcome that idea. But somehow the Est published in the *Kithna East of Gantha* has given rise to an impression that a large area of 18,000 acres of wet areas would be thrown out of wet cultivation and will not be supplied with water. It has created a sort of disappointment in the minds of the people. But how far there is justification for the people feeling disappointed and coming to the conclusion that so large an area will be thrown out of wet areas from the Est published cannot be ascertained now. But at any rate I do not think, my Lord, that the Government intend taking such a step without taking into due consideration all the aspects of the question. Of course, Government have the power of throwing out from the wet areas any land they please. But with regard to the estimated wet I do not think it is quite so easy. With regard to the highest wet it is no doubt Government's pleasure to retain it under wet areas or throw it out of wet areas. But whatever that may be, if large areas of land have to be thrown out of wet areas, the inconvenience and hardship which the ryots will be put to will be very great and considerable. These lands which are being cultivated wet are not fit for dry cultivation and they are being cultivated wet for a long series of years, and generally as the soils are not very rich in the delta portions, the ryots had to spend large amounts in making them yield normal returns and to cultivate them with wet crop. Under these circumstances, if large areas are to be thrown out of wet areas, it will lead to great hardship. With regard to highest wet if large areas are thrown out of wet areas, it will hit more the ryots in the estimated areas than those in the ryotwari areas.

"I think it is now proposed to exclude from the wet areas lands which are higher than the estimated F.S.L. in the canals and lands which are too low and which are subject to frequent submergence, and lands projecting on the edges of wet crops and thus causing trouble in the annual preparation of skooties and boundary marks of wet lands, and lands lying too close to villages and to houses of individuals and lands lying in patches in the dry areas. These appear to me to be lands which are now proposed to be thrown out of wet cultivation. No doubt it is a very great hardship to deal with lands which are higher up than the estimated F.S.L. in the canals. There may be difficulty with regard to these lands. Whatever that may be, considering the great hardship to which the ryots will be put and the amount of loss which would ensue upon thousands of families, if large areas of land are to be thrown out of existing wet areas, I think it is advisable that the Government should as far as possible try to retain the present wet areas as it is, without reducing it and to maintain the present area under wet cultivation. I suppose the Government are alive to all the difficulties of the situation and I expect the resolution now with the hope as the proposer himself has expressed of knowing the views of the Government with regard to the proposals published which caused so much dismay to people of the district."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. R. F. GILMAN:—“Your Excellency, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao has stated that the enquiry which is now being conducted by Government is related to the localization of wet lands is desirable, it is not necessary for me to go in detail into the reasons which actuated the Government to conduct that enquiry. Suffice it to say, that as the area actually irrigated in the Kithna Eastern delta already exceeds the area which has been fixed as the limit of irrigation under the present conditions of supply, it has become necessary to substitute some scheme for the

RESOLUTION ON LOCALIZATION OF IRRIGABLE WET LANDS IN 459
THE KISTNA EASTERN DELTA.

28th APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Gillman.)

present unsystematic method under which extensions of irrigation are being sanctioned. The only practicable scheme is that of localizing wet areas, so as to be able to say to ryots 'thus far can you go and no further.' What has been done so far is in the way of preliminary work. Maps have been prepared, wet areas have been looked at, and levels taken. The position has thus been described in the recent report of the Collector of Kistna. He says: 'As a preliminary to the work of the committee (which is going to consider the question) the Public Works Department have decided which land may be accepted at once without further question for reclamation in the wet areas of the canals. The notification includes the balance of settlement wet and bazar wet lands which are to be the subject of further inquiries by the two special officers.' I would lay stress upon the words 'at once' as showing that the lands which are now put before the two special officers for enquiry are the lands which the Public Works Department prime facts are not able to accept as wet. There were difficulties about accepting them as wet. It is not at all a final statement of the Public Works Department's case for irrigation. It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandrarao said, that 17,500 acres have been listed for enquiry by the two special officers and I will explain to him how that figure is made up.

"I will first take lands near village-sites. That accounts for 1,400 acres. We do not propose to take them up in this enquiry. The Government consider that the improvement of village-sites should be taken up as quite a separate matter in connection with rural sanitation and not in connection with an enquiry like this.

"The next item of 4,700 acres of land comprises lands which are liable to submergence by the Kolar and otherwise. These lands suffer from excess of water rather than from deficiency. If they require water it is only for a month or two. There is no need to include them in the present enquiry. Therefore, we have excluded them. Hence we are limited to the last category,—high level lands closed as wet, and situated in dry blocks and what is known as serrated edges. They amount for 11,400 acres. Isolated lands in dry blocks come to about 1,500 acres—my figures are only approximate; we cannot guarantee their accuracy as I collected them since the introduction of the settlement. One thousand five hundred acres consist of isolated patches in dry blocks. Each of these cases will be considered on its merits. In regard to serrated edges which amount for 800 acres we find it very necessary to abolish these as far as possible as they facilitate, as every one knows, haphazard extensions of wet irrigation under the three sides wet rule. All these cases will be carefully considered on their merits and I do not think that the extent of land that will be thrown out will be anything appreciable. The total extent involved is only 800 acres.

"Lastly we come to the question of high level lands which account for the balance. These really are the lands which militate against proper distribution of water in the delta. They are lands which present the greatest difficulty. I am quite prepared to agree to the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandrarao that in dealing with these lands we ought to proceed as far as possible on the principle of causing the least amount of inconvenience to the existing wet. I am perfectly sure that the officers who are in charge of this enquiry, who will receive special instructions from the Government in regard to it, will not be actuated by any desire to throw out lands, but will consider every case carefully and sympathetically. We are not going to throw lands out purely on the ground that the area is more than we can command. We must have some definite reason, such as that the land cannot be commanded in normal years before we throw it out.

"I would say now finally that the two special officers who are just starting on their work, that is to say, the Deputy Collector and the Assistant Engineer, are asked to ascertain facts. They are not going to come to any final decision. They will ascertain facts as to levels and so forth and will record their recommendations. Before any final orders are passed these recommendations will be considered by some high executive officer, very probably by the Settlement Member of the Board of Revenue himself. The final orders will not be passed until the Government have had an opportunity of observing the extent of lands involved and of deciding whether the measures proposed to cure the irrigation difficulties which are existing are not too severe under the circumstances. The ryots seem to be apprehensive about the scope of the enquiry. But I hope what I have said will alleviate their misunderstanding to some extent."

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KISTNA EASTERN DELTA AND POSTING OF SENIOR DIVISIONAL
OFFICERS TO TRY SUITS UNDER THE ESTATES LAND ACT.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Gillman;
the Raja of Ramnadi.)

[4th APRIL 1917.]

The Hon'ble Rao Sahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“I consider the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman as eminently satisfactory. I trust this statement would go a great way to reassure the ryots and the shrota that has been created would be set at rest. I would like to know what he proposes to do about the settlement wet. I should like that he would make a statement that there is no intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the settlement wet. So far as I know there is a proposal to put in additional shutters over the stream to supplement the water in the Kistna delta. That is a circumstance which should be borne in mind. I mention it so that the localization might be as effected as to cause the least amount of inconvenience to all parties. I trust this question will be satisfactorily settled and the alarm that has been created will be set at rest.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—“As regards the settlement wet the answer is either compensation or exchange. If we are going to throw out settlement wet we are going to pay for it or arrange for land in exchange. With regard to the shutters, I may inform the Honourable Member that no greater amount of water would pass through the canal.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE POSTING OF SENIOR DIVISIONAL OFFICERS
TO TRY SUITS UNDER THE ESTATES LAND ACT.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNADI:—“I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

“XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that no officers who have put in less than seven years of service should be posted as Divisional Officers to stations where suits under the Estates Land Act are filed in large numbers.”

“I also wish to substitute the word ‘ordinarily’ for the word ‘should.’”

[This was allowed by the President.]

“My Lord, it is admitted on all sides that the working of the Estates Land Act of 1909 is a most difficult and a very complicated one, and that some of its provisions are unworkable, while others require very careful handling by men of experience. Thus the Government themselves have realized, and the very fact that an amendment of the Act is under contemplation confirms this assumption. Whereas, the difficulties resulting from posting officers of little or no experience to divisions where suits under the Estates Land Act are filed in large numbers can be easily imagined. In one of the divisions in this Presidency, where the number of suits filed under this Act is the heaviest, an officer was posted on the 18th December 1909 who had put in only four years and two months of service. The next officer came on the 2nd December 1911 with an experience of two years and one month. The officer that followed him came on the 11th September 1912 with a service of one year and two months. He was succeeded by another officer who joined his appointment on the 30th September 1912 with four years and eleven months' service. The officer that came after him on the 2nd July 1913 had put in only one year and nine months' service. Next came an officer on the 19th November 1914 with a service of two years and one month. After him another officer came on the 22nd February 1916 with a service of two years and four months, and the last officer came in October last with a service of one year and two months. So, within a period of eight years, there have been eight officers—including the Deputy Collectors who had acted in short vacancies—six of whom had not put in anything like three years of service. At a time when they ought to be, properly speaking, made to undergo training under some experienced officers, they are put in charge of divisions and asked to do most cumbersome and extremely difficult work, namely, the trial of suits. These officers find it extremely difficult, as must have been apparent to Government, and it is in consequence that Special Deputy Collectors

RESOLUTION AS POSTING OF SENIOR DIVISIONAL OFFICERS TO TRY SUITS UNDER THE ESTATES LAND ACT.

4th April 1917.] (*The Rajs of Bikaner*; Mr. Range Asheriyar;
Sir Alexander Chalmers.)

have had to be appointed to afford relief. A most unfortunate thing happened not long ago, and that is after the Government accepted the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Range Asheriyar to make the divisional officers try the Estates Land Act suits, as far as possible, at the headquarters; but I am not quite certain whether Government have passed necessary orders in the matter and communicated the same to the various divisional officers. However, the divisional officer was camping at a place some 110 or 120 miles away from his headquarters and was trying suits, and the Special Deputy Collector was trying suits at the headquarters. Since it so chanced that a *wakil*, who had suits posted for trial that day before both the officers, had to remain at the headquarters of the Special Deputy Collector, the young Civilian Divisional Officer, refusing to allow another *wakil* as proxy, dismissed all the suits for default. Had the divisional officer, who had put in a service of only two years, only known the conditions obtaining in the various courts and the practice usual in the legal profession, it may be fairly assumed that he would not have done so. This I give to illustrate how experience is a necessary element that is required for an officer to try cases under the Estates Land Act. Further, speaking at the time of passing the Estates Land Act, the then Member of Council, the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes said, "With reference to the change of forces from civil to revenue courts, revenue officers, with their past experience and knowledge of the local and agricultural conditions, secured by constant touring about and mixing up with people, must be in a better position to dispose of these suits than District Magistrate who reside over fixed courts." In the light of these remarks, is it possible to imagine for a moment that officers with an experience of one year and two years can be expected to come up to the ideals of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes and dispense justice between the landlord and the ryot much better than the District Magistrate? I do not wish to give away illustrations to show how trial of suits suffers in the hands of such inexperienced officers, as they may amount to personal reflections. I would only invite your attention to one more provision of the Act which deals with the *revisional powers* of the Collector and the Board of Revenue. Under section 205, the Collector, in cases where no appeal is allowed as provided in the Act, can interfere with the decision of the divisional officer, in case the latter had exercised a discretion not vested in him by law. Three divisional officers in the same place came to three different conclusions over one and the same matter, but the Collector had to refuse interference in all the three cases applying this provision that he could not interfere even though he felt the orders were inconsistent as being based on the same facts and materials, none of them had not exercised the discretion not vested in them by law. I just give this as an illustration to emphasize how necessary it is that the officer sent for trial of suits should be one with vast experience, who could be expected to exercise his discretion carefully and judiciously. So, it is of paramount importance to the landlords, whom I have the honor to represent in this Council, that the officers sent for trial of suits should be experienced officers, and I have in that resolution suggested that they may be those who had put in at least seven years of service—who must be in the grade of Sub-Collectors. The work of such junior officers we have invariably found unsatisfactory, and therefore my request, though simple, yet an all-important one, I submit, is entitled for favourable treatment at the hands of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ASHERIYAR:—"I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CHALMERS:—"Your Excellency, this seems to be a case of a summer made up of one swallow. I know that the Hon'ble the Rajs of Bikaner had got a particular division in his mind, and I do not think that on account of one division the Government can lay down any special rule. After all officers who come to this country are always over 25 years of age under the present rules when they arrive. They are not boys and they are not given any independent power of divisional change at least for a couple of years, by which time they usually are over 27 or 28. Moreover, the work of the Estates Land Act, important as it is, cannot be supposed to be of such great importance that we should lay down special rules with regard to that matter. When dealing with other important functions which compel divisional officers to do magisterial work I do not think that such a rule is enforced. I think therefore the most that can be done is in the special case of Bikaner or any other division in which there is very heavy pressure under the Estates Land Act, to say that the Government will bear in mind the desirability,

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SUITS UNDER THE ESTATES LAND ACT AND THE CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT AND DETECTION OF GRAVE CRIMES.

(*See Alexander Gordon ; the Raja of Edmoud.*)

(*See April 1917.*)

when it is possible, of appointing an officer of some previous experience of that class of work. I think this ought to be sufficient to the Honourable Member who moved the resolution. I cannot go further and accept even the modified form in which he has put the resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I am quite willing to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
AND DETECTION OF GRAVE CRIMES.

* The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"My Lord, the resolution, which I have the honour to move, runs as follows:—

"XXXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the existing Criminal Intelligence Department be so organised as to take up in greater degree than it does at present the detection of grave crimes in the mufassal districts."

* In placing this resolution before this Council, I wish to make it clear at the very outset that it is not in a spirit of hostility towards the Criminal Intelligence Department I propose to deal with the question. Government are well aware that both in the public and in the press, the existence of this Department has not received favourable comments, and it is in a way to remove—at least indirectly—such a conception, and to make it a really useful institution this resolution mainly aims. I am not one of those who think that a Department like this and the spying system are unnecessary for a Government; but the existing state of affairs in this Presidency, I think, is a huge measure would warrant the conclusion that something towards the detection of grave crimes, which are rapidly increasing year after year, must be done. Whether it should be done by increasing the existing Police force or by re-organising the Criminal Intelligence Department, for which an allotment of Rs. 1,75,000 is made in the current budget, is a matter for careful consideration. It is not possible to know exactly the nature of the work done by the officers of the Criminal Intelligence Department, as their proceedings are strictly confidential. But one may fairly presume that in this Presidency there are fortunately not many anarchical or seditious movements. I may even say these are rare, and therefore to have an establishment at such a cost, in all probability, only to report the action of an irresponsible few, whose offences might be considered offences, or shadow their movements, while grave crimes, as I said above, are daily multiplying, does not seem desirable, and I submit it is a very serious matter for this Council to consider. When such irresponsible offences, it is fortunate, are not in most cases by people who have large stakes in this country, and therefore it may seem difficult to justify the existence of this Department unless the Department is made to undertake the detection of grave crimes in the mufassal as aimed at in this resolution. In the Police Commission Report of 1901-02, the Commissioners laid great stress on the necessity of appointing a better class of people mainly for purposes of investigation, and they suggested that Sub-Inspectors should be substituted in the place of the old head-constable station-house officers, and that these Sub-Inspectors, who are believed to be recruited from fairly educated youngsters of well-to-do families, would be in a better position both in the matter of investigation and in dealing with crimes generally. But I am not now concerned with the soundness or otherwise of this change, and it is as decent a fact that there is a considerable controversy and difference of opinion over this vexed question. But I only take for my purpose the principle laid down in the report that the investigation should be done by a better class of trained people. I shall first state how crimes have increased during the last five years, and I shall draw the particular attention of this Council to the statistics which relate also to the loss of property. In the years 1911-12, the murders were as many as 599, 645, 620, 704, and 702 respectively; dacoities, 479, 541, 491, 556 and 543; robberies 568, 961, 979, 915 and 1073; house-breaking 10,125, 11,568, 11,319, 11,311, and 11,198; ordinary thefts 19,491, 17,898, 17,861, 17,802, and 17,847, while cattle-thefts were 4,350, 4,387,

RESOLUTION OF THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT AND DETECTION OF GRAVE CRIMES.

(19th APRIL 1913.)

(The Raja of Kaimal.)

3,838, 8,515 and 4,151 making totals of grave-crimes 39,327, 54,408, 26,059, 34,865, and 36,059. Thus, the Government would kindly see how during the last five years, the total number of crimes has increased from 39,327 to 54,408. Surely this does not reflect much credit on the existing state of affairs, and I will be able to show presently how it is absolutely impossible for the existing staff with their actual and routine duties, to devote any time to the detection of grave crimes, not to mention the large number of minor offences and cases which are referred as false and of a like nature.

"In the matter of loss of property too, are finds for the whole Presidency a steady increase, though the amount recovered every year shows no appreciable increase. The value of property lost in the year 1911 is Rs. 17,18,831, while that recovered is Rs. 5,22,723 which is 30.8 per cent. In the year 1912, the value of property lost is Rs. 19,56,752 whereas only property to the value of Rs. 3,24,995 was recovered, which is 16.6 per cent. In 1913, Rs. 20,96,985 was the value of property lost whereas that of property recovered is only Rs. 4,01,256, that is 19.1 per cent. In the year 1914, the value of property lost is Rs. 20,71,579 whereas that of the property recovered is Rs. 3,87,547 or 18.7 per cent. In 1915 which is the last of the five years I have taken, the value of property lost is the highest for the five years, namely Rs. 21,81,187 whereas that which was recovered was Rs. 4,84,181 which is 22.2 per cent. We see that of the property of the value of Rs. 18,56,182 lost in 1910, the Police were able to recover Rs. 3,59,561 worth of properties, which is 19.1 per cent. But after six years we see a considerable fall in the percentage of recoveries, which is 22.2 from 19.1 of 1910. This again, I submit, proves beyond doubt either the inefficiency or the inadequacy of the Police force to put down grave crimes and to effectively prevent loss of property. It is the paramount duty of Government to secure confidence in people in the matter of life and property, and I have by the statistics now furnished to the Council, proved that there are serious possibilities of people losing their confidence in these matters.

"In the matter of conviction for offences too, the percentage has been going down, and one sees a steady fall year after year. In the year 1910, it was 75.8 per cent, in the year 1911, it was 79.1 per cent, in the year 1912 it was 79.9 per cent, in the year 1913, it was 72 per cent, in the year 1914 it was 72.6 per cent, and in the year 1915 it was 73.8 per cent. So in the matter of convictions also, I don't think one finds grounds for congratulating the existing establishment. It is not known whether the District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police are devoting much time for detection work. I find in the Orders of the Madras Police, Volume I and Order 114 that the Superintendent should register to Crime Register the following crimes:—

- (1) Dacoity;
- (2) Highway robbery;
- (3) Murder;
- (4) Culpable homicide;
- (5) House-breaking with theft over Rs. 500;
- (6) Theft over Rs. 1,000;
- (7) Any armed riot or affray of a specially grave nature;
- (8) Charges of torture against any Police officer; and
- (9) Theft of rifles, revolvers, and automatic pistols, and important thefts of dynamite, cordite, fuses and detonators;

and the Assistant Superintendents should do identically the same work except that they must register robbery over Rs. 50, house-breaking and theft over Rs. 250, and theft over Rs. 500. It is not known whether these officers are really carrying out to the very spirit and letter, the instructions conveyed in this order. Not from my experience and from my general information, I may say that the District Superintendents of Police are not devoting any time to the detection of such crimes. Apart from the general statistics I have given, I know personally several cases such as murders, dacoities, robberies and like crimes in the Kaimal district not being properly investigated and the offenders brought to task.

"I shall now give the duties of the present station house officer or the Sub-Inspector who is in charge of a station and, I leave it to the Council to judge whether it is physically possible for any man to do full justice to the work cast on him and at the same time devote any time to investigation work. His duties are:

- (1) to educate the men;

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- (2) to be responsible for their appearance;
 - (3) do. for their discipline;
 - (4) do. for their drill;
 - (5) to be in charge of arms and ammunition;
 - (6) to be in charge of all Government properties and attend to their condition;
 - (7) to supervise all services of court processes and execution of non-bailable, bailable, municipal and district warrants, and property distraint;
 - (8) to escort treasury and prisoners;
 - (9) to be responsible for all kinds of property seized and attached in connection with inquiry and cases, till they are abstracted to magistracy (and further is saddled with the responsibility of keeping them);
 - (10) if there is extra drill punishment, the execution thereof; oversee the Police officers on their return from duties;
 - (11) to check day bands, night patrols, treasury and sub-jail guards;
 - (12) to make luncheon arrangements for marriages, temple processions, festivals, etc.;
 - (13) to arrange to keep under surveillance all wandering gajgs;
 - (14) to exercise all powers bestowed under Lashkar, Akhbar, Police, Petrol, Post office, etc., special Acts;
 - (15) to regulate traffic;
 - (16) to not only investigate matters, but also help his superior officers in their investigation;
 - (17) to very often prosecute and attend courts on the dates of hearing;
 - (18) to attend to other duties such as answering the calls of a superior officer.
- The various issues set forth materially interfere with the prompt investigation of cases and the serious one-sided attention required for their investigation; current men find no time to do full justice to cases, and shirkers take refuge in the existence of other duties.
- (19) to be responsible for the distribution of stores; and further to attend to the return of things which have become rotten and useless for repair or condemnation;
 - (20) to be responsible for the good keep of coats, trousers, boots, sandals, whistles, shoes, etc., of all the men under him, gowns silver trunks and best luggage;
 - (21) to visit all villages and keep himself well acquainted with all the feelings and politics of the place and be responsible for preventive actions under the Criminal Procedure Code;
 - (22) to assist impounded cattle;
 - (23) to be responsible for the disbursement of Government money and vouchers, and even making cheques;
 - (24) to take explanations of delinquents and inquiring into them and gathering all facts for a punishment sentence;
 - (25) to keep a copy of extra drill punishments;
 - (26) if a black-mark is awarded to maintain delinquents' sheets, service-books, medical history sheets of all the men;
 - (27) if the constabulary do good work, to furnish all materials for their reward;
 - (28) to attend all casual leave and privilege leave applications;
 - (29) to distribute duties;
 - (30) to peruse entries in the note-books of all men and initial them;
 - (31) to inquire into all protection petitions, and petitions alleging many things of a civil nature at times;
 - (32) to inquire into all quarrels against and between the Police;
 - (33) to report on gun-licence applications and to maintain register of licences and deposited arms;
 - (34) to maintain a register of ex-convicts, of known-depredators, and bad characters bound over and convicted under Indian Penal Code sections;
 - (35) to correspond about movements of bad characters from place to place;
 - (36) in connection with investigation of cases alone, to maintain the first information register book, charge sheets and final reports, bail bond books, arrest cards, lace-up-search register, prisoners' search book, sentry book, case diary, thumb-impressions book and conviction registers;

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(87) If more than one case is under investigation, to take steps in all cases to write what he does in the note-book and then transfer it to the case diary, prepare demand-reports, charge-sheets, etc.;

(88) to prepare monthly, quarterly and annual returns;

(89) to prepare house-rent bills, travelling allowance bills, etc.;

(90) to maintain a register of daily inspection of known-dependents and bad characters;

(91) to maintain a village crime note-book in five parts:—

(i) area, population, caste and creed of people, names of village officers and principal citizens;

(ii) what crimes committed during the last ten years;

(iii) convicted persons in the village;

(iv) history of the festival, feasts, etc.;

(v) relations of bad characters, means of livelihood, property, savings about, if suspicious;

(92) when grave crimes are committed, to send fire-express reports, (1) to the Inspector, (2) to the District Superintendent of Police, (3) to the Magistrate, (6) to the Sub-divisional Officer and (5) to the District Magistrate. (There is a great difficulty in finding reliable messengers for despatching these);

(93) to maintain constabulary for every station with date and hours;

(94) to maintain registers of thumb impressions of all prisoners, as soon as a case is started, and if the impression is badly made to re-take the same; and

(95) to furnish all information for the Criminal Intelligence Department *Gazette*.

* These are the ordinary duties of a station-house officer or head constable in a town, and excepting a few of them, it may be taken to be the duties of a station-house officer in other places as well. The station-house officer has a jurisdiction for about 20 square miles, which corresponds to the old daroga of ancient days. Now, I ask the Government whether, with these multifarious duties, it would be possible for the Sub-Inspector, however educated, intelligent and hard working he may be, to undertake successfully the detection of crimes. The remarkable increase in crimes and loss of property year after year amply bears me out when I say that the present system is absolutely defective and needs a radical change. A distinguished police officer, who seems to be of opinion that the Sub-Inspector's recruitment is a failure, once told me that they are nothing but boys from their mothers' lap to the school, and from the school to the department.

* The Police Commission in its report in various places has urged the importance of having men with experience for detection work. In the matter either of experience or knowledge of local conditions, the Sub-Inspector, one must admit, is in no way superior to the head constable, leaving alone whatever it is regarding their honesty. In paragraph 52, page 57, of the Commission's report, it is said:

* A common illustration of the mistake of calling on a class of officers to perform duties which they cannot reasonably be expected to perform satisfactorily, is the entrusting of investigation to head constables and constables. This is a very important statement, and I have now endeavoured to prove that the Sub-Inspectors cannot reasonably be expected, with their present duties, to satisfactorily undertake investigations, and that their knowledge of local conditions cannot in any way be better than that of the head constables.

* In paragraph 27 of their report, the Commission says:

* Some of the causes of these abuses have become very clear in the course of this enquiry. One is that the investigation of cases has been to far too great an extent entrusted to low-paid and unqualified officers. As already stated, even constables have in some provinces been employed in this work. More generally, head constables have been so employed. Some of the latter have been placed in charge of police stations; others have been too often employed in investigations when the officer in charge of the police station has been otherwise engaged. This has arisen in many cases from the inadequacy of the staff. It has also been due in great measure to the failure to appreciate the importance of the work of investigation and the gravity of the evils which may result from entrusting it to an utterly unsuitable agency.

* It is no doubt true that the Commission fully expected that the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors would be a huge success, and they would be in a better position,

(The Raja of Khand.)

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by their education and training, to deal with the investigation of crimes on more satisfactory lines. Whether it would be due to their want of training or education or their local knowledge, or to their physical inability to do both their daily routine work and carry out detection work successfully, it cannot be positively judged by a perusal of the statistics, that they have been a failure so far as investigation goes. In paragraph 27, the Commission says: 'everywhere the demand of enlightened opinion is for a reform of the station-house system. Its work must be more intelligent, more respectable, better trained and better supervised. This is the most urgent need of the police.' Thus they probably thought necessary as, according to the scheme formulated by them, it is to the station-house officer that the investigation should be entrusted. I very much doubt, if the Commission had known correctly what the daily routine duties of a station house officer would be, which I have sufficiently detailed above,—whether they would not have advocated for an extra agency for the investigation of crimes. It is not known further whether the recommendations of the Commission in paragraph 56 of the report, that the Sub-Inspectors, who are to be employed as investigating officers, should be given special training, has at all been given effect to in the Presidency. It is quite evident that the Commission must have felt that the ordinary training given to the Sub-Inspector by itself must be insufficient to make the Sub-Inspector a set of clever investigating officers. One cannot better describe the importance of prevention of crime, the necessary knowledge which investigating officers should possess, and how that knowledge could be obtained, and the cause of failure in the present system than by reproducing paragraph 150 of the Commission's report:

'Of all the duties which the Police have to perform, there is none more important than the prevention of crime; and it is the more necessary to insist upon this because credit is too frequently given to the police officer who shows himself successful in detection rather than to him who, by his vigilance, keeps his charge free from crime. There are some offences, such as murder, which the police have very little power to prevent, especially in rural tracts; but the great mass of crime, in these as in other countries, consists of offences against property, and in respect of these a good police should be able to afford a large measure of protection, either directly by regular and efficient patrolling, or indirectly by exercising an adequate surveillance over bad characters. If all addicted to crime were known to the police, and if proper supervision were exercised over them, the number of serious offences against property would be greatly diminished. To obtain this knowledge, therefore, and to secure this supervision should be the aim of every police system. These objects have not been lost sight of by the Indian Police authorities, but the efforts to attain them have not met with the measure of success which may reasonably be demanded. The causes of failure are to be found in defects in the law, defects in the Police system, and defects in applying both the law and the system.'

'In the matter of certain crimes, the station house officer, who receives complaints, is given the discretion to reject them, and in this view also it seems highly desirable that an officer in charge of the station should be one fairly educated and well experienced. It would have been of immense help to the public if, in the Annual Report of the Police department, the table showing the detection of crimes had not been omitted since 1911, or also a review of the work of the Sub-Inspectors, which has been omitted from the year 1914. Another important omission which I notice from the year 1915 is the remarks of the various District Magistrates on the Police administration of their respective districts. These informations are of the utmost importance to the public to form a correct opinion of the work done by the police and the safety it affords to life and property, in discharging one of the very important duties of Government.'

'In justification of my remarks regarding the unsatisfactory result of the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors quite contrary to the expectations of the Police Commission, I may be permitted to reproduce the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore district, in the year 1911: 'Many Sub-Inspectors are sworn to out-door work, and I regret to say that this is, and must be, the case, so long as they are recruited from classes, the members of which in this part of India are readily able to divert work and sedentary life.' The Inspector-General himself, in his report in 1912, says: 'In regard to actual detection, however, the results obtained leave much to be desired. This is due to the inexperience of the Sub-Inspectors and

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(The *Saga of Rānald*.)

ignorance of criminals and their methods, to their not mixing freely with the people, and not treating village officers and respectable villagers with proper consideration, and in some cases, to an erroneous impression that, as their work will not be judged by statistics, they need not exert themselves in the detection of cases.' In the year 1913 again, the Inspector-General says: 'Except in the matter of detection, the work of the new class of Sub-Inspectors is reported to be on the whole fair. That Sub-Inspectors should still be wanting in detective ability in spite of the fact that a good proportion of them have put in some years of service in the department, can only be ascribed to the inadequate attention paid to the practical training of these young officers after they are posted to districts.' It is unfortunate that in subsequent years, the Inspector-General should have omitted to mention his opinion about the working of Sub-Inspectors. In defence of my statement of Sub-Inspectors, who are utterly lacking in their capacity for investigation, I would quote the indulgence of this Council to read the remarks of Mr. T. E. Mier, now Private Secretary to Your Excellency, when he was the District Magistrate of Cuddapah, and to those of Mr. Banerjee, now Counselor in Mysore while he was the Collector of the same district.

'Mr. Mier says:—'Better education, better training, better housing, offices, records and organisation have all, I think, greatly improved the morale and reputation of the force in some respects, though the results are disappointing. Detectives are equally weak, though with more experience this should improve, and Sub-Inspectors are too apt to get into a sort of routine and to have but a perfunctory knowledge of what is really important to know in their stations. The result is that really dangerous elements are most inefficiently watched and that security cases are not dealt with promptly which is the source of their effectiveness, or are weakly put up because the police have to make a hurried attempt to collect information which ought already to be carefully recorded in the docket of turbulent individuals.'

'Mr. A. R. Banerji says:—'So long as the Sub-Inspectors continue to show incapacity in detective work, the investigation of grave crimes must continue to demand a greater attention of the superior officers in this district.'

'It is unfortunate that after 1915, in the administration report, the remarks of the District Magistrates are omitted. I would very earnestly plead for the publication of these remarks. Government themselves had thus remarked in the years 1911 to 1913. In 1911 they said: 'The general merits of investigation work in each district is admittedly incomplete,' in 1912 'it has been repeatedly emphasised that a police officer's work will not be judged merely by statistics, but the Government notice with regret that this sound maxim has been misunderstood, and that there is an impression amongst investigating officers that, as their work will not be judged by their statistics, they need not exert themselves in the detection of cases,' and in 1913 'there was a slight falling off in detection under every head of grave crimes except murder and dacoity.'

'It is probable that it is at least as much the unwillingness of Sub-Inspectors to mix with the people and their failure to secure the co-operation of village officers and the public as the size of their charges that is the cause of poor detective results.'

'In these circumstances, what I would request the Government is that the department be so organised as to have for a group of districts—each group not exceeding three districts—an extra establishment consisting of a Superintendent of Police, two or three Circle Inspectors, half a dozen Sub-Inspectors and some constables. It must be quite possible for Government to formulate rules to see that the work of the existing District Police does not clash with that of this special department. We find in the Moghul system of Police at the time of Akbar that some intelligencers or spies were appointed for each district to keep a journal of local occurrences, arrivals or departures, happening either by day or by night, and for investigation of crimes; and that they were made responsible to make good for any loss of property to the equivalent of it, in case they failed to recover them. This system of mutual security we find to have existed in England in Anglo-Saxon times and was continued by the Normans. This clearly shows that each district, even so early as the Moghul period, had a separate establishment of its own for investigation purposes. In paragraph 137 of the Commission's report, the Commission says: 'Superintendents must see that

(*The Raja of Bikaner; Mr. Anantlal Chetigar; Mr. Gillman.*) [4TH APRIL 1917.]

investigations are carried out intelligently in accordance with the law.' This again establishes the principle that only to local officers should be assigned the duty of investigation. In paragraph 170 again, the Commission says: 'It is essential, in respect both of the collection of information and of the conduct of investigation, to recognize and preserve inviolate the responsibility of local officers.' It is only the other day at Madras an investigating officer came to me (of course, in multi) and spoke to me for some time on general matters, and then quietly got some information from me regarding a large fraud alleged to have been committed by some agents of a certain firm which deals in petrol. When I told him what all I knew in the matter, he showed to me, to my utter surprise, that I was one of those who were charged by the agents to the extent of Rs. 500 in a comparatively short time by *Panama* being sold at rates prescribed for petroleum, which are considerably higher. Of course, it is not known why the Madras Police have not pursued the matter further, and I understand that they have decided to drop the matter once for all, which is indeed very regrettable. But I simply state this for advantage; it must be if the investigating officers should behave just as this officer had done, and how it must be easy for detection of crimes if there should be such clever officers exclusively appointed in districts with really efficient District Superintendents of Police, who have shown their capacity for investigation work to control them.

"At present, the Criminal Intelligence department, under Police Order No. 674, is required to deal with only the following classes of crimes, and therefore my request is that detection of grave crimes also should be entrusted to this department, and the department itself should be reorganized as suggested above:

- (1) Note forgery cases;
- (2) counterfeit coinage cases, affecting more than one district;
- (3) cases of professional poisoning;
- (4) theft of Government arms, munitions, and illicit trade in arms;
- (5) important cases in which foreigners are concerned;
- (6) frauds by means of advertisements, bogus funds and companies, personating public servants, swindling, etc.;
- (7) cases of dacoity or house-breaking of a peculiar nature which indicate the work of an adept gang not previously noticed or accounted for by the local police;
- (8) cases of fraud, theft or cheating of a peculiar nature which affect more than one district;
- (9) cases of such a technical nature as in the opinion of the Inspector-General or district authority call for investigation by an officer of the Criminal Intelligence department;
- (10) important thefts of currency notes or important defalcations of public money;
- (11) cases of smuggling of opium, cocaine, etc.; and
- (12) cases of bringing fraudulent civil suits.

"Now, the present system of the Criminal Intelligence department working for the Presidency as a whole, with a central bureau established at Madras, I submit, in the light of these observations, does not seem to command itself and therefore I would respectfully submit that it should be split up into several units of establishments, each one being in charge of a group of districts with an officer, a Deputy Inspector-General under the Inspector-General having control over this department exclusively as at present exists. It is high time, as I said above, that greater sense of security should be assured to the public in the matter of their life and property, and the Government should also remove the impression in the minds of the public regarding the usefulness of this department, and it is in this view alone that I brought forward this resolution which, I hope, will command itself to Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. B. M. ANANTLAL CHETIGAR:—"Your Excellency, the object of the resolution has been explained in the very exhaustive and interesting speech of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner. I need only to formally record the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"It seemed to me fairly evident from the speech of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner that his resolution was motivated by a genuine dislike of the C.I.D. He has aimed at their abolition, and talked about them being obnoxious to the people. But I can assure him that the Government

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hold a contrary opinion; they hold that this special body are performing a very useful and necessary function. The duties of this body, which is a special body, have been generally defined in the Police Commission report as follows:

"They say: 'There must be a proper system for securing regular information of the operations of organised crime, well regulated communication of intelligence from one district or province to another, combined action between the efforts of different localities, and the capacity for systematised action from one centre. The Commission would strongly deprecate interference with the responsibility of local officers for the prevention, investigation, detection and suppression of crime within their own jurisdiction; but it is essential that they should be assisted by a central provincial bureau for the collection and distribution of information regarding certain kinds of crime and certain classes of criminals, and by a small staff of trained detectives to be available to help in investigations when required by local officers.'

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Mysore does admit by the wording of the resolution that the C.I.D. are now engaged in the investigation of crime. I would point out that the crime with which they concern themselves is crime of a special nature such as acts of forgery, coinage, forgery, arms and ammunition, and cases of that sort which require special knowledge and also very often powers of communication beyond the limits even of the provinces. It is a special body and for the general co-ordination of police work it is a necessary body. It is quite impossible either to abolish it or to reduce it.

"In the course of his speech the Hon'ble the Raja of Mysore has given us at great length information—all perfectly true—about increase of crime and the duties of the police from the Superintendent down, I think, to the police constable. But I would ask: is the remedy which he suggests—viz., shuffling into that force the members from the smaller force of the C.I.D.—a step which will really effect any improvement? I have not referred to the strength of the C.I.D. I think I am well within the mark in saying that the strength of the higher grades of the force does not exceed three or four deputy superintendents and perhaps half a dozen inspectors. What can these ten or twelve men do in the whole of this Presidency? Obviously the remedy is to improve the ordinary district police if we can. There is a great danger in requiring a special body like the C.I.D. to interfere in ordinary district crime—that is, the danger, which has been referred to by the Police Commission, of causing the jealousy between the special body and the ordinary police. When a District sub-inspector or inspector finds that he is not practically trusted to investigate crime and that a man with a special coat is sent out from headquarters to take the work out of his hands, such action, implying want of confidence in him, destroys his work, creates a feeling of distrust, and does not improve the morale of the force. The Criminal Investigation department is a special body, and so far as it deals with crime it is intended for special cases of crime and does not deal with ordinary district crime. Under these circumstances the Government do not see their way either to extend the C.I.D. or to alter it in such a way that it will be able to attend to a greater quantity of ordinary crime in the districts. The Government are not able to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I should think that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has not properly taken the suggestions that have been placed in the resolution and the speech that has been made in support of it. I do not think there was any suggestion made in the speech that the Criminal Intelligence department should be abolished or reduced. That was the first impression given out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. On the other hand, the speech was a wholesale argument from beginning to end to show that the detective work in the districts also should be placed under that special staff. That question was taken up by the Police Commission itself and that was argued there; and that was also considered in this Council on previous occasions. All that, I think, the resolution and the speech made to support it showed was that the Criminal Intelligence department was really working well and was needed for proper detection of crime, but that it so happens that the powers of the C.I.D. are very much restricted now and the people who are specially trained to detect are not allowed to go into the interior to detect grave crimes occurring in the districts apart from the special crimes and therefore detection suffered. The question is not whether the Criminal Intelligence department should be improved or whether in the districts we must have a detective force out of the existing staff which

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Gillman; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [14th APRIL 1917.]

will be trained by the C.I.D. The staff doing detective work should be different from the ordinary staff doing executive work or preventive work. That is the point that has to be considered in connection with this resolution. This matter has been considered by the Police Commission and they have insisted upon the detective staff being sufficiently encouraged. Their view is not that the staff of the ordinary police should be combined with a staff doing detective and preventive work and also executive work. Unless such distinction should be made actually, it is not possible for the ordinary station-house officer who has already got a very wide area to cover and who has got all the duties to discharge, as mentioned by the honourable member, to do any efficient detective work. Especially this is the case when detective work needs a specially trained officer. The question that arises is whether the detective staff in the districts, in the untrained areas, also should be a separate and well trained staff—trained under the C.I.D.—or whether it should be the ordinary staff which now does combined work. This was one of the seven or eight items I mentioned.^a

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. GILLMAN (interrupting):—"I do not see how that question arises in this connection. We are talking about the C.I.D. alone. The Honourable Member is talking about dividing the district staff into a detective staff and ordinary staff."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"That is just the point I am arguing. The resolution says 'that the Criminal Intelligence Department be so organised as to take up as greater degree than it does at present the detection of grave crime in the untrained districts.' That is the very point of the resolution. What the Raja said was that the C.I.D. staff was a specially trained staff and its officers were intelligent, and he pointed out no instance in connection with patrol crime which was detected by the C.I.D. He insisted that such specially trained men ought to be employed in districts like Ramanad where grave crimes are committed. What is wanted is a specially trained staff. It did not matter if it was the district police, but the officers selected for this duty must be distinct and they ought to be people specially trained by the Criminal Intelligence Department. That is the object with which this resolution has been moved. The assistance of the staff specially trained for detective work may be obtained for ordinary crime and also cattle-killing, murders, and other crime which deserve to be investigated. If the ordinary staff is found inadequate or ill-trained for such purpose, it may be that the Government might come to the conclusion that it is enough if a portion of the district staff is trained under the C.I.D. and sent for detective work, or it may be that the C.I.D. itself should be strengthened and a portion of its staff employed in the untrained. But that is not a matter with which the honourable member is concerned. He insists upon this kind of distinction being preserved if grave crimes are to be put down. That is a suggestion which should be welcomed and if adopted will considerably help the police organisation. It is not possible to improve matters so long as we combine all the various duties of the ordinary police with detective work, and give them large areas to deal with. According to the latest information given me in 1915, the average area of a station is 15 square miles. I am speaking subject to correction. If the town jurisdiction is taken away, it will come to 100 square miles. That being the case, unless special attention is paid to the department to help detection work, the success of the department will continue to be unsatisfactory.

"I therefore think there is a very good case for the attention of the Government being drawn to the matter. I suggested at a previous sitting in 1915 that prevention and detection work should be organised and everything must be so arranged that each one is made very satisfactory in his line and mutual transfers should be so given that people can get trained in all sorts of work. That is the kind of suggestion I put forward.^b

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"We have unconsciously drifted into a discussion of some side issue in this case and the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman is responsible for it. There is no question here of the abolition of the C.I.D. I have followed the speech of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramanad. He suggested that the C.I.D. are not quite liked by the public, that their sphere of activities might be diverted and their services utilised for other purposes. If this is so, it is a matter for consideration whether that suggestion can be treated aside in the manner it has been. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has been reminded of the general discussion which

RESOLUTION RE THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT 671
AND DETECTION OF BLATANT CRIMES.

4th APRIL 1947.] (Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO; Mr. GILMAN; Mr. Ranga Acharyar;
Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

took place at the time of the discussion of the Financial Statement when I myself suggested a reduction of the Criminal Intelligence department. That resolution was not accepted. Though I suggested a reduction, I would certainly agree with the Hon'ble the Raja that, so long as the establishment is allowed to continue, it may be allowed to work along with the regular establishment of the ordinary police for the purpose of detecting grave crimes. There are various points made out in the exhaustive statement of the honorable member—"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN (interrupting):—"I may say that the C.I.D. is working along with the district staff in grave crime."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO (continuing):—"I quite understand and appreciate what the Hon'ble Mr. Gilman has said. Various points have been made out by the honorable member which, I believe, have not received adequate consideration. It may be due to the fact that the resolution has been taken up at the late hour of the day. He has adduced figures showing increase in grave crime and less detection, and increase in loss of property. He has referred to various figures tending to establish that point. The Hon'ble Mr. Gilman has not contemplated any of these questions. The real point that arises for consideration is whether, in view of those facts which cannot be contradicted, the officers of the Criminal Intelligence department who are said to be doing good work in the matter of detection cannot be utilized for that purpose. I know it was stated on a former occasion that they are engaged in the detection of special cases relating to counterfeit coins, forgery of notes, etc. I do not see why their sphere of work should be limited to these cases. So far as arrangements can be made, groups of districts might be formed and work might be distributed, so far as important cases are concerned. I hope that in view of the fact that the establishment of the Criminal Intelligence department is very limited, as the honorable member suggested, groups of these districts might be formed and the work so distributed as to enable them to do more detective work. This is a suggestion which deserves very serious consideration."

"I am alive to the fact that there have been various suggestions made in this Council about reduction in police expenditure. That is a fact that has to be reckoned with. Another resolution of which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raja has given notice, but which he proposes to move later, asks that the number of police stations ought to be increased. In view of the policy inaugurated by the Police Commission, there has been reduction in the number of police stations. There have been complaints that the number of police stations are inadequate. It is a question for anxious consideration whether, without materially increasing expenditure, police stations can be increased. These are all questions that have to be taken up when we remember that there has been a large increase in crime. There is absolutely no doubt that the C.I.D., which is a secret Police department of the Government and which is looked upon with suspicion, should be made to work in conjunction with the ordinary police."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"I merely wish to bring a point for discussion. What evidently has been in the mind of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner is that we should have—what I do not know myself but what we hear so much of—a central system like the Scotland Yard which will help the local constabulary. There is no reason why such a system should not be adopted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am tempted to say one word in this connection though it is very late in the day. The Hon'ble Mr. Gilman said that the principle underlying this resolution, brought by the Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner was due to a genuine dislike of the department of the C.I.D."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN (interrupting):—"I said that the opening words of the Raja's speech gave us that impression."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I did not read it in that way. My honorable friend the Raja of Bikaner has no reason to dislike this particular unit of the Police department, and therefore I do not attribute to him any intention to get rid of the C.I.D. because he dislikes it. His essential complaint, coming as he does from the part of the Presidency in which there is grave crime, is

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Siva Rao) [22nd APRIL 1917.]

that the ordinary district staff is not enough for the detection of grave crimes. Therefore, he suggests that the C.I.D. who are going up and down the country might be usefully employed in the detection of grave crimes. That is the essential point which my Honourable friend with so much pains and ability has placed before us, and we are indeed thankful to him. Ventilation of complaints against the police is usually left to people like myself who come under the category of political agitators. Here is a gentleman of great position belonging to an aristocratic family coming here and taking the trouble of informing your Excellency's Government that the police system is not working well and that the detection of crime in his part of the country is not satisfactory. Where there is an evil it is not in the province of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman merely to criticise the proposal put forward to remedy it, but he should go to the spirit of it and apply the essential remedy. I did not hear a single word from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman about this proposal: that a portion of the C.I.D. should be sent to the municipal detective work. The exact proposal of the Honourable member may not be feasible. My Honourable friend the Raja of Bikaner is not an Inspector-General of Police. We are here to bring forward complaints and it is the duty of your Excellency's Government to apply the remedies. Here is a complaint which my Honourable friend has made with great force that the district executive force is unable to cope with detection of crime. I do not want to review the statistics which come up for discussion in connection with another resolution. No inference may be drawn one way or another. But the essential fact remains that grave crime has increased and detection has decreased. I may bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman a case in Godavari. There was one Bheem Reddi whose son-in-law was murdered in the month of November under circumstances which showed the utmost defiance of law."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"Does the Honourable gentleman connect that incident with this?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I merely give an illustration to show that the district executive police has failed in its detective work."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"It is not a general review of detection of crime or the work of the police. The motion does not really permit that. We are all very anxious to hear and understand. The issues are confused by such irrelevancy."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I do not wish to miss any unnecessary issue. I am perfectly certain that what my Honourable friend the Raja of Bikaner wants is better arrangements for detection of crime in the municipal and he has suggested the C.I.D. as an appropriate adjustment which has occurred to him. I trust that something will be done. In a district like ours we talk of irrigation; in Madras and Bikaner they talk of crime. It is a genuine complaint that ought to be attended to."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to be as brief as possible. I wish to give my hearty support to the proposal of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner. His object has very unfortunately been misunderstood. The chief reason for this misconstruction is that some time in March we have had a resolution for a reduction in the Criminal Intelligence department. There is some suspicion that we are not satisfied with the C.I.D. and that we are thinking that they are doing no useful work and that we want to divert them for some other and more useful work. This is the unfortunate impression that seems to have been created in the mind of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. But if he reads the resolution closely, he will see that it does not aim at the reduction or the abolition of the Criminal Intelligence department. The Honourable member seems to think that they are a clever set of people whom he wants to supersede the ordinary police who are investigating crime in the municipal. He means that, if the present C.I.D. is not sufficient to cope with the extra work, perhaps it might be strengthened. He seems to suggest that they are a clever set of people. The principle underlying this resolution is that there should be a special set of police trained in detective work to take up serious cases. There is no doubt that the Criminal Intelligence department are dealing with special cases of grave crimes. In

RESOLUTION RE THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT 673
AND DETECTION OF GRAVE CRIMES.

4th April 1917.] (Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Narasimha
Ayyar; Mr. Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Gillman)

my district they dealt with two or three sensational cases and one sensational case of murder. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman observed that experience in such cases was sure to bring about friction and friction between the Criminal Intelligence Department and the ordinary police. I may assure the Honourable Member in charge that it will not have that effect, provided you give superior training to the members of the C.I.D. When they are a clever set of people and are sent out to investigate special kinds of offences it is not likely to give rise to friction, nor will the ordinary police be jealous of them. The underlying principle of the resolution is that a special set of police should be organized to take up detection of grave crimes. The Honourable Member has given most convincing proofs to show that the present police is inadequate for the task.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SONTANARAYANA RAO:—^a I have only one word to say at this late hour of the day. Somehow or other I am confirmed in my conviction that of late that there has not been detection and that detection is only made up by concoction. I see by long experience in several cases that somehow or other the police are not able to detect crime, and they are making up for it by bringing false evidence, and they get somebody executed and hanged or transported. I do not know why it is so. I now begin to think that the old constables were doing better work and were shrewder in detective work than the present sub-inspectors. The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad has proposed that the Criminal Intelligence Department might be made to take up this work. I am deeply thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman for having enlightened me on the strength of the Criminal Intelligence Department. I thought there was a large number of officers. I now find that there are about three deputy superintendents and a dozen inspectors. The question is what time they can spare. In Visagapatnam there was an insurance fraud case. The Criminal Intelligence Department took it up successfully, though it failed in the High Court on other grounds. The C.I.D. is doing this work, and the only question is how much time they can spare. I wish that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will give us an assurance that they would be spared sometimes to do this work also, because I feel that crime is not so well detected by the ordinary police."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—^a I have a suggestion to offer. Is it not possible for the Government without laying a hand and foot rule on the lines of the resolution to ask the District Magistrates in districts like Coimbatore where crimes abound whether they would find it convenient if the Criminal Intelligence Department should do work in the detection of grave crimes on a larger scale?"

The Hon'ble the Raja of RAMNAD:—^a I must thank the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and other Honourable Members for having explained my attitude in the matter fully. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that my opening remarks revealed a genuine dislike of the Criminal Intelligence Department. I leave it to the Council to judge whether those remarks warranted such a supposition. I said:—"I wish to make it clear at the very outset that it is not in a spirit of hostility towards the Criminal Intelligence Department I propose to deal with the question." In another place I said:—"I am not one of those who think that a department like this and the spying system are unnecessary for Government." This will clearly prove to your Excellency's Government and to the Council that I am not in any way opposed to the department. I suggested that this department should undertake detection of crimes in mofussil districts. I may be pardoned if I tell this Council that I am not responsible for the appearance of some words in the resolution. What this department has to perform is mentioned in Police Order No. 474, and what my resolution says is that they should take up detection of grave crimes in addition to the work they are now doing. I simply placed a suggestion before the Government. I do not claim to be an expert. As crimes are daily multiplying I felt it is the duty of the Government to devise means to put down increase of crime. I simply made a suggestion. The Government may ponder over it and see whether such a system would work well or what other system they should devise. I am not at all satisfied with the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. I would request your Excellency to put the resolution to the vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—^a I fully accept the assurance of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad that he did not intend to convey the meaning which I

[4th March 1917.]

(*Mr. Gillman; the President; the Raja of Bimod.*)

undertaken him to convey. I entirely withdraw the remark that I made as to his apparent desire to abolish the department. I apologise.

"On the merits of the question we are not concerned with the cases of the inability of the police to detect. Here we are concerned with the suggestion made by the Hon'ble the Raja that detection should be improved by calling in the C.I.D. by the Government's answer is that they do not consider that this is a proper way of improving detection, and they think that the C.I.D. are engaged on far more important work than the investigation of ordinary district crimes. If you want to improve detection and investigation of district crimes you should constitute a force or make some other arrangements in the district itself and not direct the C.I.D. to do it. Under these circumstances, your Excellency, I am still unable to accept the resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"I cannot help thinking that this debate has rather been at cross purposes. Obviously we shall all agree that detection of crime should be improved as much as possible. I am myself rather responsible for the character of the debate. I did not hear the Hon'ble the Raja's remarks in great detail. Though I listened as best as I could I really did not understand what he was wishing to put before the Council. The resolution in its original form was not admissible. It was owing to the endeavour to bring it within the Council rules the resolution appeared on the paper at all. It seems to me quite obvious that it would not be true, in the first place, to say that the C.I.D. does not take part in the detection of grave crime. When that crime is confined to the whole Presidency and when it goes beyond the limits of the district for certain purposes the C.I.D. does take part in detection of crime. To suggest that the C.I.D. can take upon itself greatly increased duties—it could certainly not be confined to any one district but in fairness to other districts it would have to be extended to the whole Presidency,—to suggest that the existing C.I.D. should be burdened with these duties is surely, if I may say so, an unspectable proposal. The Honourable gentleman may reply that he has not suggested that. Then the other dilemma with which he is faced is the enormous increase in the staff and organisation of the C.I.D. which would probably have the most detrimental effect on the organisation of the remaining police in every district. I do not know if the Honourable gentleman knows it. He has proposed nothing less than a revolution in the organisation of the police in the Presidency. That may be right or wrong. But I do suggest that it is very undesirable that is a debate confined to a very small portion we should raise such a large issue. It is most undesirable that we should commit ourselves to any such proposal, and I would suggest to the Honourable gentleman that he has obtained all the satisfaction he could reasonably hope for from this discussion, and if he really wishes to bring such an issue before this Council it is much better to put it forward in plain words. It was very difficult for us to understand what the resolution meant. Honourable gentlemen tried with one another to explain what was in the mind of the Honourable mover. There is not a single Honourable gentleman who has spoken who has not given a slightly varied interpretation of the object which the Honourable mover has in view. The Honourable gentleman would probably think it better to be content with the debate on this resolution and bring forward a resolution in terms which may be clear. If he wishes I shall put this to the vote."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bimod:—"I wanted the present establishment of the C.I.D. to be remodelled. The C.I.D. may be made to work in groups of districts. There should be small establishments located in groups of districts."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish that the existing C.I.D. should be broken up and placed in different districts?"

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bimod:—"If it is necessary that may be done. If that is not possible it may be increased and it may be asked to undertake detective work."

His Excellency the President:—"I think the Honourable gentleman had better confer with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman and talk it over with him. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will be only too glad to receive any suggestions and will be very glad to talk over the matter with the Raja, and if the Honourable gentleman is not satisfied

RESOLUTION AS THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT 815
AND DETECTION OF GRAVE CRIMES.

4th APRIL 1917.]

(The President; the Raja of Bawal;
Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

with the position, it is always in his power to have a resolution which will raise a definite issue which the Council will understand. If the Honourable gentleman is unwilling, we shall put the resolution to the vote."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF BAWAL demanded a division which was taken with the result 17 voted for and 20 against the resolution.

The following was the division:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon.
" Mr. P. Poo Rao.	" Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharya.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. J. P. Sedford.
" the Raja of Bobbili.	" Mr. A. R. Knappe.
" Mr. B. Venkatesh Raja.	" Dewan Bahadur K. Ramachandra Rao.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Rao.	" Sir Robert Clapp.
" Rao Bahadur S. H. M. Annaswami Chettyar.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. R. E. Coombes.
" Puntala.	" Mr. C. O. Tordeman.
" the Raja of Bawal.	" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Asim-ud-din Sahib.
" Dewan Bahadur A. Subbarajula Reddyar.	" the Surgeon-General Beaumont.
" Mr. T. Sanga Acharyar.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	" Sir Francis Spragg.
" Khan Bahadur A. V. G. M.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Ahmed Tazul Muslihyar.	" Mr. Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. E. Cheluchannaidu.	" Mr. C. H. Hyppelbotham.
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.	" Mr. E. H. Murray.
" Mr. A. K. Krishna Rao.	" Col W. H. Ellis.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Advocate-General).
	" Mr. H. P. W. Gillman.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Would the Council sit to-night or prefer to adjourn for to-morrow?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I propose an adjournment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"It is already 6 o'clock."

The Council rose for the day to re-assemble at 11 a.m. on 5th April.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & C. (Legislation) Dept.

(Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy.)

[26th April 1917.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

**RESOLUTION RE PUBLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE
BOARD OF REVENUE ON RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES.**

The Hon'ble Sir M. A. Subbarajulu Reddy:—“ Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

‘XXXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the recommendation of the Board of Revenue on resettlement schemes be published for public information and criticism before final orders are passed thereon by Government.’

“ Your Excellency, I may be permitted at the outset to lay stress on the fact that a right resettlement is of the most vital importance to the ryot, deciding as it does the life of the man and his family for nearly a whole generation. Let me also lay stress on the further fact that the party most interested in the resettlement next lay stress on Government is the ryot, in fact he is the other party to the resettlement. Yet it is indeed marvellous that in spite of the importance of the resettlement to the ryot there is want recognition of his interests in the resettlement as shown by the Government during resettlements, especially in the past. Let us take for instance what is happening at resettlements. The first initial stage of a resettlement is for the settlement officer to go to the tract and commence his operations. One would have thought in the ordinary course of things, the first step that any rule should require of a settlement officer would be to publish notice of the coming resettlement in order that the ryot may understand what will be the effect on his holdings. Yet as a matter of fact, strange to state, until May 1915, of this initial stage the ryot had no idea. No notice was ever given to the ryot, the settlement officer went to the tract, proceeded with all his apparatus—I do not think I am wrong in saying that—probably behind the back of the ryot. In fact we had to wait till May 1915 for notice being given to the ryot. A resolution had to be moved in this Council for public notice being issued to the ryot before the settlement operations commenced. Till then in fact the ryot had no notice of the settlement operations going on in his own area. In fact during the discussion of the resolution on the 24th May 1915, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew stated as follows:—

‘It is not the practice at present to give public notice of resettlements. The settlement officer comes to a district and sets about his work without any announcement. Perhaps most people hear that he is there, and those who are interested make representations, but I think it is desirable that he should give public notice in the district gazette that from such and such a date he will commence the resettlement of the district and that he is prepared to receive representations. If that is the sort of public enquiry which the honourable member and the honourable member desire, then the Government are prepared to accept it. We shall have the advantage of representations being heard before the scheme report is drawn up.’

“That is what the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said on that occasion. Then at the end the resolution was accepted in those terms—

‘This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that, when the resettlement of any tract is undertaken, the special settlement officer shall give public notice of the operations, before they commence, and notify that he is prepared to receive and consider representations, oral or written, from persons interested, as to the economic condition of the people in the tract.’

“So far as the public notice was concerned, the ryot's interest was safeguarded at the initial stage of the operations. Coming to the next stage, that is the stage at which the scheme report was prepared for being submitted to the Board of Revenue, one would have thought that at that stage at least the necessary safeguards were made for the publication of the scheme report, in order that the ryot might know how their holdings were going to be affected by the resettlement. Till May 1914 we had to wait for a Government Order being passed directing the scheme report to be published in the vernacular. That was also done on a resolution in this Council. After the scheme report was framed and submitted, what happens at a resettlement? So far as

28th APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddy.)

the ryot is concerned he knows nothing of what is happening with the resettlement at the hands of the authorities until the final Government Order is passed by which the rates are settled. At the same time after the scheme report has been published, after the resolution of 1914, the report is subjected to public criticism. All the public associations consider the report and resolutions are sent up to Government regarding the scheme report. What happens now actually is the scheme report is taken up for consideration by the Board, and is examined in the light of the criticisms advanced from outside, and in some cases in the light of the resolution passed by this Council and then the Board draws up its recommendations. That recommendation is sent to Government who pass final orders thereon. The final orders in fact settle the rates on the lands.

"My object in bringing forward this resolution is this: Before the Government take up the scheme report on the strength of the recommendation issued by the Board, is order that the ryots may have the advantage of knowing what the recommendations of the Board are, my submission is that the recommendations of the Board may be published for public information and such criticisms as the public may be ready to advance in case the recommendations are prejudicial to the ryots. It may be said, why not we wait till after the Government Order is passed and move resolution for a remedy after the Government Order is passed? My submission is it will be too late to move such a resolution after the Government Order is passed. Especially in matters connected with revenue I do not expect ready relief from Government after they once commit themselves to a particular course. Therefore what I submit is inasmuch as the Board's recommendations are based upon the scheme report, it will be better to give the ryots an opportunity of advancing their views upon the recommendations before they are sent up to Government. Otherwise if you have to wait, it will become an impossible task to convince the Government that injury has been done to the ryot. It seems to me that it is fairly reasonable and logical, because, after all, what is it that we are asking for? By a Government Order the Government have already allowed the scheme report to be criticised and commented upon. The scheme report only embodies the recommendations of the settlement officer and so far as the recommendations of the Board go, they are also mere recommendations. They may as recommendations be subjected to the same criticism as the scheme report. The fact is so important because the settlement officer is a subordinate officer, but the Board of Revenue is the highest authority next to the Government that can authoritatively give an opinion on the rates to be settled hereafter. If the scheme report is subject to criticism, the more valuable document containing the recommendations of the Board can work advantage be subjected to criticism. It is necessary that the matter should be looked into at this stage of the recommendation reaching the Government and not after the Government Order is passed.

"I will illustrate by reference to what has happened recently with reference to South Arcot. About the time the scheme report was published there were two discussions in this Council bearing upon the resettlement of South Arcot—one in November last and the other in February last. In November I was pronounced an enquiry into the scheme report as published and in February what was stated by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlew was:—'As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy's resolution and what he said with regard to South Arcot in the last discussion in the Council, I think I then undertook to call upon the settlement officer to make some further investigation. That the settlement officer is making. That is not included in the published report. He has been making further inquiries.' A re-enquiry has been ordered and the settlement officer has been ordered to re-enquire into the matter; the subject matter of the re-enquiry was the indebtedness of the ryot and the condition of the land. We have had no opportunity of knowing the result of the re-enquiry; we are yet in the dark about it. Some further suggestions were sent up by me to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlew. What has been done with those suggestions I do not know. When, then, are we to be informed of the results of the re-enquiry? Are we to wait till the Government Order is passed in the matter? The proper stage is when the Government Order is under consideration and the matter is being enquired into by Government. My submission is there will be nothing lost by Government in giving another opportunity to the ryot to exercise the exact views of the Revenue Board when the recommendations are published.

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddy; Mr. Raja Agastya;
Mr. Alexander Gordon.)

[TUESDAY, APRIL 1917.]

By doing so Government will certainly be dealing with the ryots generously if not justly. It will avoid the heart-burning of the ryot, if he is told in time how he is to meet his case. Therefore I submit that the proper thing for your Excellency's Government to do is to accept this resolution and give the ryot a chance of expressing his views to Government without having to wait till after the Government Order is passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I beg to second the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy. In so doing I have only to add that it very often happens that after the scheme report is published the Collector has got to state his views on the report, and the Board of Revenue has similarly got to place its view for consideration by the Government. These two stages are very important so doubt, and that these two should be kept away from the ryots and that they should not have an opportunity of stating their case, if any, to the Government for consideration is a matter that ought to be avoided. Very often it happens that the Collector differs from the Settlement officer and recommends a reduction in the average increase of the rate of land revenue. The Board comes to the conclusion that either the Collector or the Settlement officer is wrong and makes its recommendation either reducing the Collector's or the Settlement officer's rate or enhancing it. Therefore the views of these officers may be right or wrong and the Board may have taken exaggerated notions of what has been said either by the Settlement officer or by the Collector. It is only proper that while one machinery is moving in a particular direction the ryot must also have an opportunity to make a statement to Government before they finally dispose of the matter. It might be said that the ryot must be presumed to have been heard when the scheme report was published, when he had an opportunity of criticizing the same and of submitting applications in respect of matters brought out by the scheme report. But, my Lord, that would not be an explanation which is exhaustive, seeing that several paragraphs of the scheme report are adopted more or less mechanically as per scheme reports of previous years and the Settlement Manual. It will not be possible for one to know which portion of the scheme report will be valued more or less by the Collector or the Board for the settlement of the revenue. When specific attention is directed to a particular point, the value attached to that becomes greater or less irrespective of the circumstances of the tract itself. Therefore for the specific matter which is made note of by the Collector or the Board of Revenue the explanation of the people on the spot will be only welcome and will only give an opportunity of doing the justice which should ordinarily be done of giving every individual an opportunity of giving an explanation as to the enhancing or reducing of the revenue, and his explanation may be placed before the Government for consideration. It is, my Lord, an idea that might be also taken note of by the Government. Certainly, as I said, it is only proper that an opportunity should be given to have the matter placed in the words of the person whose interests are at stake; and if in his own words he does not complain of any grievance, if he does not complain of a particular point being made much of in any particular year there cannot be said much against the action of the Government. As has been pointed out, the resolution and subsequent orders of the Government are often made on some ground or other and it often becomes difficult for one side to convince the other side under the circumstances.

"I want also to add one more point; I have not got authority on hand to quote but, I understand that in other countries also on occasions like this after the intermediary authority makes a report opportunities are given to ryots to place their side of the case before the Government before final orders are passed. I would respectfully request the Government to give another opportunity especially in the case of the South Arcot settlement, where the Government themselves have been prepared to make some modifications. What the Collector and the Settlement officer and the Revenue Board have to say after these attentions are made and need will be a matter that should be properly placed before the locality so that the ryots themselves may have an opportunity of placing their side of the case before the Government finally pass orders thereon. I do not say it is confined to South Arcot alone. It is the natural right of the ryot that this procedure ought to be adopted in all cases."

The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy who moved this resolution has with his usual frankness brought

RESOLUTION OF PUBLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON RESSETTLEMENT SCHEMES.

25th April 1917.]

(Sir Alexander Gordon.)

forward the facts which in a large extent enable me to meet him on this matter. The Honourable Member draws attention to the correctness which are otherwise have been made by the Government in regard to the publication of facts regarding resettlements. The two really important points, it seems to me, which have to be provided for in regard to a settlement are, first, that the ryot should be placed in possession of the facts and the evidence upon which any determination of the resettlement is to be based, and secondly, that the ryot should be given a full and ample opportunity of representing any points which he wishes to bring forward. In 1914, as the matter of the resolution has pointed out, the Government undertook to publish the settlement report, I believe in the vernacular as well as in English, before any orders on it were passed. The scheme report contains all the facts upon which the resettlement orders will be based, and thereby the ryot is placed in full possession of the facts which come before the Government when they have to decide eventually what the rates of the resettlement ought to be. In the second place, as the Honourable Member pointed out, in May 1915 it was further agreed by Government that the settlement officer should give public notice of his arrival in the district, that he should make every one aware not only that he was in the district but that he was ready to consider all representations that might be made to him by ryots and therefore the fullest opportunity should be given to the ryots to submit any case that they wish to place before him. That is now the rule and it is now being acted upon. It may be that in South Arcot, before that rule was introduced in May 1915, it may not have been acted on; but it is being acted upon since the promise was given by the Government. Thus the ryot is now furnished first with information enabling him to make representations, and secondly with a full opportunity of making a representation. Now what is asked is that the remarks made by the Board of Revenue should be published before the Government pass their orders. The Government do not base their orders on criticisms, however valuable they are, supplied by the Collector, or the Board of Revenue. They base their orders or endeavour to base their orders on the facts of the case. The orders of the Government on settlement schemes must be based on the evidence, on facts, and not upon criticisms and suggestions which officers rightly submit for consideration. There is really no reason why this last representation of the Board of Revenue should be published. The Government attach great value naturally to the opinions which the Board may express. They do not doubt carry weight, but the Government are not obliged to accept them. It is entirely a matter of criticism, drawing attention to this fact or that fact and pointing out the weight to be attached to facts. They are not matters which have to be brought before the ryots. It is the business of the ryot to bring forward a case, that there has not been a rise in prices or there has not been evidence of prosperity. I do not think really the Government can undertake to publish the opinions of their officers at each stage of the proceedings. It may be asked further that the Collector's proceedings might be published in order that the Board may not be unduly influenced by it. After the Board deals with it the Secretariat deals with it. The Secretariat is in the position of critics of the Board. In the same way the Honourable Member can ask that the Secretariat's opinion should be thrown into the form of a Press communication, meeting the opinions expressed by those who are essentially subordinate officers. That can hardly be expected.

"We have supplied all the information, and given full opportunity to the ryots to use all that information. Therefore, I cannot agree to this resolution. I think the Government have really given substantially all that the ryot really needs. I do not think it will be of much use to him to have the remarks of the Board of Revenue. If the Honourable Member really thinks that there is something very important, I am prepared to say this much. Should in any settlement the Board of Revenue make such proposals as to completely alter the whole scheme of the settlement officer's proceedings, the Government will consider whether the Government would not be wise, before acting on those proceedings, to make them public. It is unlikely that such a thing should happen, that the Board is going to act solely upon the results the Settlement officer has arrived at. Should such an unlikely contingency happen, Government would consider whether the public should not be given an opportunity of knowing what is proposed to be done. That will arise if the Board were to propose to double, for instance, the rate of enhancement or make such a vital, far-reaching change as would materially alter what is given in the settlement report. It is a vague suggestion, but we cannot do anything else. We cannot possibly do any good

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THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES.

(*Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao*) [19th APRIL 1917.]

- by delaying matters ten or three months while the views of the Board of Revenue which coincide with the views of the settlement officer, are being published. The ryot has had the full facts and has an opportunity of making any representations thereon."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—Your Excellency, I must confess that I am somewhat disappointed at the attitude taken by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I shall briefly state why I am disappointed. It has been our experience in this Council that when a resolution is moved substantially affecting the collection or the assessment of revenue or even tending to effect the revenue to be realised there is no chance of convincing the Government or inducing them to adopt the suggestions made. We have always felt that, when suggestions are made to alter the procedure regarding the collection of revenue, it is impossible for them to meet us. In this connection it will be remembered that questions affecting the resettlement, the methods adopted in making calculations of cultivation expenses or the publication of reports affecting such questions have been coming up before this Council with a sort of persistency, if I may use the term, from 1914. There was a discussion about the resettlement of North Arcot; then about the resettlement of Chittoor; then about the resettlement of North Arcot; then about the resettlement of Chittoor; then about the resettlement of North Arcot. What the Honourable member of the resolution asks for is that in view of the importance of this question affecting the condition of agriculturists, better opportunities should be given enabling them to know exactly the material upon which the Government are going to base their decision. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has told us that they are not going to act upon the recommendations of the Board or of the Collector; that they take the facts as they are and take into consideration the materials furnished by the settlement officer; and that when the ryots are in a position to understand what the Settlement officer has said, they should not be anxious to know the views of the Collector or the Board of Revenue or the notes of the Secretariat? If there is to be no distinction between the recommendations of the settlement officer and those made by the Board of Revenue, regarding questions of this sort, then we say that the Government might see their way to make settlement officers send their reports direct to Government, ask the Secretariat to put up notes and pass orders thereon. So long as the rules require that the settlement officer's report should be forwarded through the Collector, that the Collector who has an opportunity of knowing the conditions of the people should have an opportunity of making his remarks and that then the Board should have an opportunity of making their remarks on the settlement report, I think that considerable weight ought to be given to these recommendations. Therefore these valuable suggestions or recommendations must be available to the public. It has been suggested that in extreme cases the Government might consider the desirability of publishing the recommendations of the Board of Revenue. Why should there be that discrimination? It might be said that delay might be avoided. The Government might prescribe a period within which objections should be raised and if the people do not raise objections within that period, they can go on passing orders themselves. They may make a further alteration in the rules when the questions will be taken up. These are all questions of detail which do not affect the main question. When we really feel that we look at questions of assessment or collection of revenue from different standpoints, it is not reasonable to ask that, whenever possible, facilities should be afforded to satisfy the people that what is asked for is just, fair and equitable? That is all that the resolution asks to do. There is one thing which strikes me. It is rather unfortunate that this question should be looked at by the Government on one side and by us on the other, from different standpoints. I hope the time will come sooner than later when we shall all look at this question from the same standpoint, the same angle of vision. It will be remembered that what is collected as assessment is on behalf of the people and the Government only act as trustees. Is it wrong for the landowners to ask, let us know what is being done? I do not see in principle any difference between the view taken by the people and by the Government. I hope the time will come—though I do not know if it will come in the near future—when these questions will be looked at from the same standpoint. So far as this resolution is concerned, it suggests an alteration in procedure. It says that the people who wish to make representations on the recommendations of the Board of Revenue should be given an opportunity of knowing the recommendations of the Board and of making their representations thereon, before you pass your orders. It is a very reasonable request and I hope it will not be refused."

[Sess. Ann. 1917.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rangaswami Sastri.)

The Hon'ble Bas Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—“I do not think there is any use in prolonging this debate on this resolution. My Lord, it will be seen from the previous discussion in this Council that the question at issue is essentially a question of the attitude of mind either of the Government or of ourselves. In the present case the resolution aims at inducing the Government to publish the recommendation of the Board of Revenue on the scheme of resettlement that comes under its consideration. My Lord it has been said by me at a previous discussion that such a course was adopted in the case of the Giddani settlement. That is my recollection of the proceedings; I am trying to verify it; I believe it is a fact. In the case of the South Arcot resettlement there are more complications than in the case of the previous resettlement reports. It is true that on two or three instances made in this Council your Excellency's Government conceded that these reports should be published in the vernacular. The point for consideration is whether after these scheme reports are further considered by the Board of Revenue, they should not have a further opportunity of making representations with reference specifically to the recommendations of the Board of Revenue. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew says that the Government always go by facts and not by recommendations either of the settlement officer or of the Collector or of the Board of Revenue. But, Sir, I cannot give facts and figures on the spur of the moment; but I would ask the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to inform me whether on a consideration of settlement schemes that come before the Government during the last 15 or 18 years, he is prepared to state the extent of variation that the Government have introduced in the settlement scheme in the recommendation of the Board of Revenue after the scheme report reached the Government with the recommendations of the Board. Hence mine is a human nature. I do not certainly blame them for agreeing with the Board. Our point is there is certainly a tendency to come to an agreement with the views of the Board. I do not blame the Government for bringing their views quite in accord with the opinions of the Board. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew asks me to believe it, I do not see any way to agree to the statement that in a consideration of the scheme reports he goes essentially on the facts and not so much, as he stated, on the opinions of the settlement officer or the Collector or the Board of Revenue. If all the recommendations of these three officers do not seriously count with the Government, it is better for the Government to consider the report without the intermediary reports of these officers. Why is it necessary that this report should pass through these officers? If you examine a certain number of schemes, I am fairly certain that the final orders of the Government are in accordance with the recommendations of the Board. I am not going to say it as a fact, but that is my impression and at present I shall guard myself by saying that it is my impression. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew may convince me that my impression is wrong. In the North Arcot case there was a very interesting fact. Mr. Butterworth was a member of the Board of Revenue when the scheme report was considered. Afterwards Mr. Butterworth became Revenue Secretary when the report came before the Government. I do not know what influence he had in the settlement recommendations. When he makes a recommendation as a Member of the Board of Revenue and then makes a note on those recommendations as Secretary that is certainly going to be what he said in the Board. There is no harm in the publication of these recommendations. Nobody is hurt. If the Government can come to a conclusion on the original facts there is no harm in publishing these recommendations. My Honourable friend gave notice of the motion that the original settlement report should be brought under discussion in this Council. That resolution was disallowed. I do not go into the reasons for that; it is not for me to do that; but the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew undertook to get further examination made by the settlement officer on some points. I do not know whether the further report which I expect the settlement officer will send will be further published for public criticism. I do not know if any guarantee is given on that score. I do not see the slightest difficulty in publishing these recommendations. There is no use of prolonging this debate. It is essentially a matter of the attitude of mind of the non-official members and the Government. If the Government do not propose to publish the recommendations, we cannot do anything with it. There is an difficulty in publishing the report.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rama Anantaram:—“My Lord, the remarks that I propose to make are more in the nature of seeking for information. As soon as the

(Mr. Raja Arisarigay; Mr. Karasimha Ayyer;
Mr. Chakrabartya Basakgar)

[Sra. Ann. 1917.]

scheme report is published, the ryots send up representations to the Government. These petitions are sent to the Board of Revenue for remarks and opinion. If the Board deal with these petitions and submit before them in making their final recommendations to the Government, it is only right that the ryots should know what the Board has said on those representations. Suppose the Board has misunderstood the petitions have stated, they may be able to correct certain mistakes which the Board may have made. In that view is that the Government act, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said, in a quasi-judicial manner, it is only right that one side should know what the other side have said. I do not know if I am correct in the information which I have placed before the Council. If not it will have no weight."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I find some difficulty in understanding the exact position taken by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. It appeared to me that he really caught the point which the Hon'ble member wished to urge in the resolution, when he said that if there was anything radically different in the arrangement suggested by the Board of Revenue there would certainly be a case for the publication of the Board's report, so that the ryots would certainly lay their views before the Government for consideration. I presume affected may place their views before the Government in going one step further; and that is—I would be quite content that the whole proposition should be dropped in case the Government should give that assurance—that where there is a material difference between the Board's recommendation and the recommendations of the other officers, the Board's report would be placed before the public. I presume that the objection about delay is not of much consequence. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew says in the case where the Board has suggested vital changes, delay would not matter, and time must be taken in order that the people may have their rights properly dealt with. Resettlement is a thing which lasts for thirty years; their rights properly dealt with. Resettlement is a thing which lasts for thirty years; therefore the delay of a couple of months or even four should not matter when we are doing settlements. In the case of such vitally important changes the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew practically concedes that the Hon'ble member is right in asking for the publication of the Board's report. I would request the Government to go one step further, and say wherever there is any material change in the Board's report it should be placed on the table. The Government have just stated that the Board's report commands great weight. It is not fair to compare the Board's report with the Secretariat notes. The Board has a separate existence; their reports are of a totally different sort. Therefore I believe it is possible for the Government to go one step further and grant our request."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHAKRABARTYA BASAKGAR:—"Your Excellency, I feel that in this matter the Government and the landlord have been practically viewing the thing from the same standpoint. As much publicity as possible ought to be given to it by the Government if at all they expect the change arrived at to be accepted by the people readily. Very often in this Council resolutions are brought forward for considering and re-considering questions of settlement or re-settlement schemes, but it is pointed out to us that all possible generosity has been shown in the matter of not burdening further the landholders and they could not possibly have gone further. If that is the attitude taken at the later stage, may we not reasonably expect the Government to show small signs of publishing the reports and remarks of such an experienced body of people as the Board on particular reports as to what they have to say before the Government pass final orders on settlement schemes? As the matter has put it, if anything is brought forward in this Council after final orders are passed, it is practically certain what result it is bound to meet with. In these circumstances may we not fairly ask that, before such a denial of opportunities, at least the recommendations of an experienced body of people upon a matter, which concerns the whole district for another generation, should be published, and that the people of that area should be given an opportunity to make their representations upon the views of that experienced body, the Board, on the settlement report? The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has gone so far as to tell us that it would be possible to consider the publication of the Board's recommendations in cases of revolutionary changes. I hardly understand where exactly the resolution begins and ends, because from the landlord's point of view there has been no settlement which has not been revolutionary, and from the Government's point of

RESOLUTION AS PUBLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE
THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

27th APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Chinnabhai Bahadur ;
Mr. Subbaraya Reddy ; Sir Alexander Cairnes.)

view there has been no settlement which has been revolutionary. From that point of view the ryot is unable to understand what is meant by revolutionary change. It is fair and reasonable and still beyond justice to give him this last opportunity of making his position clear before the Government pass final orders; they may feel themselves free thereafter to deal in any way with it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIAR :—Your Excellency, I am thankful indeed to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cairnes for the promise that where there is a fear of exceptional hardship being done to the ryot in consequence of the Board's recommendations, in those cases the Government would be ready to publish the recommendations of the Board. The question is, how am I to know the Board has made such a harsh recommendation? When is the opportunity given to me? Is it before the Government Order or after the Government Order? If it is before the Government Order, it is well and good. If it is after the Government Order our task must be uphill. We cannot expect any help from the Government. I do not understand the difficulty which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cairnes feels in according to our resolution. What is the harm in asking to understand exactly what the Board thinks of the matter? If no harm can be rendered, what is the harm in publishing it? As a matter of fact we know that the Board's recommendations are prefixed to the Government Order, as also the Collector's recommendation. If it can be published along with the Government Order, what is the harm in publishing it a few days beforehand to order that the ryot may have an opportunity of examining it and have an opportunity of putting his case before the Government? I instance the case of South Arcot. What is the relief given to South Arcot after the promise made by Government? The re-enquiry has been commenced and I believe that the re-enquiry is going on. I believe the Board takes into consideration the results of the re-enquiry. If the scheme report is a matter for consideration, the revision scheme report which is consequent upon the re-enquiry is a matter for consideration. I can understand my mouth being shut when the scheme report alone is being considered. When, after the scheme report, there is a further enquiry and when, after the result of that further enquiry is placed before the Board, the Board acts upon the further enquiry, is not the other party the ryot entitled to look into the revised views and present his grievances if any to the Government before the Government Order is passed, before it is too late?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CAIRNES :—"I am not quite sure from the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddy's speech whether he accepts the suggestion which I made, whether he is going to withdraw the resolution or is going to press it to a division."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIAR :—"My difficulty is, suppose I accept that suggestion, what follows? Am I to know for the first time before the Government Order or after the Government Order as to what the Board thinks of it? When am I to know that they are suggesting a case of extreme hardship?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CAIRNES :—"I explained to the Honourable Member that it must be entirely within the discretion of the Government either to publish it or not publish it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIAR :—"Will the recommendations of the Board be published before or after the Government Order? I do not understand exactly what his suggestion is."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CAIRNES :—"I am sorry that I have not made the matter clear to the Honourable Member. The Government who have to decide and pass final orders may—if they think that the particular recommendations would introduce so important and so vital a change in the recommendations of the scheme report as to make it desirable to publish them before they pass orders—proceed to do so. If they consider that the change which the Board recommends does not introduce so vital a change in the original proposal, they would not do so. If the Honourable Member accepts that, he may withdraw the resolution, otherwise we shall have to divide the Council."

286 RESOLUTIONS RE PUBLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES AND FREE CULTIVATION OF BACKYARDS.

(Mr. Subharengho Reddy: the President; [17th April 1917.
Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliar.])

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SRIKANTHIA REDDY:—“In the particular case of South Arcot, there is a hue and cry as to the rates of the Settlement Officer. If after all the Government agree with the Settlement Officer there is an end of the matter. For us to get a remedy the publication in time would be necessary.”

His Excellency the President:—“I presume that I shall have to put the resolution to the Council.”

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE FREE CULTIVATION OF BACKYARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIAR:—“Your Excellency, I move—

‘XXXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rights allowed at present to the landholder to cultivate backyards free of charge as recognised in Board's Standing Order No. 21, paragraph 4 (page 62 of 1913 edition, volume I), should not be curtailed as proposed in Board's Proceedings No. 305, dated 10th November 1916.’

“Your Excellency, I am not sure if I have made myself clear to the Council as to what I really want. I shall first read to the Council what this Standing Order No. 21 as it stands says. It runs thus: ‘The cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, etc., within the recognised limits of backyard included in a haggala need not be interfered with. But the cultivation of any portion of the village-estate which is not a backyard is an undoubted share and should be dealt with under Act III of 1906 in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 39, unless action is barred or appears undesirable owing to long possession. No patta should be granted for such cultivation unless action is taken under the next paragraph.’ That is the Government Order which relates to this particular subject. Now it is proposed to ‘redraft’ it, as the Government put it, in this way—I do not know if it can be called redraft or something else—No charge should be levied upon any backyard attached or detached, which does not exceed 25 cents in extent and which is either uncultivated or which is cultivated only with flowers, vegetables or fruits. In the case of any backyard attached or detached which exceeds 25 cents in extent, or which is cultivated otherwise than with flowers, vegetables or fruits, a charge at the highest 50 paise of the village will be levied on the acres over 25 cents in extent or on the area cultivated otherwise than with flowers, vegetables or fruits, provided that in order to avoid the necessity for measurement of petty estates the minimum of such charge shall be one rupee. In cases in which a backyard both exceeds 25 cents in extent and contains cultivation other than of flowers, vegetables or fruits, a free area up to 25 cents may be allowed provided that so much is either uncultivated or cultivated only with flowers, vegetables or fruits.”

“Your Excellency, this is the redraft of the present standing order. I need hardly point out that the standing order as it stands at present makes no distinction between smaller backyards and bigger backyards. This standing order for the first time divides two classes of backyards in the history of land revenue demand, that is, backyards above 25 cents and backyards below 25 cents, and further goes on to say that whenever flowers, vegetables or fruits are cultivated those below 25 cents need not be taxed, while, whenever may be the nature of cultivation, all backyards above 25 cents must be taxed. Now I would ask the permission of the Council to go into the history of this question for a few minutes. The corresponding standing order, the Board's Standing Order, in the edition of 1882, runs thus: ‘Cultivation of grass-tatters as distinguished from backyard gardens is an undoubted share and should be heavily assessed unless action is barred or owing to long possession appears undesirable. Patta should not be granted in any case. The usage of growing vegetables, tobacco, etc., on the recognised limit of backyard should not be interfered with.’ Then in the Board's Standing Orders of 1891 practically the same rule is stated: ‘Cultivation of grass-tatters as distinguished from backyard gardens is an

Sen April 1917.]

(Mr. Chidambaramatha Madhavipar.)

undisturbed should be heavily assessed unless action is barred or owing to long possession appears undesirable. Patta should not be granted in any case. The stage of growing vegetables, tobacco, etc., on the recognised limit of backyard should not be interfered with.* But in the later edition it undergoes a change, a serious change. It is said in 1900: 'The cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, etc., within the recognised limits of backyard included in a house-site need not be interfered with. But the cultivation of any portion of the village-area which is not a backyard is an undoubted abuse and should be stopped by the inspection of a heavy patta charge unless action is barred or appears undesirable owing to long possession. No patta should be granted for such cultivation unless action is taken under the next paragraph.'

* Your Excellency, why I trouble the Council with these quotations is to show how exactly changes in the policy of the Government with regard to these details of land revenue administration are being effected, sometimes very radical changes, in the land revenue history of the Province. It is clear in the earlier stages they wanted to go no further than to protect house-sites as such and prevent their being made unfit for the purpose for which they are intended. But later on the idea of revenue claims, and the cultivation in backyards other than those authorised in these standing orders, that is tobacco and garden crops, began to be assessed in backyards also. Then in the next stage the cultivation of tobacco is left, the cultivation of vegetables, flowers and fruits are taken into account and all other cultivation is to be charged. Now comes a third change; such cultivation if in backyards within 25 cents need not be taxed; but those in backyards above 25 cents must be charged. You see how gradually, stage after stage, the Government make this reference to areas which have been clearly and avowedly free of revenue from time immemorial. They take one step to fix the limit of backyard at a limit which perhaps 5,500 backyards out of 18,000 are not likely to exceed, particularly in deltaic tracts. Therefore they fix a maximum fee of one rupee for cultivation of other things than those above mentioned. Though it is not clear from the new standing orders, and though when I asked the Government they declined to give me the Government Order which was passed before the standing order was issued, I understand that the taxation of these backyards is not to be with reference to the patta of a particular individual, but with reference to the number of occupiers who occupy the backyards. Your Excellency, I need not labour the point any further. Clearly, if a landholder has ten house-sites, although the ten house-sites may not exceed 25 cents together he is taxed not on the number of backyards but on the number of occupiers. He may be taxed not one rupee but Rs. 10. I wanted to verify that, but the Government were not pleased to give me a copy of the Government Order. I am at a loss to know why. The only reason is that it has not been placed on the Editor's table. I need go no further and say when such orders are put into execution we clearly see what the view of the Government is, though the Government Order itself may escape our notice. It is from experience of that kind though I understand lately that the order is not being brought into force this full that I gather that that is the spirit in which the standing order has been revised. Your Excellency, I really fail to understand why the Government should in this circumlocutory fashion make revenue, if it only means revenue making. I believe it may be that the Government mean something more, but as it is, I am not in a position to dwell on that aspect of it so far as I can see from the papers which have been placed in my hands and from the previous standing orders that I see in published books. But I do believe that if it is only a question of the protection of house-sites being unfitted for the purpose for which they were intended as the earlier standing orders clearly show this change in the standing order need not have come in at all. These new standing orders, I do not know in what sense, are called reforms, but that is what the communication tells me, that it is nothing but a redraft of the previous standing order. If the Government wish to maintain their attitude in the matter, the attitude which they have taken for a long time even since their revenue administration began in this country, I certainly fail to see what else but the standpoint of revenue could have motivated the issue of such a standing order as the one I read out. But why I not fairly ask the Government to tell us that, if they expect a larger percentage of kist from all tax-payers, to raise it rather than go and trouble the landholder in a thousand and one ways? I have only to recall the

(*Mr. Chelamburam Madhavar ;
Sir Alexander Curzon.*)

[*Bra. Ann. 1917.*]

imposition of any number of pond rates. I do not say they are absolutely unneeded for or unnecessary, but I can quote many cases which will show it can only be understood from the point of view of revenue. If it is a case of additional revenue why not ask for additional taxes being levied on the existing house-sites even? So long as the Government feel and are sure that they have the power behind them to enforce it as the Revenue Recovery Act empowers them to do anything if only it can be called land revenue—why not simply ask for a larger portion of what we have? That is what I frankly ask the Government to do and not create any amount of inconvenience, hardship and difficulty for the people in their every day course of life.

"Your Excellency, I need hardly add anything more to what I have ventured to express. I have expressed myself most frankly in the matter. I hope your Excellency's Government will reconsider the whole position and will see that the backyards and house-sites are allowed to be occupied without such unnecessary and interfering interferences and hardships and that additional burdens are not thrown upon landholders as is certainly sought to be done by these changes in the standing orders. With these few words I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government to take a serious view of the matter. It must be easily seen how much unnecessary irritation and distress is caused to people by such changes in the matter of revenue collection and the devising of means for revenue collection. If changes for the better cannot be effected without an additional revenue to Government, the Government can at least levy and collect that in a more open and clearly understandable way."

The Hon'ble Kees Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tambi Harakhyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CURZON :—"Your Excellency, the point of this resolution can be stated briefly. Throughout the Presidency constant variations have existed in the rules regarding backyards. Attention was drawn to this matter by a question asked in this Council by one of the members representing Kistna and Godavari. Then enquiries were made and it was found that in every district there was a different rule. In Tanjore—it so happens it is one of the fortunate districts—no charge was levied at all on any backyard, if it was attached to a house, but in many other districts the rules were very much broader. They provided in Trichinopoly that any backyard over 5 cents should be charged. That is really what the Board's order means, because the Board's order says 'the cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, etc., within the recognised limits of backyard need not be interfered with; those words 'recognised limits' have been taken in that district and other districts probably to mean the limits of the scale of backyards which was allowed at the beginning of the same standing order—the scale of 5 cents in the case of certain paddocks and 4 cents in the case of ten-paddocks."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA HEGDETHAR (*interropting*) :—"Is it desired in the standing order?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CURZON :—"Standing Order No. 21, paragraph 1 (b)—scale of grant of house-sites. Standing Order No. 21-4 says the cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, etc., within the recognised limits of backyards need not be interfered with. Whether that is what the Board's Standing Order meant or not, that is how it was applied in several districts. In all districts there were varying rates. In Salem the information supplied to the Government was that all attached backyards, that is attached to houses, were charged if the extent was over 125 cents. In Tanjore, they were charged, if they were three times the extent of the house-site. In Trichinopoly, backyards were charged if they were over 5 cents without reference altogether to the standing orders. Tanjore is a most favoured part and no charge was made. That is presumably why the Honorable Members who moved and seconded the resolution are so much interested in the matter. In Ganjam all backyards over 25 cents were charged. In Visagapatam all detached backyards were charged. In Kistna it is the same. It was thought that some uniformity should be introduced and the Government decided to take a fair and reasonable view and exempted the cultivation of flowers, vegetables and fruits up to 25 cents. Twenty-five cents is one-fourth of an acre. To exempt that is to give a fair margin for village gardens. If a villager

GREY ARUN, 1917.] [Sir Alexander Gordon : Mr. Ranga Acharyan.]

wants to turn a village-site into a field, it is necessary that he should pay the same assessment that he would have to pay if it were outside the village-site. The village-site is not intended to be turned into a field. The reason why the present Standing Orders have shown a tendency in different directions to greater stringency is that, as the population increases, it has become more and more necessary to stop abuses of this sort. As the population increases, you cannot allow people, as you did in 1863, to cultivate large areas in village-sites. The Government have laid down a uniform rule which might be enforced anywhere, making 25 cents available for each backyard and have allowed it to be cultivated with flowers, fruits and vegetables free. I hope the Council will agree that it is quite a reasonable arrangement, that if any one wants to grow paddy or sugi in his backyard, he should pay the same charge as he would pay outside the village-site. If it is more than 25 cents, he will be called upon to pay the same rate.

"It is quite impossible to accept the resolution, for which the Honourable Member has brought forward no proven except certain general remarks as to the necessity of making an extra charge. He suggests that instead of making an extra charge, we should ask the public for extra taxation. I have heard a good many speeches against extra assessment or taxation. When we assess backyards, you say—put on an extra cess, and when we raise the land revenue you say—tax the people with reference to particular items. It is impossible to satisfy such demands or accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAN :—"I wish to know in the list given by Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon whether Chingleput is included—for the cultivation of backyards."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—"In Chingleput it is only in the case of detached backyards that the charge is levied for cultivation, but not in the case of attached backyards."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAN :—"I thank the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member is not aware that in Tanjore and Chingleput there are special features of moral tenure by which it is recognised that immemorial or unassessed waste is a place which from time immemorial has been exempt from payment of revenue. If the Honourable Member will refer to the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th September 1903, No. 6569, the Honourable Member will find in paragraph 28 : 'The only District which was at present to be held in any degree the requirements mentioned by the Secretary of State as essential preliminary to the introduction of the permanent settlement in Tanjore. The uncultivated waste is only about 100,000 acres assessed at about £16,000, and the assessment is on the whole fairly apportioned. But while fulfilling these requirements Tanjore presents peculiar obstacles to the introduction of a consolidated settlement. These are its moral tenure and its great irrigation works. The mirasdars are the owners of the waste and in fact essentially the proprietors of the soil. The Zamindar would in fact simply occupy the place of the talukdar and the Government would be collecting its revenue at a cost of 20 instead of at 5 per cent.' What the Board was then discussing was whether the permanent settlement should be introduced and the objection taken was what was the use of paying the Zamindar while the whole area was cultivated. He will be merely a farmer of the revenue and there will be no scope for the extension of cultivation. They say, 'the Zamindar therefore would be cut off from the exercise of every landlord's privilege in regard even to waste and would be no more than the hereditary collector of the land tax. His sole emoluments would be the percentage on the revenue allowed to him by the Government.'"

"Therefore, it will be seen that it is not a favour, as the Honourable Member supposes, which was shown to Tanjore, but this immemorial practice is due to the just recognition by the benevolent Government of the ancient rights of the people. There is one more argument; that is the last vestige left of moral tenure; do not take it away. So many things have been taken away in Chingleput and Tanjore. These are the last vestiges. If Government means what is immemorial unassessed waste they are introducing the thin end of the wedge of claiming a right to assess immemorial waste. It is quite true that many people are not likely to be affected by this rule, because it is fixed at 25 cents and only very few people have got backyards above 25 cents, but I am sure that even smaller estates are likely to be

RESOLUTION AS TO THE CULTIVATION OF BACKYARDS.

(Mr. Range Acharyar; Mr. M. Ramaswami Reddy; [5th April 1917.
Mr. Chidambaram Muthuliyar; Sir Alexander Cardew.]

affected. I do not think it is right to take away the immemorial right of the landholders, mirasdars. Whatever may be the historical position with regard to other districts, those rights in Chingleput and Tanjore should not be taken away. The question is now under consideration in a court of law. The High Court is a Full Bench has considered a case for evidence being taken. It is not a clear question whether the Government have a right to assess greenhouses. That is another matter, but even assuming you have the right you should consider whether in justice in places where this custom is recognised this new standing order should be put into force. Therefore two gentlemen from Tanjore are surprised at the proposal. In other places it may not exceed 5 cents. In Tanjore it has been an immemorial custom not to impose any assessment up waste. I therefore implore the Government not to take that right away.¹

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI REDDY:—“ Your Excellency, may I suggest that the exemption claimed be limited to those two districts, in order to put down the discussion a little. I find that the State has not claimed the right to assess unimproved waste. But as people have not been paying anything in Tanjore and Chingleput it seems to me only right to recognise their claims. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew would make a statement that, in those two districts, which admittedly according to himself are not now paying this assessment, this rule will not be applied, this matter may rest there, instead of raising a general debate whether the backyards of every district should be exempted from payment of assessment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUTHULIYAR:—“ Your Excellency, it always happens that the man higher up is dragged down rather than the man lower down being taken higher up. This is one notorious instance. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Range Acharyar has pointed out how Tanjore and Chingleput were free, absolutely free of any charge for unimproved waste including backyards, while in certain other instances, there has been some sort of charge levied. May we not expect that in the other districts also the very small, I might say infinitesimal, extent which the people enjoy as backyards of houses should be free of such charges, rather than Tanjore and Chingleput be really made to pay for what they have immemorably not been paying for. I understood that the Government by levelling up the state of things from one end of the Province to the other want to bring it up all to a uniform level. Except that aspect of the matter, I do not believe the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has shown any justification for this sudden change at least as far as Tanjore and Chingleput are concerned according to his concession. If at least this thing ought not to have taken place reasonably in Chingleput and Tanjore as the Hon'ble Mr. Range Acharyar put it, will he not consider whether at least in those districts this thing ought not to be enforced, that this Standing order ought not to be rendered operative? He himself has informed the Council that there have been variations so far as the assessment levied on backyard cultivation is concerned in different districts of the Province. Why now is the whole thing entirely lost sight of and for the first time, at least in the history of Tanjore and Chingleput, a new charge levied which under no show of justice or of any prescriptive title they can have a right to? Though the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has told us that he finds it impossible to meet, to any extent, the object of this resolution, I still claim that, as my Honourable friend Mr. Range Acharyar has put it, the Government may reasonably consider and protect this last vestige of miras rights in Tanjore and Chingleput. I earnestly hope the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew will give his serious attention to the question and reconsider the matter and give some hope that nothing new or extraordinary will be done and that the existing state of things will be maintained undisturbed. This order seeks to introduce the storm and of the wedge.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“ I am unable to adopt the course suggested as the resolution is in general terms applicable to all districts and is not limited to the particular districts which he has named.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUTHULIYAR:—“ I am prepared to amend R.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“ I would point out to the Council that the question of miras tenure is a very difficult one and the Government must entirely decline to accept the statement of law which the Hon'ble Mr. Range Acharyar has

[5th APRIL 1917.] (Sir Alexander Curlew; Mr. Chinnabarasanna Madaligar;
the President; Mr. M. Nannabarasanna Rao)

given expression to here. The matter is, as he mentioned, under adjudication in court. It would be improper on my part to enter into any discussion of merits, but I am surprised to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyar as a lawyer express the view that cultivated land is waste. I should have thought that so soon as the land is cultivated, it ceases to be waste. If you assume for the moment the proposition that these backyards belong to the ministers they may be free of assessment so long as they are waste but as soon as they are cultivated, they become liable to assessment under the customary law of India. That however is not a matter that I can deprecate upon. It is far too serious to be merely mentioned. It has enjoyed the attention of the courts on many an occasion and it will engage the attention of the High Court for a long time to come. I cannot accept the resolution in that form or in any other form."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chinnabarasanna Madaligar:—"I press it to a division."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

His Excellency the President:—"That closes our discussion on resolutions. Probably it will be for the convenience of the Council to resume the discussion at the point we left after the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew the other day opened his statement on the budget."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"I do not wish to make any lengthy observations on the figures in the budget. We are thankful to the Honorable Finance Member and your Excellency's Government for making a due provision this year for the growing educational expenditure-of this Presidency. The Rev. Mr. Pottinger has written to me to bring to the notice of the Government about the insufficient provision made for aided secondary education. I entirely agree with him that a larger allotment ought to be made under this head of our educational expenditure. Sir Alexander Curlew's opening speech on Monday last indicated that education is a Provincial charge. There is not much likelihood of the Government of India being able to come to our financial assistance for some years to come on account of the great dislocation caused by the war. The question of Provincial finance is, as your Excellency observed yesterday, a matter of great uncertainty for the next ten years. I would therefore urge that a thorough enquiry should be undertaken immediately into the present growth of public expenditure in this Presidency and in what ways retrenchment could be effected. I feel that retrenchment and reform should be our watch words for some time to come. This brings me to the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services which has caused such profound disappointment throughout the country. I do not wish to deal with that ponderous document at present but I will only mention that the financial proposals of the Commission will, if accepted, impose additional burdens on the people of the Presidency and I will not discuss the extent of these burdens. I will content myself by stating that the members of the Indian Civil Service who control the Government of this country are in a position to fix their own salaries and allowances and of those of other services. The representatives of the people have no voice or the power, as I will presently show, to enforce their views. The members of the Civil Service are therefore practically Judges in their own cases. I must appeal to them to exercise some amount of self-restraint in dealing with the financial aspect of these proposals. The salaries of the various services are already high and I trust that the official representatives of this Province will set an example in the coming conferences referred to by the Viceroy by pleading for the rejection of all proposals which will add to our financial burdens. I also beg to express the hope that the broad questions raised by the Royal Commission will be viewed from the highest standpoint of policy and statecraftly compatible with the good Government of this country and the fulfilment of Indian aspirations. May I also suggest to the Government the desirability of affording fullest opportunities for ascertaining public opinion in this Province. I would invite the attention of your Excellency to the step taken by the Government of the United Provinces. It is announced in last night's telegram by which an undertaking was given in the Council that before any proposals on the Commission's report are formulated they would ascertain the views of the leading public

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: the President.) [From April 1917.

bodies of that province on the very vital questions raised by the report of the Royal Commission. Standing for the rejection of all proposals that will add to our fresh financial burdens I should like to refer briefly to the regulations under which this Council has been constituted and in doing its work more especially as His Excellency the Viceroy has recently announced in the Imperial Council that a scheme of political reform has been drawn up by the Government of India with a view to broaden the basis of the Government and to satisfy the demands of Indians to play a greater part in the conduct of the affairs of this country. His Excellency went on to assure the Indian Legislative Council that the Government would respond sympathetically to the spirit of progress which exists in the country and stated that a despatch on the subject has given out to the Secretary of State but that he could not indicate the nature of their proposals and that the matter is now engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not want to interfere; I do not wish to do anything which will limit the discussion but I may read rule 59 on page 114 from the book of which the Honorable Member is in possession. Is it not rather wide to go on discussing general, political reforms?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency will bear with me for two minutes. I am discussing the Council regulations under which this Council is working."

His Excellency the President:—"I am not anxious, really I doubt at all wish, to restrict the discussion. There is one way in which we can request all members to endeavor to keep within the rule. They may be right or wrong; there are the rules which I have to apply to members. The rule says 'the general discussion of the budget in Council shall take place on such later day as may be appointed by the President for this purpose.' (2) At such discussion, no member shall be at liberty to offer any observation he may wish to make on the budget, but no member shall be permitted to move any resolution in regard thereto.' I suggest the spirit of that rule as we should avoid any enlargement of the discussion. It has in the past—I take the responsibility for it—it has in the past been interpreted very liberally and I have always endeavored to meet Honorable Members in every way and to show them every consideration; but I do suggest that the Honorable gentlemen has rather shamed me when he took the procedure of discussing so large a subject. Just let us take the opportunity of saying what I ought to have mentioned to our members that the usual time limit is 15 minutes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am exactly following the procedure that was followed in the Imperial Council this year."

His Excellency the President:—"Am I not right in saying that those remarks were made by the Viceroy?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"No."

His Excellency the President:—"I feel sure that the Honorable gentleman will do his best to keep within the limits and he would not impute any other motive to me, if I feel obliged to criticise him."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"We have therefore no means of knowing what these proposals are and how far they would meet the demands for constitutional reforms put forward by the representatives of the people. It is however a matter for very great regret that while meeting on the grounds of the discussion of governmental topics, the Government of India and the Secretary of State should proceed to consider and dispose in camera schemes of such far-reaching importance without affording any opportunities to the Council affected thereby to urge their views. It may therefore be permissible to point out that precisely how the existing regulations are working in practice."

"The Minto-Mcley reforms were intended to popularise the Legislative Councils so as to bring them into harmony with the dominant sentiments of the people. The directions in which the reforms of 1909 changed the constitution and enlarged the powers of Provincial Councils fall as the Honorable Members are aware under four heads, the introduction of a non-official majority, the power of moving resolutions so as to really and efficiently associate the people in the work not

5th April 1917.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao : the President.*)

only of occasional legislation but also of every day administration, better facilities for criticism of the financial measures of the Government and lastly the right of asking supplementary questions."

His Excellency the President :—" I do not think it is legitimate for us to discuss here our rules, their advantages or disadvantages, which must lead to a discussion of the whole constitutional position, I am extremely sorry to interpose, but there is a limit to the discussion, and in justice to everybody we are bound by these rules, I regret it as much as the Honourable gentleman, but we are bound by the rules."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—" May I say that in the Viceregal Council every liberty was allowed? If there is to be a deviation from the practice of previous years I should have been told."

His Excellency the President :—" I do not think the Honourable gentleman is on sound ground in making that statement. I do not think we have had any constitutional question. I read the whole of the Budget Discussion of last year yesterday and there were subjects not coming within the budget, but there was no discussion of the general constitutional question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—" It was only yesterday or the day before it was said that the Council regulations were adding to the expenditure of the province. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carlaw made that remark. If your Excellency rules me out of order, I am prepared to abide by it."

His Excellency the President :—" I put it to you—Honourable gentlemen have copies of the rules—I wish to tell the Council that we are all here co-operating in the freest manner and with the best motives, but look at rule 31—the discussion shall be limited to those branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the financial control of the local Government and it will not be permissible to enter upon criticisms of Imperial finance. I must leave it to the judgment of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—" I do not want to have any controversy with the chair. All that I will submit is this is a matter which affects the Legislative Council. The expenditure of the Legislative Council is on the budget estimates of this Presidency and the regulations are in connection with the Legislative Council the expenditure of which is shown in the budget estimates of this Presidency."

His Excellency the President :—" I have frankly stated to him my position. Will he proceed?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—" Is a criticism of the measures coming up for consideration in the Provincial Legislative Council a point has often been made that we have a non-official majority and that if a measure put forward is not carried, it has been often suggested that it is because it is not agreeable to the non-official members in this Council. I have also noticed more than once in an influential organ of public opinion in this city and elsewhere the further criticism that there is an artificial unity among the non-officials in the Council and that it militates against the usefulness of these Councils. To these critics it is only necessary to point out the facts. In speaking of the contemplated changes Lord Morley explained that the official majority till then existing in the Provincial Councils was a device by which the Governor may secure a majority in his Legislative Council by means of officials and non-officials and that the officials for very good reasons, just like a Cabinet Minister or Under Secretary whenever the man's private opinion may be, would still vote with the Government. His Lordship went on to observe that an arrangement of this kind palpably and injuriously tended to weaken, and even to destroy the sense both of trust and responsibility in the non-official members of the Councils and that anybody could . . . of Lords to deliver their opinions on a question of law relating to copyright. Their Lordships put five carefully worded questions, to the Judges all going to the points—what was the old common law right and has it survived the statute? Eleven Judges heard the questions bowed and retired to consider their answers and they reappeared on the fifteenth day. The result may be stated with tolerable accuracy thus: by ten to one they were of

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the President; Mr. Ranga [5th April 1917, Adyar,])

opinion that the old common law right recognised perpetual copyright and by six to five they were of opinion that that right was taken away by statute and so on.

"I do not wish to pursue the story further but I am certain that if a free expression of opinion is permissible to the official members in this Council, there will be the same bewildering disposition to disagree as in the case of the Judges before the House of Lords and that is only natural that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon's present majority would be really a minority in this Council. Official experience is as varied in character and quality as ours and the privilege of moving resolutions is useful at present for raising a case on any subject but, not to carry the Government or the members who usually vote with the Government with us. For I have a feeling, but I may be wrong, that the late of most resolutions brought forward in this Council is precluded and a decision arrived at after hearing in the Council what has to be said on the subject under the present circumstances is somewhat of a rare event. Occasionally a motion of a resolution in this Council is also useful for a new member of the Government to make his acquaintance with unattractive subjects like trial by jury. Beyond that it is not possible to go."

His Excellency the President:—"I feel sure that as the Honourable gentleman cannot avoid transgressing the rules, I must rule that topic altogether out of the discussion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to say some words about the financial business in Council and the right of asking supplementary questions. As regards the right of asking supplementary questions—there is a gentleman saying that the asking of supplementary questions has been useful in Parliament in giving ministers of the Crown of the dinner known as the chrysanthemum of the head. Whether this privilege has the same curative properties in this country I cannot say, but it is not likely that it has."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not think that comes within the rules. The Honourable gentleman must really abide by the rules."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have nothing to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAN:—"My Lord, I propose to make a few remarks on the budget. I wish to draw attention to various matters in the budget with a view to show whether we should not closely examine the rate of progress in revenue and receipts and the progress that we are making in connection with expenditure. One other matter, which I wish to touch upon in the course of my remarks is the sudden change of front of the Government towards the Madras Corporation. I wish to point out, in the first place, that the Madras Corporation has been trying its level best to raise revenue within the limits of the law, to its utmost extent. I must point out that in 1907-08, the revenues of the Madras Corporation came to Rs. 20,36,508 and its expenditure came to Rs. 17,58,526. Since then we have been receiving revenues in the next year Rs. 22 lakhs, then 23 lakhs, then 24, then 25, next 25, then 30, then 33 and now it is about 32 lakhs. So that the Corporation cannot be accused of having neglected the resources which are available to it. On the other hand, unfortunately, owing to certain steps taken by the Corporation for which they are not directly or mainly responsible the expense have been mounting up. In the year 1907-08 the expenditure was Rs. 17 lakhs, since then the expenditure has been going up to Rs. 21 lakhs, Rs. 23, 25, 26, 27, 27, then to Rs. 32 lakhs; today we are somewhere about Rs. 32 lakhs. Therefore, this expenditure is mostly due to the Special Works Department which unfortunately has come into existence. The Special Works Department was not formed by the Corporation. In September 1906 an account of an examination of the drainage works then existing, the existing drainage works were examined. In a Government Order of 1907 the Government proposed to employ a special engineer. On the 16th April 1907 the Corporation accepted that proposal. In a Government Order, dated the 15th May 1907, the Government approved of it and passed Act II of 1907 enabling that appointment. On the 17th December 1907 Mr. Mahadevi who had been appointed by the Secretary of State came to Madras. Thereupon he was put upon two minor works—the Law College and the Hyacinthum pumping station. That was the first work. He was to complete it in 1911, and then he was to take in hand the Yondurpet drainage scheme. He submitted that scheme in 1909 and when that matter came up before the Corporation, the Corporation made the Government distinctly understand that it was far better to wait and

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(Mr. Bangs Acharyer, Mr. Paramahansa Rao,
the President.)

see till he had shown that the Yondarpet drainage scheme was a success before asking him to draw up a scheme for the whole city. However, the Government, in their order, dated 18th April 1910, induced and tempted the Corporation to consider whether they were making sufficient use of the Special Engineer and asked them whether the Special Engineer should not be put upon some investigation for a drainage scheme for the whole city. The matter was considered at a meeting on June 1910. In that meeting the Corporation resolved that it was too soon to undertake any other work except the Yondarpet and the Law College works and therefore they refused to sanction any increase of establishment. They said they would not allow the Special Engineer to devise any scheme for the rest of the city until and unless he completed the Yondarpet scheme. The matter was not allowed to rest there. The President who is always a member of the Government brought up the matter for reconsideration and in November 1910, there was a notable discussion in the Corporation in connection with that application for the review of the resolution that the Special Engineer be not deputed to design the whole scheme. I would not be the Council by reading largely from the proceedings of that meeting. There were two meetings of the Corporation on the 16th November and 18th November 1910 in connection with this question. The President insisted that the Special Engineer should be deputed to devise a scheme for the whole city. We pointed out then that it was beyond our powers, we said it was useless and that we should see how the thing works. Mr. Venkatesh Babu Ayer said 'Are we to go on making lakhs and lakhs of money and see we to raise the taxes to the extent that they will become equal to the rents which people get, for the purpose of satisfying the hobbies of each and every Engineer who passes by during the cycle of time'. The President said there is no proposal to increase the taxes. Then the matter was specifically put afterwards at the meeting of the 18th November 1910 and the President distinctly said:—

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA Rao (interrupting).—"I wish to know whether what happened in the Corporation is relevant to the discussion in Council. My friend is reading what happened in the Corporation."

His Excellency the Governor.—"The Honorable gentleman will be careful to connect what he is reading with the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. KANAKA ACHARYAN.—"My complaint is there is not sufficient grant to the Corporation in the present year's budget to enable the Corporation to carry on the works; on the other hand, the Corporation is blamed for not finding the money. I am dealing with the item of the budget, the grant to the Corporation, which is omitted. The President of the Corporation distinctly assured us that these proposals would not involve extra taxation. The President also said 'I have gone through the matter with the Revenue officer. My own opinion after enquiry is that no extra taxation will ever be necessary'. It is on that assurance by the casting vote of the President the matter was carried and the Government accepted therefore the responsibility upon their head. The drainage scheme rests upon the President's head and so the Government themselves. Therefore, the main responsibility for finding the source for carrying out the special works rests with the Government. We will try our best, but I implore the Government and point out to them that unless they make liberal grants to the Corporation they will not be able to carry out the special works. I thankfully acknowledge, on behalf of the Corporation, the greatest assistance we have received from this Government in the past. In this year on account of a change of attitude and on account of the conditions of the country we have been deprived of the usual grant. As it is the works are at a standstill. Unless the Government come to our rescue, we shall have to shut up the special works."

"To pursue other matters, I will not disturb my Honorable friend with any more of the Corporation's grievances. We do not grudge the closing balances which were determined upon and allotted under this budget, for His Excellency the Governor's statement in his budget speech has not fallen on deaf ears: His Excellency the Governor said 'I can assure you that as regards the grave issue which this budget has raised we do feel our dependence on your support. We have acted in your name and on the strength of the mandate which you gave us in your resolutions of the 8th September 1914 and the 24th February 1915 and we desire an endorsement of our scheme which should go beyond the passing of the Bill necessary to give

(*Mr. Ranga Acharyar* ; *Mr. Ramanga Acharyar* ; *(Hon. Area, 1917.*
the President.)

their legal validity'. We do not really grudge the large contribution made towards the carrying on of the war to a successful termination. Certainly Madras will bear its fair share of the burden of the country. Therefore it is we do not in any way ask that on the revenue side the budget should be cut down. Although I am much tempted to do so, I cannot say that the heavy burden of the small landholders under the *stems* of land revenue, should be cut down. With reference to that matter I wish to make a few observations especially in reference to any proposal which may be in the air, viz. to increase the taxation on land-owners. It has to be remembered in this connection that in the ryotwari lands there are 25,000 villages. There is one thing which is a matter for the consideration of the Government. In 1915 there were 24,144 villages. In 1916 the number of villages was 22,283. The number of villages has been reduced for revenue units. That is a matter which should be taken note of, whether we are not interfering with the village community, the lost elements of the village community, whether we do not interfere with it by grouping villages.

"Another matter is in all these villages there are many pattidars of whom 25-15 per cent pay—that is 62 pattidars out of 100—only Rs. 1. I am now reminded of the Hon'ble Mr. Courteson's observation one day 'oh! they hold patias in other villages'. But what percentage of these pattidars hold patias in other villages? I do not know of any. If any revenue officer is prepared to say that any large proportion of these pattidars hold lands in other villages, I am prepared to contradict him. Proceeding further, 21 out of 100 pay Rs. 10 and less, 5 out of 100 pay Rs. 50 and under, 2-60 per cent pay 150 rupees and less. So you see that out of 100, 95-25 pay Rs. 100 and less."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIAR :— "It is all connected with the budget."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :— "Land revenue is not excluded from the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIAR :— "Evidently my Honourable friends want to raise the point with reference to your Excellency's ruling. I can assure them that every one of my points relates to the budget items. It is all with a view to show that land revenue falls on poorer persons, my object is to show that the land revenue falls on poor persons, and therefore we should be careful not to augment our revenue. It is not that they are dealing with landlords and others but they are dealing with poor people with whom we should deal carefully and mercifully and with benevolent intentions. By all means the landholders are prepared, like the rest of the population, to take a fair burden of the exigencies of the Empire. But to treat their land as the property of the Government is a thing that should be abandoned. Treat it as a tax. Make it a heavy tax. Do not make it heavier than necessary for the purposes of the State. We could have gladly proposed a reduction with reference to land revenue items, but I do not do it having regard to the state of the country and the state of the Empire. That is one remark I have to make."

"There is another matter, the alarming growth of the excise revenue :—

					Rs.
In 1911-12 the excise revenue was	..	..	..	..	55,69,280
1917-78	..	..	..	..	95,41,222
1917-18	..	..	..	..	98,50,290
1917-18	..	..	..	..	1,24,01,000
1917-18	..	..	..	..	2,35,71,162
1917-18	..	..	..	..	3,21,55,722
1917-18 (the budget as we are dealing with)	..	..	..	..	3,74,62,000

It is a very large source of revenue. I cannot recommend its abolition, but I will bring to the consideration of the Government whether we are bringing happiness to the people. I do not know if this large growth of revenue is due to the large drinking among persons and the poorer classes of people. It is referred to in one of the papers placed on the Editor's Table in which it is supposed that the Tenjore misrider is not dealing fairly with the Pariahs and the Pariahs take to drinking habits. One of the objects is to remove the evil and we all join in it. There should be a check imposed on it. That is another source of revenue where we are not taking into consideration the moral aspect of it. I am not familiar with the working of that department. I am surprised at the alarming growth of revenue.

Ses APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Rangas Acharyer : Sir Alexander Cardew,
the President.)

"Coming to forest revenue it has become stationary for the last four or five years. It was growing steadily before that:—

	Rs.
In 1871-72 the revenue was	4,56,000
1877-78	4,50,000
1887-88	1,60,000
1897-98	2,32,500
1907-08	3,60,000
1910-11	38,80,611

"From 1910-11 it continues stationary, between 40 and 41 lakhs. I do not know why on the expenditure side, both the establishment and conservancy, expenditure has been steadily rising. It is a very legitimate source of revenue. We can reduce costs and increase productive revenue. That will be a legitimate way of raising our revenue.

"Coming to the expenditure side, I find, your Excellency, our Presidency was spending Rs. 325 lakhs in 1895-96. In 1905-06 we spent 329 lakhs. In 1915-16 we spent 347 lakhs. Today we spend 794 lakhs. Therefore the expenditure is mounting. To see whether really this growth is necessary, we should watch the growth of expenditure, I think it is high time we should do so. Your Excellency will be interested in knowing what the expenditure has been in your own department from 1871-72—I am taking General administration—Governor's expenses including salary, staff and house-hold, expenditure from cabinet allowances, engine allowance, tour expenses, etc. Your Excellency will pardon me for pointing out that:—

	Rs.
In 1871-72 we spent	2,35,000
1877-78	2,28,000
1887-88	2,61,000
1897-98	2,62,000
1907-08	2,98,000
1910-11	2,98,000
1911-12	2,98,000
1914-15	3,00,000
1918-19	3,07,000
1919-20	3,28,000
1924-25	3,50,000
1925-26	3,61,000
1926-27	3,70,000
1927-28	4,02,000

It has doubled itself, although your Excellency is single.

Taking hill journey allowances and tour expenses:—

	Rs.
In 1877-78 the expenditure was	50,000
1887-88	80,000

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW (interrupting):—"May I know what the Honorable Member is reading from?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGAS ACHARYER:—"From figures culled from the budget. I have to say, Sir. The hill journey allowance has gone up from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,10,000."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Though I have allowed him liberal latitude I must say he has exceeded his time. He must bring his remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGAS ACHARYER:—"I am sorry. I hope your Excellency will bear with me for five minutes. Under general administration, on the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue, I find in 1902-03 we spent Rs. 17,14,000. In view of the complaint made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that the machinery requires to be strengthened, I draw attention to this:—

	Rs.
In 1912-13 we spent	18,14,000
1913-14	19,08,000
1914-15	19,28,000
1915-16	20,58,000
1916-17	20,78,000
1917-18	20,90,000

19-27

(The President; Mr. Ranga Acharyer; (6th April 1917.
Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

His Excellency the President:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Candew would like to know for what purpose Rs. 20 lakhs is provided.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYA:—“General Administration—head 13. Under District Administration I find that we spent

	Rs.
In the year 1907-08	52,60,000
“ 1907-08	1,22,21,000
“ 1907-18	1,25,56,000

“One other matter I notice in connection with these items that the travelling allowances have been running up in a large extent.

	Rs.
In 1907-08 it was	2,87,000
1907-08 it was	3,46,000
1917-18 it was	5,07,000

“One interesting information with regard to what we hear about the inefficiency of the police is we find that the expenditure has been very lavish on that department.

	Rs.
In 1877-78 it was	55,56,000
1907-08 it was	41,51,000
1907-08 it was	54,49,000
1910-11 it was	80,45,000
1915-16 it was	1,36,18,000
1917-18 it was	1,37,47,000

“Therefore, although we have been spending very large sums on the police we do not know whether we get a sufficient return.

“There was now complaint by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that the inspecting agency was not sufficient. I find that the expenditure on the inspecting agency has also gone up. The expenditure under that head has been as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1877-78	1,71,000
1907-08	2,69,500
1907-08	5,79,000
1910-11	5,21,000
1915-16	7,32,000
1917-18	8,26,000
1917-18	9,37,000

“So that, your Excellency from Rs. 3 lakhs we have now really gone to Rupees 9,37,000. I do not want to trouble the Council with the other departments.

“I have drawn attention to the prominent features. I wish to bring it to your Excellency's notice that it will be more convenient for us non-officials to follow this budget if corresponding figures could be given not for the immediately preceding years but for over a decade or even three or four decades and not only for three years. I had it first in my office, although I have not a big office. I think it will be a useful suggestion if we non-officials can have a Secretariat for ourselves. If, therefore, any provision is to be made to strengthen the Secretariat, I hope provision will be made for a secretariat for ourselves. I have been trying to understand the figures. I might have made many errors. Items come in and go out. I have taken the best care possible in making up these figures. I am not sure I am right, but at the same time I will ask that the help may be afforded to us by giving corresponding heads for three decades, so that we may keep a watchful eye in behalf of the public and see that the expenditure does not mount up.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURIASWAMY RAO:—“According to the budget of 1915-17 the year was expected to close with a closing balance of Rs. 19-21 lakhs, but according to the revised budget the closing balance of the same year was Rs. 14-03 lakhs. Thus the balance of the year that has just now closed was expected to increase by Rs. 41-14 lakhs and this increase is effected by an increase in the receipts by Rs. 20-17 lakhs and a saving of Rs. 19-56 lakhs in expenditure, and an increase of Rs. 7-43 lakhs in the opening balance of the last year.

See Ann. 1917.]

[Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.]

"On account of the war conditions in 1914-15 there was a fall in the budgeted receipts for that year, but normal conditions were restored in 1915-16 and by the time the budget of 1916-17 was under preparation there were not sufficient reasons to fix the various receipts at low figures. The great caution with which the Finance Department has prepared the estimate for last year has deprived the people of the privilege of the advantage of having the revenues spent on more useful and necessary subjects such as, education, sanitation and medical relief to a great extent.

"The actual increase in the opening balance of 1916-17 by Rs. 7·82 lakhs over the revised budget estimate does not show strict accuracy in the preparation of the estimate. I may respectfully say that unless the estimates are prepared with greater accuracy and foresight for the whole purpose of the budget fails. When an estimate of the receipts and expenditure is to be published on the 15th March, it may be predicted with greater accuracy what the totals shall be by the end of the month under both the heads.

"There was a saving of Rs. 13·65 lakhs in the expenditure of 1916-17 and partialment of expenditure under the heads of Police, Medical, Sanitation and Minor Works and Navigation—Civil, which requires particular scrutiny, and I may be excused if I briefly examine the explanations offered for short expenditure under these heads by the Finance Member in the memorandum:—

"Police.—The savings under this head were due according to the Finance Member to the non-utilisation of the lump provision of Rs. 4 lakhs to the full extent for the improvements in the scale of pay of the municipal constabulary. It is a matter for regret that the low-paid constabulary in the municipal did not receive the enhanced salaries throughout the year though budget provision was made for the full year.

"Medical.—The savings effected under salaries and supplies and services under Government General Hospital ought to have been foreseen and utilised for the equipment of the municipal hospitals which are really in need of equipment in the way of the supply of surgical instruments, etc., or for the construction of hospital buildings, etc.

"Sanitation.—The lapse of grant under this head was due to the progress of water-supply and drainage schemes being hindered by the shortage of materials and high prices caused by the war, but out of Rs. 2·89 lakhs savings effected, the Government were pleased to divert Rs. 1·60 lakhs for the Madras Corporation for their water-supply and drainage scheme. The Government would have done well if they with equal sympathy diverted the remainder towards water-supply in the rural areas for the benefit of the masses. I may bring to the notice of the Government that during the year 1916-17 some district boards did not receive any contribution from the Government for the grant under minor sanitary works.

"Juggies, Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.—The lapse under this head were Rs. 3 lakhs which is very high and this was due to heavy rains which retarded the progress of many works.

"Minor Works and Navigation—Civil.—The lapses under this head were Rs. 1·25 lakh which are mainly due to some Collectors misunderstanding the orders of the Government to avoid all avoidable expenditure.

"Under the first-mentioned head the Finance Member has entirely with the assurance and regarding the latter with some Collectors. But regarding the first the Government may be pleased to make detailed enquiry regarding the explanation for short expenditure.

"Whatever be the causes that contributed for the increase of the closing balance for the year 1916-17, the only justification is that it is playing an important part in 'the ways and means' of the Government of India.

"The budget for 1917-18 has been presented with a closing balance of Rs. 12·93 lakhs more than that of the previous year. In other words the estimated expenditure of 1917-18 is less than the estimated receipts by Rs. 12·93 lakhs. It is a matter for congratulation that the receipts are more than the obligatory expenditure on this year's budget expenditure merely indicates the minimum expenditure, which is to be incurred under each head or, in other words, it may be regarded in the light of a private man's budget though the Government would prefer to call it an economy budget. But there are several objects such as sanitation, etc. which greater amounts could have been budgeted for without the Government exposing itself to the charge of spending money 'on new objects'. The policy of improving water-supply in rural areas, which was inaugurated in 1912-13 in a spirit of liberality for the great relief

(Mr. Sripersingam Rao.)

[GEO. APRIL 1917.]

of the manner, was made in lakh on account of the great stringency shown in preparing the budget. It is a matter for regret that the local Government reduced the amount under sanitation in the budget by Rs. 4-08 lakhs as compared with that of the revised budget. The whole of this amount would well have been utilized by bonds for water-supply. The bonds will be able to utilize the whole of this amount in a single year.

"The Government of India were able to make a recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for education in these days of financial stringency and the hope held out that when peace and prosperity returns a more liberal provision will be made for education keeps the whole country under a deep debt of gratitude towards the Government of India.

"The establishment of the pay of the village establishments has been mooted in this Council several times in one form or another and the Government have not been pleased to extend their sympathy towards this low-paid class of servants who find their salaries are quite disproportionate to the high prices of food-grains, and in order to expect a good return in the shape of services, it is good economy to pay them sufficiently well. The enhanced provision under this head both in the year 1916-17 and 1917-18 was only utilized or is to be utilized to meet local charges and so utilization of the standard scales of pay was contemplated.

"A large provision of Rs. 50 lakh for salaries of the inspecting agency of the Educational Department was made in order to meet the immediate needs of the department, and no details for the utilization of this amount were given, and I think the scheme is under consideration. I wish to offer a few remarks on this subject for the consideration of the Government. There are a good number of rural schools already established in the country, but they are not now serving the good purpose which they are intended to serve. The rural schools in most places are a very sorry spectacle to look at and they have not got any good gardens going in them and no opportunity is given to the school boys for nature study which is the main object with which these schools were started and these schools are being increased year after year. The main cause for their failure is want of sufficient horticultural knowledge in the teachers and the inspecting staff to grow decent school gardens. In order to stimulate activity in this direction, I suggest that in one or two selected districts a beginning might be made by the appointment of agricultural diploma holders with necessary experience as supervisors and sub-supervisors of schools. I believe that the Government will be pleased to consider this suggestion when they consider the question of the utilization of the provision of Rs. 50 lakh for increasing the inspecting agency.

"I have got another allied suggestion to offer for the consideration of the Government in connection with the utilization of a portion of Rs. 4 lakhs Imperial grant for the training of school teachers. The elementary school teachers that are undergoing training are now being taught botany and other subjects closely connected with agriculture, but they have not got great opportunities to gain practical knowledge in these subjects, except what is being demonstrated to them within the four walls of their class rooms and also in the school garden which is generally not successfully grown. In one or two districts where there are already model agricultural farms maintained by the Government, the training school for elementary teachers may be located very near the farms, and teachers undergoing training may be asked to work during their training period of two years in the farm for a fixed number of hours and this, I believe, will greatly assist the teachers to be propagandist work also regarding agriculture.

"It is a matter for congratulation that in these days of financial stringency provision was made in the budget for opening a Medical school at Calicut, a Trades school at Madras, a Mechanical Engineering school at Coimbatore, a Training College at Rajahmundry and four model secondary schools in the four language areas and I hope the funds will be fully utilized for the above institutions.

"If the budget allotment for each year for Civil Works—Public Works Department be in future years limited to Rs. 25.15 lakhs as was done in the present year, and this provision be restricted to cases of absolute necessity, there will be greater scope for utilizing the available revenues of the provinces for the expansion of education and for sanitary improvements.

"On behalf of Vinayapattin I thank the Government for having made a provision in the budget for the re-opening of the District Registrar's office at Vinayapattin.

for April 1917.] (*Mr. Sargent-Daw; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.*)

and of '48 for opening four hill training schools in the Agency Tracts of the Vinnagapattam district, and of '10 for the extension to the Municipal secondary school at Vinnagapattam, and '45 on the roads and bridges in the Agency Tracts of Vinnagapattam. The Agency Tracts of Gouja do not appear to be receiving due attention at the hands of the Government for their development and I hope provision would be made in the future budget. I am particularly thankful to your Excellency for sanctioning the construction of a grand medical hospital at a heavy cost at Vinnagapattam, which in the near future is bound to become a very important town of commercial importance in India, with the advent of the harbour. I am also thankful for providing a large number of scholarships to the Andhra medical students to enable them to study in the medical schools.

"I hope the local bodies will take necessary action to start new medical institutions or duplicate their hospitals with extra medical hands and fully take advantage of the provision of '50 made in the budget as grant in aid for this purpose to local bodies. In allotting the lump provision of '45 for the equipment of medical schools, due attention, I hope, will be paid to the requirements of the Medical School at Vinnagapattam. With reference to the provision '34 for planting industry in Southern India the Government may be pleased to devote a portion of it in Vinnagapattam district for mango plantations and their improvement as this district is noted for mangoes.

"Regarding the lump provision for starting new elementary schools I hope the Government would take due notice of the fact that my constituency is most backward in the matter of education and request to still give a good portion of this amount for starting new elementary schools in these two districts."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"I must first express my appreciation of the way in which the budget has been framed for this year. This is a very exceptional year and the budget that has been placed in our hands has been very carefully prepared. During the last year 1915-17 the amount provided under expenditure, that is, Rs. 778.14 lakhs, could not be spent in full and the amount of income which was anticipated to be Rs. 710.15 lakhs, happened to be realized in excess by Rs. 29.70 lakhs. The curtailment of the expenditure from Rs. 778.14 lakhs to Rs. 755.49 lakhs was not due to any lack of exertion on the part of the Government, but I understand it is due to the strictest economy practised, observed, which was necessary on account of war conditions, and the peculiar circumstances which have been prevailing in the last few years. I hope, my Lord, that the present depression will be over very soon and we will be able not only to spend the full amount provided for the expenditure hereafter, but we will be able to provide also further sums for useful objects such as the expansion of education, sanitation and several others. My Lord, it is gratifying to know that an amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was provided in the budget towards agricultural improvements. It is a subject which requires a great deal of attention and also a great deal of care. My Lord, the country has now been passing through a very exceptional crisis. We had a year of very high prices and large exports, but this export trade has now become crippled on account of the want of transport facilities and consequently prices have considerably fallen and soon after the termination of the war it is likely we may be faced with depression. In order to meet that depression, that agricultural depression every attempt should be made both to increase the yield per acre by putting in more money under this head of expenditure, that is agriculture, and by the methods of improving the agricultural prosperity of the country. Not only should the experiments be carried on on a large basis, but the experiments that are being carried on by the department of agriculture should be made known to the ryots in the districts and sent to be brought to their experience. My Lord, it has been remarked and observed by Mr. James Macleod who has done a great deal of action and usefulness that, if converted into money the work which the department of agriculture has done would amount to a large figure, but whatever might be said about the commutation in money value of the work that has been done by the agricultural department, one thing may be said to its credit. The work that has been done during the past decade is being appreciated by the ryots, and it is hoped in the near future they may be induced to adopt those reforms inaugurated by the agricultural department. The only thing that the Government will have to do is to afford facilities for these ryots to learn these experiments and also to know the accumulated knowledge that has

[Mr. E. R. F. Krishna Rao.]

[5th April 1917.]

been gathered by the agricultural department during the past decade, I may be permitted to read a small observation made by Mr. W. H. Moreland, I.C.S. (retired). He pointed out in an article contributed to the *Quarterly Review* that a very large part of the expenditure on the department of agriculture has gone, not to produce any immediate results but to accumulate and store knowledge for future use. I think what he has said is true and I hope that knowledge will be diffused among the agricultural population and brought home to their minds.

"My Lord, it has been observed by His Excellency Lord Charnford how unprepared we are economically, how the country is in an economic unpreparedness. He pointed out that the high prices which at one time ruled and the great exports which we were bringing in this country could not be expected hereafter, for every country in Europe has been trying its utmost to increase the yield per acre. It may be after the war we may be asked to face a very disastrous situation. It is therefore very necessary for us to be prepared for that situation both by adopting the necessary improvements with regard to agriculture but also by effecting improvements in industrial and co-operative branches.

"With regard to the co-operative department I would like to make one or two observations. For a long time there were very few societies, co-operative societies in the Telugu districts, but now for the last one or two years the number of societies in the Telugu districts has multiplied since the appointment of a Telugu knowing deputy collector as Assistant Registrar in these parts. Yet the number of inspectors is not quite enough. It would take some time before these co-operative societies are multiplied in sufficient numbers so as to enable the formation of unions in different centres and the inspection of individual societies being undertaken by these unions. Till this time, it will be necessary to have a large number of inspectors to inspect the individual co-operative societies which have been growing in different parts of the country and keep a close watch over their development and over their work. For these purposes it is necessary to have more inspectors employed. Therefore, I may be allowed to suggest that it is also necessary to have one or two Telugu knowing Deputy Collectors trained as Assistant Registrars in co-operative work, so that when the number of societies in the Telugu districts becomes enlarged and multiplied more Assistant Registrars may be found necessary. If the present Assistant Registrar happens to go on leave or be transferred to any other district, there will be a set back for want of an Assistant Registrar who is acquainted with the language of the Telugu districts. It is quite necessary till this movement takes firm root to have Assistant Registrars who are acquainted with the language of the district in which they are made to work. It is with this object in view that I propose that one or more Telugu Deputy Collectors may be given training and as seniors officers may be employed as Assistant Registrars in Telugu districts.

"Another point which I want to bring before this Government is with regard to the medical inspection of schools. Some provision has been made for the expansion of elementary education in the budget for 1917-18, but this most important matter, the medical inspection of the boys attending the schools, has not been paid attention to by Government. It is four years since the Government of India suggested the appointment of a committee to inquire into this matter and to introduce a system of medical examination of the schools and also to inquire about the hygienic condition of the schools. The Punjab Government, the Bombay Government, the Government of Bihar and Orissa have taken some steps, some practical steps, in that direction. Besides appointing a medical officer to inquire into this matter and report in regard to the introduction of medical examination of schools under the management of the Corporation of Madras, nothing appears to have been done by our Government. My Lord, I hope our Government will also pay some attention to this most important matter in the near future and take such measures as may be found necessary and advisable to institute a sort of medical inspection of schools. In Urban areas where there are private medical practitioners it is not impossible to have them co-operate and give some of their time in helping in the inspection of students attending schools. Again, there are Health officers that are now employed in large municipalities; these Health officers may be asked to perambulate inspect the schools in municipal areas and report about the hygienic condition of the schools and the health of the students attending these schools. These are practical steps which may be taken without any large expenditure and without involving much trouble, and it would appear that the Bihar Government and also the Government of the Punjab have made such small

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(Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao; the President;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Ananias Chettyar;
Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.)

arrangements as would not involve any large expenditure under this head, and I believe that this Government may take this matter under their consideration and institute some such means for introducing this medical examination in schools.

"I have nothing further, my Lord, to say about the budget but I would like to say one or two words on the general matters of interest to the class of agriculturists. I want to place before your Excellency the urgency of undertaking the amendment of the Madras Estates Land Act and also of considering the propriety and necessity of giving larger powers to moheldars over their village officers."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable gentleman has already exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have closed, my Lord."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIAR:—"I rise to a point of order. These things are not connected with the budget."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANANDALAI CHETTIAR:—"Your Excellency, leaving the general criticism of the budget of this year to the more experienced of my honourable colleagues, I would wish to make a few observations, relating to some of the needs and grievances of the people in general and especially of those, in that part of this Presidency, to which I belong. I value highly the privilege afforded to the Honourable Members of this Council, for making observations on this occasion, not only on matters connected with the budget, but also on matters of general importance."

"To commence with, I should like to say a few words in connection with the grievances of the people, regarding the methods adopted by the assessing officers, for ascertaining the real incomes of individuals for assessment to income-tax."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It is not open to discussion in this Council."

His Excellency the President:—"Are not the officers' salaries on the budget for income-tax work?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIAR:—"They are."

His Excellency the President:—"I am glad to have such help from the members of the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIAR:—"The Honourable Member is only speaking on the administration of the Act. The expenditure under income-tax is open to discussion."

His Excellency the President:—"I should have thought so. The Honourable Member may do so."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANANDALAI CHETTIAR:—"The present methods, I venture to say, are neither perfect nor systematic. To the best of my knowledge, I am sure that the Madras District sends next only to the city of Madras its contribution to the revenue, derived by Government from income-tax in this Presidency; and it is the Nattakottai Chetti community that contributes the major portion of the amount of this revenue in that district. The members of this community are carrying on their business not only in India and Burma, but also in many foreign places, such as the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Ceylon and French Indo China, among others. The incomes derived by them from their business in those places, in most cases, are not brought to India, but are retained in those respective places for the development of the businesses concerned. While this is what is actually taking place, that the assessors should be made to pay an income-tax on such incomes, an severe injustice is not fair. Another aspect of the present method of scrutiny of our accounts is the misconstructing of real losses, into incomes and assessing such to taxation. This, I am sure, is due to a wrong understanding of the business methods and of the simple system of account-keeping, adopted by the Chetti community from time immemorial. While our business accounts are properly understood and acted upon by the judicial tribunals in this Presidency, in the adjudication of law suits, arising from our business transactions, that the district revenue executive should summarily reject them as unreliable for income-tax purposes and arrive at their own amounts, by what methods of calculation or sources of information I cannot say, is a matter which necessarily involves hardships to

(Mr. Anandmal Chatterjee.)

[10th April 1917]

the assessors. There is no doubt that the Act has provided for objection petitions being presented to the assessing officers. Referring to return No. VI on page 8 in G.O. No. 622, *Separate Revenue*, dated 24th July 1916, giving income-tax statistics for the year 1915-16, we find that in the Diamond district the number of assessors were 4,841 and their original assessment was Rs. 4,14,541. Out of these, 1,167 assessors filed objection petitions to the Collector and the demand after the disposal of these petitions was Rs. 4,14,549, resulting in an aggregate reduction of Rs. 5,421 from the original assessment. The inquiry held by the assessing officers in connection with these objection petitions generally, is summary. The inquiry is also adjourned by the officer from time to time and for further hearing is posted to the charge of the officer, to which the assessors or their agents and clerks have to go with their account books and vouchers. And when the petitioners or their vehicle are called in, proper facilities for explanations are not given and the grounds, upon which the assessing officers have their decisions, result in the rejection of most of these petitions and in some of them actual subassessment on the original assessments is ordered. After the close of the inquiry, it takes again very long time to get copies of the grounds of decisions and the returns of the account books, filed by the petitioners, in support of these contentions. The hardships arising from such a method of assessment, in my humble opinion, are due to the fact that the assessing officers and their clerks have had no training in the general methods of auditing business or trade accounts and preparing balance-sheets or profit and loss statements showing the assessable amounts, and the summary and copying therefore result in hardships to the assessors.

"My Lord, for a very long time, the income-tax was only 5 pice in the rupee. Last year, it was raised to the maximum of one anna and this year, the super-tax has come in. What I wish to suggest is that, if the present conjectured method of fixing the income be continued also, in the future, it would, I beg to submit, be disastrous to every business. The remedy, therefore, that I beg leave to suggest for the sympathetic consideration of your Excellency's Government, for the redress of this standing grievance, is the issue of a rule by the Government, to the effect that, in cases where the assessors submit profit and loss statements, prepared by chartered accountants or other auditors and accountants duly licensed by Government under the Indian Companies Act, the amounts shown in such statements, shall be accepted as final by the assessing officers, as the basis for income-tax and super-tax assessments. The procedure, I have suggested, is not new. It is a world-wide practice, for testing the real position of commercial and business transactions."

"My Lord, if the war has given any opportunity to this country, it is for the development of her indigenous industries. Oil presses and rice mills on a pretty fair scale and cotton ginning, spinning and weaving mills to a certain extent, all worked by imported machinery and liquid fuel, are, in my opinion, sufficiently developing themselves in this Province, under the supervision and expert advice of the Government Department of Industries."

"Turning next, to the promise made in the budget for the development of the indigenous industrial concerns in the current year, I note that Rs. 50,000 has been provided for experiments in brick-making and Rs. 20,000 for glass and joweli making. It may be taken that the paper-making and pulp industry have some possibilities in this country, owing to indigenous raw material being available. The Paper Mill at Purnia offers a good deal, for want of good machinery, chemicals and expert advice to guide it, for rendering the concern a commercial success. I know, the Government, at the request of the proprietor last year, made some experiments in this concern through the Department of Industries, the money ordered, for the experiments having been supplied by the proprietor, and expert help and advice lent by the department for the last year. As a result of these experiments, the outlook for the production of high grade white paper is gloomy, but the prospect of making brown paper on a commercial scale appears somewhat encouraging. The high prices at which the imported paper is sold in India now, have rendered the offerings of paper-making private concerns and Government departments very soon, so much so, that the Government had been driven to the necessity of enjoining economy in this direction in one of their recent orders. As I see no provision in the budget for the development of this industry, I appeal to your Excellency's Government to afford further help to the Purnia concern and to develop the paper industry generally, by adopting all other feasible means."

[See APRIL 1917.] (Mr. Annamalai Chettiar; Mr. Kandaswamy Nappai Sayer.)

"The last subject, to which I have to invite the attention of your Excellency's Government, is the inadequacy of the police force in the Ramanad district, particularly in crime-ridden areas, such as, the north-eastern portion of the district, where a tendency for open lawlessness and commission of grave crimes has recently been exhibited by the criminal tribes, inhabiting or moving about those parts. I have been suggesting, in some of my questions to Government, some remedial measures and I am thankful to the Government for their sympathetic consideration of them. In matters of this kind, where life and property of a considerable section of a district population are in constant danger, effectual arrangements for stamping out crime, must be made, with the least possible delay, and the relative administrative machinery should move quicker. For providing the extra police force that may be necessary for the purpose, it may either be drafted into the Ramanad district, from that of other comparatively peaceful districts, or if more funds are wanted for employing additional men, they could easily be secured by transfers from other less important loads."

"At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVAYANNA MURUGU NATAR:—"Your Excellency, in accordance with the customary privilege of a general discussion on matters of public interest—or rather an annual staple-taking at grievances on the occasion of a budget meeting—I now rise to say a few words. I am aware that in our representations here, we have at present a real difficulty. The paper, with war time written on it in large letters, is in the tight clasp of the Finance Member. Until he is encouraged by better days to gradually loosen that grip, it is useless to suggest most of our pet schemes. Still, I propose to put forward a few subjects of general interest to us—some, perhaps, with an idea to a future consideration. Before doing this, I wish to congratulate most heartily the Finance Member for the successful budget he has been able to present, and earnestly plead that any grievous fear of further taxation at least may be allayed.

"To begin with, my Lord, the news that Government has promised to help us in the matter of building the Srirangapalli and Yakkam bridges in Palghat, with fair hopes of a bridge at Palakkad in Walavassal, is very welcome; and I hasten to render the deep-felt gratitude of the whole population of those parts who greatly rejoice at the idea of a speedy realisation of a much-needed and earnestly-pressed-for relief.

"Reluctant as I am in consideration of the present difficulties, only sheer necessity drives me to complain of the recent railway arrangements which have resulted in a genuine grievance to the travelling public from Malabar and South Kanara. I do not see why Mithalghiyam deserves a better consideration and treatment than our West Coast. Of course, there is Ootacamund at the back, which attracts during the season a certain number of visitors and for six months Government, but taking the whole year round I doubt if the income on that section will stand against that from our section. We have, say way, the larger mileage on our side, and this is really important so that it above the greater extent of population served by the railway. I hold a Mangalore road has in every way a prior claim over a Mithalghiyam rail. I do not object to the latter getting a through service, but I do object to our being shored into the dark. Anyhow, we do not deserve the present small courtesy which does not allow us even a first, second and a third coach running through to Mangalore. I request Government may be pleased to back up our cause with the Railway authorities.

"I must propose to say a few words as regards the late *disorder* on the letting out of post-offices on jammabhogam patta to actual occupant and not to the adjoining janni. This is a real hardship to the latter, while at the same time it does not benefit the former. If his tenant, taking advantage of this circular, tries to usurp what the janni has been justly led to believe his by right he will naturally resent it. As it will not pay the tenant in most cases to cultivate the generally small patch of pottam-bake independently, the circular cannot benefit him. The result is dissimulation among jannis, on satisfaction to tenants, and perhaps a little drawing of relationship between them. All this, when to Government it can matter very little one way or the other and though apparently a small matter, it is of great concern to jannis. If, on the other hand, in recognition of the peculiar nature of Malabar tenures, the jammabhogam patta is leased to the janni, who, in most cases, cannot actually cultivate or occupy the land, the tenant can enjoy it just as well as directly under

(Mr. Keselappa Muppil Naper.)

[SUN DAY, 1917.]

Government, along with other kinds of jural, and, in addition, with that harmony of feeling which is most essential to the well-being of both parties. I interpolated on the subject and a definitely unsympathetic answer was given to me, but in answer to one of my colleagues an enquiry has been promised. I request a speedy disposal of the matter.

"From Kanne, my Lord, I have received a long letter stating their disadvantage and I find in certain parts of the Kannegrud taluk there is, now that the question has been raised, a great outcry for a change. Their complaint is that, though their past was different, they have now been for years tied on to a distinctly different class of people—speaking a different language and having other customs. They see an opportunity of getting things mended now, and I earnestly pray that due weight may be given to this aspect of the question when the whole matter is settled.

"Turning to agriculture, I suggest that experiments may be tried by creating temporary depots, in a few places to begin with, under the supervision of the hon. at Coimbatore, for selling to the ryots choice seeds, manures, implements and other agricultural requisites with the purpose of infilling into them the importance of more up-to-date methods. The provincial conservatism among the agricultural class is well known and I feel it can only be surely attacked in this way—they must be shown and taught to experience the advantages of these better methods advocated, when I am certain they will not be found lacking in enterprise. Again, the cattle in Malabar is admittedly very poor and I request that the possibilities of starting a breeding farm in South Malabar for the gradual introduction of a better type may receive favourable consideration. These improvements are sure to prove highly beneficial to such an essentially agricultural part of the country as that district which depending as it does on the liberality of the honours hardly ever bothers Government with costly schemes.

"Dealing with education, I wish to commend the claims of Perintallooram for a Government complete secondary school—a matter that has been already brought to Government's notice. The existence raised about the place of a big Mappilla population the advance of education among whom is highly necessary and desirable, and towards which the above suggestion is sure to work in favour, is only one of the reasons advanced. I hope in the importance of this many others that equally strongly favour the step may not be lost sight of. The necessity for this step has been so fully stated in a recent petition to Government that I have nothing to add. I hope Government may be pleased to grant this modest request. In this connection I wish to draw the Government's attention to what has been said by my predecessor and myself with reference to the education of the Nambudiris. I urge once more the necessity of some sympathetic action in the matter. Before I leave the subject, I also want to put forward the claims of Malabar for a first-grade college. The large number of Malayalis graduating themselves every year, the poverty of Malabar country and its language, which exist in no other part of the British country, and the difficulties experienced by guardians in having to send their boys to a new atmosphere and a costly living far away from them—any one of these is enough to justify my demand and therefore taking them all into consideration I request a favourable decision when funds permit.

"Knowing as I do the cost of what I propose to say here today, I feel I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without rendering the heart-felt and grateful thanks of the class to which I belong (and especially as one of the past wards of Newington), for your Excellency's most encouraging and sympathetic remarks the other evening in the matter of the education and welfare of the nambudiris and the landed aristocracy of this Presidency. My connection with the above institution ranges now for a period of no less than sixteen years. It was there I was taken as a boy of 10 years, it was there that I grew up from that little boy to what I am and it is to that institution that I must chiefly trace anything that I have a right to be proud of. Of late, I have also been associated with it as a member of the advisory committee but of this I do not wish to exaggerate the importance for I honestly feel that in its present state it can do no good. Still from the above facts it is plain how closely linked my life has been with Newington and how happy I need most naturally feel in its future forward march. In your Excellency's speech you dealt with the present expenditure there and the comparatively smaller amount that will in future be necessary for a course. I believe something like Rs. 375 a month was mentioned and I am sure even this can be reduced with an increase in boys at time gone on,

(continued from 1917.) (Mr. Karalappara Mappil Nager; Mr. Ahmad Tanhi Marathapur.)

and perhaps with the curtailment of one or two of the items of expenditure. I now wish to speak on another aspect of it—the educational side. Old ideas are changing and parents and guardians are desiring for their wards some educational status and qualifications, the necessity for which can specially be appreciated in cases of junior members of families. To meet their demand, facilities for the imparting of a fixed course of studies, with a proper and regular, though a special kind of supervision, and final recognition of the successful ward's merits, will become necessary. I request in any reconstruction, the importance of this may be fully borne in mind. Personally I do not see any difficulty in this legitimate grant of the wishes of the landed aristocracy, for, in other presidencies they have already introduced Brijkumar Colleges and we have only to adopt what they have done or make improvements on them as are necessary. I sincerely hope that the day will not be long before Newington fully emerges out of its mere or less Ghosha nature and takes the form of a full blown Brijkumar College.

"Lastly, my Lord, I desire to emphasise the general good relationship between persons whom I have the honour to represent in this Council and their tenants and to thank your Excellency's Government for the general happiness in that part of the country I come from.

"Before I resume my seat I wish to say a word more; and that is to repeat the earnest prayer that this horrible and gigantic war which is daily consuming hordes of men and heaps of materials may soon be brought to a successful and glorious end."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TANHI MARATHAPUR:—*Your Excellency*—In the midst of this devastating war, it is gratifying that the Honorable the Finance Member has presented such an interesting budget, and he deserves congratulations for the same.

"Government are aware that the Tirutturuppudi-Vedaranyam line has been constructed by the Tanjore District Board at a considerable cost of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees. It is hardly necessary for me to say anything about the need for this line, as Government mentioned its construction only on realising its need.

"Now, after the line is completed at an enormous expense, the District Board of Tanjore expresses its inability to purchase the South Indian Railway Company to run at least a few trains on the line. I do not complain about the Railway Company's refusal, as I thoroughly understand the necessity, under existing conditions, to 'conserve as much as possible the rolling-stock and engines, by withdrawing unnecessary and extra trains.' But, when once a line is constructed, it is no saving to allow the capital (which is not a negligible one) to be lying on the ground, risking deterioration of materials, and to sustain loss of interest.

"Three trains run daily between Mayavaram and Aradilangi. All these are very useful to the public, but I beg to submit that one train daily between Tirutturuppudi and Vedaranyam is of even greater utility. As rolling-stock cannot be increased, the service between Mayavaram and Aradilangi might be reduced to two trains daily, and thus release rolling-stock for the more urgent necessity of running a train between Tirutturuppudi and Vedaranyam. This arrangement will not only alleviate the suffering of the thousands of pilgrims who frequently visit Vedaranyam, but will also open an outlet for the large quantity of rice, salt and other merchandise, which await shipment.

"Some of the goshas and other respectable Indian ladies are finding it very hard to register their documents, as they cannot afford to call the Sub-Registrars to their houses, which entails payment of a very high fee of Rs. 10, and at the same time, they also find it very inconvenient to go to the Registrars' offices themselves and have their documents attested, as there are no separate rooms provided for them in the offices. I would, therefore, request your Excellency's Government to kindly allot in the budget a provision for constructing separate rooms in the Sub-Registrars' offices in, at least, important centres where there are a large number of registrations by females.

"I have very often drawn Government's attention to the necessity for developing industrial education, and suggested the opening of an industrial school at Nagapattinam, where there is a busy workshop. The proposal is now before the District Board, Tanjore, and when it is submitted to your Excellency's Government, I hope it will be considered favourably.

(Mr. Ahmad Faiz Muradpur; Mr. Siva Rao.) [24 APRIL 1917.]

"The Nagpur public are very grateful to your Excellency's Government for having favoured with large contributions,—and the Honourable Surgeon-General for having recommended their sanction—towards the construction of several buildings in the Municipal General Hospital there. At present, it possesses thirteen wards in all with 90 beds.

It will be interesting to note the rapid increase in the number of both in and out-patients who attend the hospital. In the year 1914, 561 in-patients and 25,456 out-patients were treated in the hospital, and in the year 1915, 1,132 in-patients and 55,553 out-patients were admitted. In the year 1916, the attendance surpassed anything—in-patients numbered 1,365, and out-patients 42,772.

"When the figures of attendance are such, it is most disappointing to see that the hospital has a very poor establishment. At present, there are only two sub-assistant surgeons, one nurse and one midwife.

"In these days of growing civilization, when people—males and female—resort so much to western medicine, it is not too much to say that sufficient staff should be employed to deal with them satisfactorily. There is no use in building a large number of wards and providing beds, if there is not sufficient staff to look after the comforts of the sick and wounded. I do not mean that the present staff are not doing justice to themselves, but I say they find it very hard to suitably meet the requirements of the patients, as they are short-handed and the work is increasing. In a way, I may say, the patients are not sufficiently looked after for want of more establishment. I am quite confident that, if more staff are employed in the hospital, the number of patients will further increase.

"Under these circumstances, I earnestly request your Excellency's Government to provide sufficient funds in the budget for the appointment of two more sub-assistant Surgeons (one for in-patients and the other for out-patients), one trained nurse, and also a qualified midwife.

"I am not unmindful that these appointments are to be made by the Municipal Council. But, the Municipal Council is depleted of its resources at present, owing to the heavy expenses it had incurred for providing water-supply to the town. In fact, the water-supply of this town is not sufficient or satisfactory. Hence, I have made bold to make this humble request to your Excellency's Government, with the hope that this will be granted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"My Lord, I may be allowed to speak about the present unsatisfactory condition of the ceded districts which I represent and suggest a few remedies for ameliorating the condition of the people in those districts. Their present state has been graphically described in the *Quarterly of the several districts concerned*. This is what appears about Amravati: "The natural conditions of Amravati could scarcely be more inimical to agricultural prosperity than they are at present. The soil is most wretchedly infertile; the rainfall is light and uncertain; fuel and fodder are scarce; irrigation facilities are few; the indigenous cattle are bad; manure is difficult to get and the people are fewer in number. The district has suffered in consequence from constant visitation of famine."

"Sir Frederick Nicholson in his report of the year 1887 states: "In the matter of educational and intellectual status the district is probably the most backward in the Presidency and on the whole the district is without doubt the poorest and the most backward of all the districts whether as regards agriculture or other industries."

"It is stated of the two districts of Bellary and Amravati: "Possessing an exceedingly light and withal an uncertain rainfall, and being a district in which three-fourths of the people are dependent on the pastoral and agricultural pursuits, where the soil is, most of it poor and where the irrigation works are almost all of them dependent on local rainfall, these districts are as a necessary corollary more than usually liable to disastrous seasons."

"According to the figures of the last census, Amravati is educationally the most backward of all the districts in that backward area, the Deccan.

"About the Bellary district it is stated: "Except in the eastern taluks the soil is for the most part very poor stuff: the rainfall is light, capricious, and often unseasonable. Owing to the nature of the country, tanks are fewer in number, nearly all silted; while channels are fewer still. The proportion of the district which is protected from famine in all seasons is as low as two per cent. Except in the western taluks the forests and grazing lands for cattle are scarce. These

30th April 1917.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

are an non-agricultural industries of importance which would serve as an outlet for superfluous labour in times of stress. Its natural characteristics are most inimical to prosperity. The result is that the average ryot of Bellary is poor."

"According to the statistics of the last census Bellary is backward educationally though slightly less behind than its neighbours, the other Coastal districts. Between four and five in every hundred of its people can read and write, but the large majority of these are found among its male population and in the education of its girls it is inferior to every district in the Presidency except the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Visakhapatna. Speaking of Anantapur, Mr. Francis says: 'Only four in every 100 of the total population and only five in every thousand of the women and girls possess the elementary literacy.'

"The conditions in the sister districts of Cuddapah and Karnool are similar to those of Anantapur and Bellary. There is much that the Government can do in the matter. I take this opportunity of thanking the Government for starting a second-grade college at Anantapur. It is earnestly hoped that the Science group in the intermediate section will be opened from July next and that in course of time it will develop into a first-grade college. We gratefully recognise the fact that the net cost of the Municipal High School is borne by the Government. I heartily urge for the opening of more schools, both ordinary and technical and agricultural, in our districts, and that students in the said districts may be helped liberally with scholarships. The co-operative movement should be vigorously fostered in the districts of Bellary, Karnool and Cuddapah. Irrigation projects should be liberally advanced; the reclamation of the tracts should be vigorously pushed forward. It is an injustice that the great Yangabhadra project which should have brought plenty and happiness to many a home in the district and which would have protected most of their area from drought and famine was shelved on account of its enormous expense and by reason of its non-productive character. It is also a matter for regret that the Upper Venter project had to be abandoned for the same reason as detailed in G.O. No. 691, dated 14th February 1917. The test of the productive nature of the works should not be rigorously insisted upon in our districts. It is desirable that in these barren areas steps of a protective nature should be liberally promoted. It is true, my Lord, that the great Yangabhadra project is taken up in some modified form as early as circumstances permit.

"My Lord, it is very unfortunate that owing to the stringent finances during the prevalence of the war the location of a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur has been shelved for the time being. The proposal was sanctioned by the local Government about the year 1914, and the Government of India have not as yet been addressed in the matter. It is sincerely hoped that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained as soon as possible and steps may be taken for the opening of a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur. In the meantime may I venture to suggest a tentative scheme? As matters stand at present the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Gooty and Tadipatri taluk situate in the revenue district of Anantapur is vested in the District and Sessions Court of Cuddapah, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Adilak taluk situate in the revenue district of Bellary is similarly vested in the District and Sessions Court at Cuddapah. This discloses a very anomalous and unsatisfactory state of affairs. I propose that, pending final settlement of the location of a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur, a permanent sub-court may be stationed at Bellary and the taluks of Gooty, Tadipatri and Adilak may be returned to the jurisdiction of the Bellary District Court.

"I may now pass on to consider some of the special features of the present budget. It is an economy budget, rendered necessary by the conditions of war. The budget provides for an opening balance of 140.85 lakhs, a surplus of 13.93 lakhs and a closing balance of 159.83 lakhs. Collecting the minimum obligatory balance of 20 lakhs and 14.19 lakhs consisting of the balances of special imperial grants we arrive at 119.64 lakhs as our free Provincial balance. This is stated to be necessary to meet the 'ways and means' of the Government of India. We find that expenditure on many desirable objects of undoubted utility has been withheld on the pretext of war. It is also noted that in the revised budget of 1916-17 there is a saving under the head of Expenditure of 13 lakhs. The deficit of 2.99 lakhs anticipated in the budget of 1916-17 has been converted into a surplus of 32.93 lakhs, i.e., we now expect to have 41.94 lakhs more at the end of the year 1916-17 than we anticipated a year ago.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkataswami Raju.) [6th APRIL 1917.]

"We very much wish that instead of untidily swelling the balances in our hands and without providing for a surplus of 1298 lakhs more sums could have been spent over useful objects during the coming year. During the current year there has been an abundant growth of revenue under the head of Excise of about 569 lakhs, i.e., 13 lakhs more than the budget figure. The increase in revenue is attributed to two causes—increases in the rates of duty in country spirits and tree-tax, and also increase in consumption. This rise in the excise revenue is certainly an alarming figure as it shows that the consumption of spirits is going up by leaps and bounds in spite of the stern policy of the Government to check the drinking habit. Again, there is an increase of 5-68 lakhs in the receipts under the head of Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. This is attributable to a larger demand for quinine and to a larger sale of it, and mainly to the enhanced rates adopted for the valuation of stock as a result of war conditions. It is unfortunate that the Government should have thought of raising the price of quinine which should be widely distributed almost free.

"There has not been adequate provision under the head of Sanitation. There has been a reduction of 4-40 lakhs during the coming year. It is stated that the smaller provision under this head has been rendered unavoidable by the necessary rise in the price of iron pipes and other materials obtained from Great Britain and by the extreme difficulty of getting supplies shipped to this country under existing conditions. This is hardly convincing. There is no reason whatever why there should not have been a liberal provision for minor sanitary purposes and also for anti-malarial operations."

"There has been a steady decrease in the grants made to local bodies. It is stated: 'It will be seen that the grants since 1915-16 have been considerably less than those in the previous three years which is in fact due in a large measure to the policy of stringent economy necessitated by the war.'

"Jirgistan, especially tank-restoration schemes have not received adequate attention in the budget.

"These are the remarks, your Excellency, that I wish to make on the budget. I wished to make other observations, but I take it that under the ruling given by your Excellency I am not warranted in doing so."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU. — "I rise to congratulate Sir Alexander Corder who has presented a prosperity budget amidst adverse circumstances showing a surplus of Provincial Revenues after providing for increased allotments to Education and Agriculture, while the whole world is staring at expenditure and anxiously watching the outcome of the world-shattering war. The budget would have been more satisfactory if a less amount is allotted to Police and more to Sanitation. Instead of reducing the figure on that account year after year. This budget indicates that our Congress are sound and the people are loyal and are contributing larger share of taxation than the other parts of India.

"But this is the occasion when speeches are made adopting the conventional method of approaching the Government with various requests from different standpoints to seek the real needs of the people.

"Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the Sheffield University, speaking in London last year on the Imperial Administration states that the Civil Services of Canada and Australia are responsible because they are under the immediate eye of a democratic Parliament and the Civil Services of India is irresponsible because, although ostensibly subject to the Parliament of Great Britain, it is exempt from interference from any regularly constituted body in India and possesses therefore a liberty of action considerably in excess of that enjoyed by the administrative agents in the self-governing dominions.

"As Lord Curzon knew this, he had to admit that official wisdom was not so transcendent as to be superior to the stimulus and guidance of public opinion.

"But we are not unmindful of the fact that the civilians in the words of Mr. Oklala bring to their work a high level of ability, a keen sense of duty and conscientious desire within the limits of restricted opportunities provided by the preponderance of other interests to do what good they can to the people.

"Under the circumstances, discussion and persuasion are the only weapons available to the non-official members to convince the Government that there is much room for improvement in various directions in several departments of the administration, amidst the constant defects and repulse we meet with whenever resolutions are moved and interpellations are put in this Council Chamber.

5th APRIL 1917.]

(Mr. Venkatasubba Rao.)

"If we cannot make detailed recommendations for want of accurate information which is often not available to us and not furnished to us even on application, I hope the Members of the Government would bear with us, as we on our part are also sincerely anxious to co-operate with the Government to ameliorate the condition of the people according to our best light."

"Representing as I do the backward class, I may be excused if I deal with the condition of the agriculturists in greater detail."

"The agriculturists form the majority or nearly two-thirds of the whole population. They are an abject race and most of them are starving on scanty and meagre subsistence."

"This is mainly due to the excessive indebtedness of the ryots, want of education and necessary knowledge of higher productive efficiency and co-operation amongst themselves to meet foreign competition on equal terms. They must learn to use better seeds, better implements, better fertilisers and better methods of husbandry as suggested by the Agricultural experts."

"Will the Government help them or see they to be left to themselves?"

"We know that the Government is alive to the situation and the Agricultural Department is trying to solve the problem. His Excellency the Viceroy said a few days ago 'that this war should stimulate us all in the direction of co-operative effort especially in respect of industrial and agricultural development so that we might not only by increased production, repair the ravages of the hideous war but also meet the extra burdens which it has laid upon us'; and continued 'that we were all members of one Council and in the great task which was set before us we could only succeed if we worked together in the closest co-operation.'"

"It is pretty certain that unless the agriculturists learn to adopt intensive culture and raise remunerative crops and apply necessary rotation of crops as the modern methods of agriculture, it is difficult for them to secure a sufficient margin of profit in these days of high wages, costly articles and machinery and free competition."

"I appeal to the Government that no firm should be lost in allotting the necessary amount for the extensive propagandistic works. The establishment now provided in the Agricultural Department is quite insufficient for the purpose. Intelligent men who understand these things should be deputed to villages to teach the ryots the usefulness of adopting the new methods of agriculture which are found successful by the experiments made in the farms by the Agricultural Department. It is true that the agriculturist diploma-holders or graduates cannot be had in sufficient numbers to attend to this branch of the work. But this work can very well be done by intelligent agricultural assistants who are specially trained for the purpose. They will teach the ryots amongst other things about economic plough-plating by the reduction of seed rate and the usefulness of green manuring and proper method of sowing, plantation and the adaptability of new ploughs for various soils and utility of improved water-lifts instead of the plough. To do this work intelligent coolies or ryots can be trained as assistants for a short period. Large numbers can be trained in several farms established by Government. Three hundred people can well be trained and thus employed at a cost of Rs. 65,000 per annum. The special advantage to the ryots by the acquisition of this knowledge has to be realised in acres per acre as indicated by the Agricultural Department. To give a few concrete examples, I may state that at present 20 or 30 bushels of paddy seed, i.e., 120 to 150 lb. of seed, is used by ryots in most localities to raise enough seedlings to transplant in one acre of land. The Agricultural Department is now advocating that 5 bushels or 15 lb. of seed will suffice and that the sowing in seed alone will be Rs. 1 or Rs. 4 per acre, besides saving in labour for lifting and sowing seedlings and transplants at a cost of another rupee. Thus economic plough-plating will save Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per acre at a rough estimate. So also green manuring will result in the greater culture of crop to the extent of Rs. 5 or Rs. 3 per acre after meeting the additional expenditure say Rs. 1½ worth of seed for green manuring and Rs. 2½ worth of labour of his own and his cattle, whereas the extra return of paddy yield on that account would be worth Rs. 10 per acre. Even the use of iron ploughs, such as the common plough costing Rs. 15 in districts like Gajole, Vinayakpore and Gokul districts, will secure better yields by sowing two ploughings instead of the six ploughings of the ordinary plough and will give a saving of Rs. 4 per acre for dry crops and Rs. 5 per acre for garden crops."

(Mr. Fockingson Spja.)

[5th Anna 1917.]

"These and many other things can very well be taught to the ryots by intelligent landlords both by example and precept to the lasting benefit of the agriculturists.

"Special attention has to be paid to inculcating on the mind of the ryot the advantage of raising a variety of valuable garden crops such as the muscavado, etc., which will give a high money return. Sugarcane plantation, if properly conducted, gives a net profit of Rs. 500 per acre but requires an investment of Rs. 200 per acre for the purpose. Knowing as we do that most of the ryots who own small holdings are naturally poor and at times indebted to the village sowcar, it is unlikely that they could invest such a large amount. Other means have to be devised to help such ryots to raise valuable crops.

"Agricultural co-operative societies should be in a position to help these ryots. But the difficulty is owing to the unlimited liability principle adopted in rural societies; rich men as a rule would be unwilling to join in large numbers and a number of poor people cannot command either cash or credit to secure the necessary amount. The Government in suitable localities should step in under the Agricultural Loan Act to help them. The present working of the Act is not very popular. The Agricultural Department should be empowered to work this Act by their own agency so that Farm Managers, Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors may be given the power of lending necessary amounts to the agriculturists for agricultural purposes without the intervention of the Revenue Department.

"The Pumping and Boring Department should be worked at the expense of Government in the experimental stage and the parties should not be charged for experimental borings till the boring operation is successful. I do not know whether the water-lifter is utilized at all. If the Engineering Department fails to utilize the same, it may be given to the Agricultural Department to find out whether they can make any use of it.

"It has been admitted times out of number by the Government that there was defective drainage in Godavari and Krishna deltas and announced that steps would be taken to remedy the evil. To the great disappointment of us all, the Government have pronounced that nothing could be done to alleviate the distress caused by inundation of lands in the vicinity of the Kolar lake, as the engineers are unable to suggest any feasible scheme to solve this difficult problem. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman suggested that situation in the Kolar lake would not be changed even in two generations, but I can assure the Honorable Member that by that time people's representatives would not appeal in vain to secure redress when thousands of acres are being submerged year after year causing loss of some lakhs, as the people will have more effective control over the administration and future generation of engineers would be equal to the task of solving this question. The decision of the Government in regard to this question will not be end cannot be accepted as a settled fact and I am certain that this subject will be brought up time after time till satisfactory solution is arrived at.

"We are thankful to the Government for the very reassuring statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has made on the subject of the location of the irrigable vat in the Krishna Eastern delta. By hearty and all-concerned proposals of the local officers and the manner in which they are announced, a great deal of alarm has been created and I am glad that the Government has taken the earliest opportunity to remove some of the most objectionable features of the proposals. I hope that when papers come before the Government they would be further considered in such a manner as to afford complete satisfaction to all those who have invested large amounts in landed properties. I also look to the time when, on account of additional shutters in the Krishna canal and early investigation of Krishna riverbed project, there would be better improvement in the existing arrangements of irrigation so as to enlarge the irrigable area in that part of the delta.

"There is much improvement needed in the matter of irrigation and drainage in the Godavari delta. The Public Works Department should adopt the principle of extension of early supply of water to raise early seed-beds in low-lying villages in the Godavari delta delta to submergence.

"The Central delta canals are ordinarily closed on the 15th April and opened on the 15th May. The ryots of the low-lying villages are given the privilege of raising early seed-beds but the canals dry up immediately after the eastern and western deltas are opened up. Therefore there will always be a critical drying up.

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(*Mr. Fendatapu Raja, the Raja of Rendul.*)

period till fish are received in the river about the 20th June. When water is allowed for the second crop, ryots may be permitted to take water for raising early seed beds or even for broadcast sowing in very low lands which cannot be cropped otherwise in normal years.

"The department should generally consider the necessity of accepting the water applications for low lands surrounded by wet deltas, but classed as dry, for which penal assessment is being charged, while refusing water applications though lands in time.

"The Government should allot additional funds for the execution of drainage schemes in the Godavari and Krishna deltas already sanctioned by Government.

"There is no reason why the Public Works Department should refuse to allow even temporary tunnels over drains to carry water to fields of higher level which are disconnected from a water-course at a very great distance. The present pipes provided in the deltas are not adequate to start paddy transplanting in time. More pipes or pipes of higher diameter should be introduced. Transplantation should be finished within a month. The present arrangement would prolong the period for over two months. Late transplantation would necessarily give a poor outturn. Moreover the present pipe system will not suffice without the help of rain water to complete the transplanting in deltas. If the department is not yet convinced of the present defective arrangement, I earnestly appeal to them to try an experiment in Komalukota farm as that better methods may be devised by the department.

"The department should pay more attention to the supply of water for the second crop. Channels under which there is excessive sugarcane plantation should not be closed in the second-crop season and continuous flow should be provided as in the first-crop season.

"The rules regarding water applications for the second crop should be revised. For instance second-crop water applications should reach the Tahsildar's office on the 15th October at the latest, whereas the actual cropping will take place in February. The ryots will not be in a position to decide which fields can be set apart for raising a second crop. Therefore the ryots are now compelled to apply for water for all their fields under a particular channel to which water is supplied for a second crop. A record of water applications in a year and the ratio of the actual area planted will clearly show that even a fourth of the area applied for is not cultivated.

"The greatest difficulty comes in for sugarcane plantation. It is not possible to decide till the paddy crop is harvested, where the ryot can plant his cane. This will be towards the close of December. Unless all ryots in one village join together and arrange their planting under one irrigation source, it will be very difficult for them to secure water in time and protect their crops against area and heat. The Forest department should on the recommendation of the Agricultural department show special consideration to the agriculturalists for timber for agricultural purposes and bamboo for the sugarcane and betel-vine gardens as none exist at present.

"Village-sites should be enlarged and there should be clear prohibition of wet cultivation round the villages within the area prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner, as the present method of extending the wet cultivation close to the houses is injurious in many ways. In the working of forest panchayats, special attention should be paid to see that few influential people do not monopolise the grazing areas for their own cattle in detriment to the poor villagers, and this can be effected by insisting upon the fencing of grazing areas allotted to each individual; and lastly in the matter of settlement we have to notice that the land revenue has been increased to a great extent, i.e., from 4-50 crops to 7 crops, within the last thirty years without the corresponding increase in the cultivated area. When the late Director-General of Settlement in India Mr. O'Connor suggested the reduction of land revenue by 25 or 50 per cent to effect the improvement of the condition of the agriculturalists by leaving a larger share of the produce of the soil in the hands of the ryots, it is the duty of Government to consider well before accepting the proposals of the settlement officers recommending the increase of revenue. I am hopeful that the Government would consider the non-official view in the matter of effecting reforms in the condition of the agriculturalists."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnagar:—^a My Lord, while offering my most hearty congratulations to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cordew, Finance Member, on the most progressive budget he has presented in this Council for the year 1917-1918,

(The Raja of Shimla.)

[Siri Arun 1917.]

I may be permitted to congratulate myself on having had to speak on such occasions, unlike last year when the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond pointed out a fall of nearly 50 per. cent in the closing balance in the triennium 1914 to 1916. We find the closing balance of the current budget to be a sum of Rs. 155·81 lakhs, and thus we have been able to obtain in spite of the storm and stress that is sweeping over the surface of the earth owing to the present colossal war. It is a matter of great satisfaction to every one of us that Great Britain and her Allies are achieving success steadily and continuously, and we all send forth with one united heart our earnest prayers to the Almighty God to crown these efforts with complete success which must be nothing but a crushing defeat to our enemies. My Lord, the members in this Presidency have shown fellow-citizenship of this vast country by contributing their mite towards the expenses of the war, and they are next to none in their enthusiasm in the matter of placing all their resources at the disposal of Government for the successful termination of this great war, which, they fully realise, is being waged in the cause of liberty and justice. It is somewhat a tale to inform your Excellency that most of the members in this Presidency are not financially in a flourishing condition. If they have not given what one would expect of them, I should only submit that that could not have been due to any want of will, but only to want of means. We must also respectfully offer our congratulations to the Government of India, through your Excellency's Government, on the wise step taken in making a decent contribution towards the expenses of this great war from the resources of this country, and when our representative, the Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, wired and asked my consent, I felt proud to send the following reply:—

"Heartily approve expenditure and handed millions contribution. India must bear its share entional burden."

"The recent announcement of the Government of India that Indians will be permitted to volunteer in defence of the Empire has pleased the members of this Presidency more than anybody else, themselves coming with a tradition of all their ancestors having been warriors. Even to this day, they possess those martial instincts in a larger degree than is found among other classes of this Presidency. But what a badly needed is proper training of their children and kinsmen, so that they may take their rightful place in the military ranks and serve both their King and country."

"Another announcement of the Government of India recently made, which has given us immense satisfaction, is the provision of emigration, applying the provisions of the Defence of India Act. Of course, the members can, to a large extent, help their ryots by assigning lands on favourable terms, and thus prevent them from the necessity of going abroad to seek their livelihood. But what they can do must be considerably small compared with the scope open to your Excellency's Government, and I would strongly urge the imperative necessity of assigning waste lands to bona fide labourers either free of rent or on favourable terms, and thus absolve the labouring classes from their temptation to go abroad on most unfavourable and deplorable conditions."

"I must, on behalf of the members of this Presidency, offer our most grateful acknowledgments of the great interest evinced in their welfare, especially in the education of their children by your Excellency and your Government, and your gracious speech in opening the new buildings of the Madras Landholders' Association the other day works an important and a very statesmanlike step in that direction. We are grateful to the Government for promising to devise schemes for the expansion of the present Newington institution and for running it on the lines of English public schools. The impression that this institution has not been turning out holders of estates to come up to the expectations of the public and the Government, and that the instructions imparted at present do not belt them in the task which lies before them and for participation in public matters, is unfortunately gaining ground, and therefore the suggested change comes in a very favourable moment, and I would only submit that we earnestly look to the fruition of the scheme before long, and hope that an opportunity may be given for inviting suggestions from well-informed public men, and important zamindars in this Presidency so to what, they think, should be the lines on which the new institution should be worked."

"The Government have been very generous, no doubt, in contributing grants to the various local bodies in this Presidency, and after what the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur F. Rajagopal Acharyar said in the last session, we met here regarding his

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(The Raja of Edunkuli.)

attitude in the matter of affording relief to the local bodies in need of funds, I have no doubt that such local bodies will not be slow to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. I would request the Government to make the grants earmarked for the purpose of completing the incomplete works, and here I beg to point out the claims of the Edunkuli District Board which has but 582 miles of road when the area of this district is 4,318 square miles, that is to say, a length of .11 mile per square mile, while the average for the rest of the Presidency is a length of .21 mile per square mile. An important road from Pannakudi to Madakalattu, which was constructed at a considerable cost, had to be allowed to deteriorate for want of funds to complete the work and allow it to be used by the public. I would earnestly appeal to Government to make a special grant from the unutilised balance for this work. Even though I felt quite convinced when the Hon'ble Mr. Gilmour, in reply to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Hama Ayyangar, justified the present attitude of Government in not securing funds for the completion of the Tinarevilly-Tiruchendur Railway, yet, I think, seeing that something like Rs. 70,000 have to be wasted every year in the upkeep and maintenance of that portion of the work now completed, it seems highly desirable that Government should see their way to secure this fund to the Tinarevilly District Board, and complete a most useful line which, I have no doubt, would be a blessing not only to the residents of the district, but to others as well, and would save the helpless district board from losing Rs. 70,000 a year.

"Another matter of paramount importance to the zamindars as a whole is the amendment of the Estates Land Act, the provisions of which—at any rate, of some of its provisions—has satisfied neither the landlord nor the ryot. The hardships entailed by the application of some of its provisions are innumerable, and I don't think I shall be justified to enter on a detailed examination of them now. Some of the provisions may, I think, be advantageously altered by necessary legislation being undertaken without any apprehension of a serious controversy, and such a measure, I submit, may not be put off till after the war is over, but may be taken up at once. It would afford considerable relief to the landlord and the ryot, and would also go a great way to minimize litigation which is considerably increasing owing to the existence of some provisions in this Act. Speaking in this Council on the budget for 1916-1917, my predecessor in office requested the Government to undertake surveying the estates in an increased scale, and from the provision made in the present budget, I find that the staff which was working last year has since been reduced, and I would request the Government to kindly reconsider the matter and give us this important help, which must ultimately be beneficial to Government also.

"I should be failing in my duty to my constituents if I don't plead for the removal of a standing menace to the zamindars, which is the little or no power they are allowed to exercise over their village officers. That we should, even for a trivial offence, report to the divisional officer, who is often-times inexperienced and new to the locality, and who naturally depends on his subordinates and deputy subordinates who are recruited from petty clerks, who in their turn largely depend upon their staff, is, to say the least, we consider a great humiliation. The Government have graciously recognised our social status and political relationship with the Government not inferior to that of a divisional officer or tahsildar or deputy tahsildar. While so, and while we ourselves maintain large establishments at our own cost getting Rs. 500 to 1,000, it seems anomalous that in the case of village officers, who are paid only Rs. 6 or 7 a month, we should have absolutely no control. It is true that some of us have been empowered to fine village officers up to a maximum of Rs. 3. But this, as granted we find, is absolutely ineffective. When we are given absolute control over our village officers, subject, if necessary, to the right of appeal to the District Collector in case of punishment like dismissal, I don't think anything else would satisfy us.

"I would respectfully urge on the Government the imperative necessity of devising some scheme for the better management of religious institutions in this Presidency which, under circumstances excepting a very few, are, I am compelled to observe, managed in a most hopeless manner.

"I would also plead for greater consideration being shown to the study of vernaculars, especially the Tamil language, and though we feel profoundly grateful to the Government and the Madras University for the Sanskrit work they have undertaken at great cost, we think that much more remains to be done, and we feel we have a moral claim on the Government in this direction.

(*The Raja of Elmand; Mr. Narasimha Appa.*)

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"When the Elmand District Board had the privilege of presenting an address to your Excellency, it brought to your Excellency's notice that the board was unanimously in favour of appointing a non-official vice-president to the district board and non-official presidents to taluk boards. But I regret to observe that no steps were taken to comply with any of these requests. The Madras District Board has had a non-official vice-president since as far back as 1884, and it is a pioneer among the district boards in this Presidency.

"Before resuming my seat, I shall refer to another important matter which affects both the Elmand and Sivaganga mandals and the people of the district as a whole, and especially the district board, and this is the flow of water in the river Vaigai. I may be permitted to reproduce the following, which appears in the address presented to your Excellency:—

We venture also to suggest for your Excellency's consideration the desirability of appointing a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate the effect of the present system of regulating the flow of water at the Perambur dam on the fisheries in the river Vaigai which are of vital importance to large areas in the Elmand and Sivaganga mandals, which depend on river-fed tanks. We believe that, whatever may be the prerogatives of Government, it is not their policy to deprive any part of our district of the supply of water to which it has been accustomed and which is essentially necessary to the prosperity of its cultivators and proprietors. This enquiry could be made, we submit, harmoniously with that which is desired by our neighbours in the Madras district into the distribution of water in the Pedyar area. We are directly interested in this matter as a board, for if the scanty flow of water in the Vaigai this year (whatever its cause) represents the normal supply in the future, the land-own from which we derive the major part of our resources must be very seriously diminished."

"This is a matter in which we are vitally interested, and we request your Excellency's Government to do something that would afford us a permanent and lasting relief. Even this year, there has been a considerable scarcity in the flow of water in this river, and we apprehend a large deficit in the district board revenue in consequence. With these few requests and observations, I may end as I began by offering my heartiest congratulations to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew for the most kind and interesting manner in which he has prepared a prosperous and flourishing budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA APPA:—"I wish to make a very few remarks in connection with this budget. In this 'economy budget' as it has been styled, we shall first take up the item of Land Revenue. I notice on page 19 of the Revised Financial Statement we have the usual head of transfer from Land Revenue to Courts of Law and from Courts of Law to Land Revenue.

"Formerly, 30 per cent of the charges on account of superior revenue staff, talukdars, deputy talukdars, taluk secretaries, head accountants and their establishments, and most of the connected expenditures incurred under the sub-heads General establishments and Subdivisional establishments was transferred by deduction from S.A. LAND REVENUE—Charges of District Administration to the head 19-A. COURTS OF LAW; and one-fifth of the charges originally accruing under the head 19-A. COURTS OF LAW—General Courts—Charges of Stationary Sub-Magistrates; and All Trial Agents, etc., establishments was, in turn, transferred by deduction from 19-A. COURTS OF LAW to S.A. LAND REVENUE—Charges of District Administration. As, however, the percentage of the net amount transferred to the head 19-A. COURTS OF LAW, which was smaller than that adopted in the accounts of other provinces, was found to be inadequate, it was decided to make only a lump transfer of 30 per cent of the total charges appearing under the head S.A. LAND REVENUE—Charges of District Administration to 19-A. COURTS OF LAW—General Courts.

"Now for it implies a separation of the executive and judicial functions which has been fought for by the people of the country is not apparent. I wish more particularly to elicit from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew any reply as to the bearing this has on a resolution of mine which was accepted in the Council, that there should be a diminution in the number of magistrates in the Presidency who combine both executive and judicial functions. I should like to know whether the increase of the lump transfer to 30 per cent has any reference to a decrease in the number of such magistrates. Incidentally, I may refer to the acceptance of that resolution. I find

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(Mr. Narasimha Apper.)

no trace of its acceptance in any other figure of the budget. I wish to remind the Honourable Member that in the matter of restoring Samakhali to Salem this point must be kept in view. It is feared that so far as the Salem district is concerned there is a proposal to increase the number of such suggestions. Such increase should be avoided, if possible.

"As to forests, I find on page 25 of the Revised Financial Statement for the current year, that the revenue from timber and other produce reserved from the forests by contractors or purchasers is estimated at Rs. 50-01 lakhs. It is a large figure, much in excess of the figure for the previous years and it is a matter in itself for congratulation. I wish to draw the attention of the Council to another side of the shield. While we are rejoicing on the increase in income, I have heard frequent complaints in the Salem and the Coimbatore districts, that this is a figure which involves a certain amount of misery and inconvenience which is not noticed. A place called Satyanagaram where plenty of fuel is provided by Nature, the price of fuel has risen from 1½ annas to 2 annas per gada. Fuel is so readily available there that people think this increase is a great hardship. Looking to the cause of it, I feel that the cause is what is stated on page 25 the Revised Financial Statement. 'We had better prices for fuel coops.' As I stated on a former occasion we have excellent officers who know how to look after revenue by forcing up bids. When they have a larger number of contractors prices go up. A fuel coop which fetched five rupees last year fetched this year six or seven rupees. This is why we have receipts which are in excess of last year's by Rs. 2 lakhs. Once before, I suggested that in the subdivisions for tenders, prices should be fixed. I have at present avoided introducing a resolution for the reason that this year is a special year for us and any undue strain placed upon our finances would be undesirable. I hope that next time when they have to look at the figures Government will note the discount which is caused by the extent to which fuel prices have gone up, and apply the brake in time.

"I next proceed to a feature which is quite out of place in an economy budget. I refer to the bill journey allowances. It would have been more proper if that item had been omitted. It is obviously bad economy at a time when people who are accustomed to railway travel are openly asked by Government to abstain from even this as a luxury. This uneconomical item which is inserted not only means loss of money which should be spent on bridges and other public works, but it has a bad moral effect. It was only the other day that our attention was drawn to the fact that we put ourselves in the wrong by our subordinates wearing hats, certificates and we could not therefore ask for any concession from the Ceylon Government in the matter of certificates. The same analogy holds good here. An appeal for sobriety from a gentleman who has had extra doses of the drink 'that chokes and chokes the chokes' is so doubt uttered but it is not likely to be taken seriously. We have had from Mr. Butterworth in this Council some two years back a sermon on the Mount of Oley on the virtue of economy. In the matter of economy, we want all people to be economical. Our homily about economy, however, would come with better grace from us if we had omitted from the budget the provision for bill journey allowances. By 'us' I mean the larger 'us', officials and non-officials put together. This is a matter on which we non-officials have been harping frequently. As a matter of fact, discussions have been raised in other places and I repeat the subject here. I am a great believer in Robert Bruce's motto 'try, try, try again; if you fail try, try, try again'. We have tried to pinch economy in Government who have preached economy to us. Several times we have preached economy to Government and in vain. In one respect we have succeeded, i.e., on the question of the General Hospital on the Spar Tank. I am glad there is no provision for expenditure of money on a new General Hospital on the Spar Tank. As I pointed out, the expenditure on it has threatened to double the original proportion. It was tentatively put at Rs. 25 lakhs. Now it has risen to Rs. 50 lakhs. I played the part of a prophet most unwillingly then and I said it might go up to Rs. 75 lakhs. I am able to congratulate the Government on cutting any expenditure under that head in this budget. Even though my advice about bill journeys may come too late for this year I hope, it may sink into the hearts of the Honourable Members and perhaps have the desired effect next year.

"There is a sum of Rs. 20,000 provided under the head 18, General Administration for the Legislative Council. Under this head various questions arise. Is this Rs. 20,000 worth spending? Is this Council worth spending upon? Should the expenditure be increased either under the head Travelling Allowances or under

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

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the head Secretariat? These are matters which require to be discussed in detail. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council by any lengthy discussion on this subject. There are two extremes which meet. There are two sets of thinkers, persons with divergent opinions, who agree that the expenditure on this Council is not profitable. In fact there are some who think that the expenditure on this Council is too much by Rs. 20,000. The first set consists of people who think everything here is all right, that the Government do everything that is wanted, and there is no call for so many questions and so many resolutions and so many efforts at introducing non-official measures at just six days' notice which only give vent to our superabundant energy. That is one style of thinking. There are various shades of the same. There are persons highly cultured, having the same view, who put it in a more garb. There are others who think this Council is 'a bad job' to use the expression used yesterday, as it is interpreting the views of the people to the Government and the views of the Government to the people and thus prevents accumulation of discontent and consequently subversion and crime. These criminal revolutionaries equally hate the activities of this Council. From their standpoint also this expenditure is too much. We are like the proverbial dream-giving bees on both sides by both sets of people. Both hate the superabundant energy of the non-official members. There is a third type with which I am most concerned. In discussing this matter the next question is whether this expenditure should be increased. It would be blatant self-complacency on my part to say that this Council is doing everything that is expected of it and that we have had a very satisfactory discharge of our duties so far as questions, resolutions and bills are concerned. Suppose I should say that, it may no doubt be a comfortable opinion, and I may be laying a flattering cushion to my seat. But there is very little use to do so. We must see ourselves as others see us. We are not doing any-like one-tenth of what we are expected to do. It is not necessary for me to quote from the speeches of some gentlemen who have been on the official side all recently that more work is expected from us. I need not take up more time. This is the opinion of those who have taken special pains to read the contents of the work of the Legislative Council in the Press. There is a feeling abroad that in the matter of legislation more bills should be introduced by non-officials. We have the Estates Land Amendment Bill, the Charitable Endowments Act Amendment Bill, and my Stocks Bill, and there is the bill for the Prevention of Infected seeds, plants, etc., being imported, which call for serious attention. So many matters can be brought up if only facilities are given, if attempts are not made to gag us, and rules regulating the conduct of business are not insisted. The question is whether we should not seriously take into consideration the question of the increase of allotment under this head, namely Rs. 20,000. I think there should be more meetings and there is plenty of room for more meetings. I had several times to repeat questions in order to elicit further information and I have discovered that a subsequent meeting was too late in the day. Similarly also about Resolutions and Bills. My Stocks Bill is a sufficient argument to show that a larger amount of business is possible but not done and that as a result years pass without affording relief to the depressed classes thousands of whom get confused in stocks while every one in the Council is agreed that each relief should be given to them.

Then I proceed to another matter. I have only three or four minutes left and I do not propose to discuss the question of a larger number of meetings when I cannot discuss even this meeting fully. It is unfortunate that a practice has grown up of preventing us from sending interpellations for the 15th of March. I hope the Council will cancel that practice and assert their statutory rights.

Medical inspection of schools has been referred to. If by some means we can induce local bodies to use private practitioners to conduct medical inspection, that might be a departure that might be welcomed. Then I notice that in answer to a question, the Government have stated that the present duty of Mr. Hall is to train young men in physical training and to send them out. I do not find any particular indication of that in the budget. I do not find any special provision. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone may find some provision by which it could be done. About boy-scout training the Government of India said that the Local Governments could render assistance to this movement. If that means assistance in the shape of money, I do not know what provision there is for that.

I will close finally with the Income-tax. As regard to it district peculiarities vary. In Ahmednagar and Coimbatore there is a great deal of difficulty as to the way in

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which it is worked. There is said to be too much value attached to the reports of the revenue subordinates. I had as such complaints made in Salem. This is largely a question of personnel. I have one suggestion to offer to Government, namely, that in the matter of levy of penalties under section 30 of the Act we might insist upon greater adherence to the Board's Proceedings which direct that penalties need not be levied in excess of costs of distraint. That implies that where no distraint is issued, penalty should not be imposed. Yet it is being systematically imposed in the absence of any distraint or necessity to distraint. I have personal knowledge of this in my own case. On two occasions I delayed payment of tax just a few days and then sent in my tax. No distraint had then been issued. Subsequent to my payment a penalty order and distraint order were written out and issued. In this way we may make a thousand or two in a year but this practice is wholly undesirable and ought to be abandoned.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Your Excellency, it is very unfortunate that the dreadful war in which our empire has been engaged since August 1914 has not yet been brought to a close according to our hopes and expectations. It is the duty of every citizen of this empire and of this province to make all possible sacrifices and utilize all his resources in prosecution of this war till its successful termination.

“ It is a matter for gratification that notwithstanding this terrible war the Hon'ble Finance Member has been able to provide in the budget for 1-17-18 for increased revenue and increased expenditure. The war has no doubt rendered it necessary to postpone various schemes of considerable importance in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State that schemes which are neither immediately necessary nor immediately remunerative should not be sanctioned during the continuance of the war.

“ I shall now draw the attention of the Council to a few important features affecting the present financial condition of this province. I shall take a period of ten years for comparison as it will then give us a fairly correct idea of our finances notwithstanding temporary variations and fluctuations. It is clear from the following table that during the ten years from 1908-09 to 1917-18 there is an increase of 254.44 in receipts, whereas there is an increase of 332.71 in expenditure :—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Receipts or Deficit.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
1908-09	529.15	564.00		+ 34.85	
1909-10	567.00	593.41		+ 26.41	
1910-11	642.28	620.12		+ 22.16	
1911-12	761.20	671.90		+ 89.30	
1912-13	803.38	765.08		+ 38.30	
1913-14	793.25	610.41		+ 182.84	
1914-15	734.34	802.78		- 68.44	
1915-16	767.59	767.94		- 35.35	
1916-17 (Revised estimate)	794.20	760.18		+ 34.02	
1917-18 (Budget)	867.00	594.61		+ 272.39	

“ There has thus been during that period a greater increase in expenditure than in receipts. There is, however, one striking feature of our Provincial budget which requires special consideration. Though the minimum obligatory balance is 20 lakhs, the Government have during this period been providing for a closing balance far in excess of that amount :—

Year.		(Closing balance)	Year.		(Closing balance)
		Lakhs.			Lakhs.
1908-09	...	126.09	1913-14	...	176.00
1909-10	...	153.74	1914-15	...	141.16
1910-11	...	155.90	1915-16	...	118.02
1911-12	...	185.10	1916-17 (Revised estimate)	...	140.85
1912-13	...	268.08	1917-18 (Budget)	...	153.63

“ In the Financial Statement for 1917-18 it is stated that the free Provincial balance of 119.64 (remaining after deducting the minimum obligatory balance and the balance of special Imperial grants) is required by the Government of India to assist their ways and means during this period of the war. It is the policy whereby balances were allowed to accumulate in the years before the war that requires some consideration. It is such accumulation of balances that is largely responsible for the

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rather treatment that Madras received at the hands of the Government of India at the last Provincial Financial Settlement. The large balances are due to the fact that the Madras Government was anxious to avoid waste and extravagance and to spend money carefully and economically after careful examination of various proposals for expenditure. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson stated as follows when a resolution recommending the revision of the United Provinces Financial Settlement was considered in the Imperial Legislative Council:—“I believe that by the ordinary statistical tests the United Provinces and Madras are shown to contribute a large ratio (of their revenues to the General Exchequer) than the other Provinces of India. Nor am I prepared to deny that this position may be in some measure the result of the economical working of the local Government in years gone by. . . . We have never attempted to regulate the spending pattern of any one province with relation to those of its neighbours.”

“I shall now make a few remarks about some important heads of revenue, with a view to consider what possibilities there exist for their expansion. The first item for consideration is Land Revenue. It is clear from the following table that during the ten years from 1908-09 land revenue, including that due to irrigation, increased from 457-01 to 709-66, i.e., by 252-65 lakhs:—

Year.	Land Revenue	Year.	Land Revenue
1908-09	457-01	1917-18	709-66
1909-10	464-15	1914-15	677-36
1910-11	481-22	1915-16	687-04
1911-12	479-50	1916-17 (Revised estimate).	688-80
1912-13	535-14	1917-18 (Budget ...)	709-66

“When we examine the sources that contribute to the increase of land revenue, it will be found that there is not much greater scope for the expansion of land revenue in this province. The incidence of land assessment in this province would show that land cannot generally bear farther taxation. Increase of cultivation has not kept pace with increase of population. There has been a decrease in the productive powers of the soil. The rainfall has been scanty or precarious. Periodical revision of assessment at every rectification has necessarily led to enhancement of assessment and has materially affected the condition of the agriculturists. In considering whether the assessment levied is or is not equitable, comparison ought not to be drawn from the assessments or rents levied by private land-owners.

“The next item of revenue to be considered is Excise—

Year.	Excise	Year.	Excise
1908-09	254-43	1917-18	560-11
1909-10	268-26	1914-15	509-39
1910-11	277-54	1915-16	551-19
1911-12	300-44	1916-17 (Revised estimate).	569-00
1912-13	331-97	1917-18 (Budget ...)	573-00

“The income from Excise increased during the ten years 1908-09 to 1917-18 by 305-68 or by 12-05 per annum. It is a matter for consideration whether we can expect the same increase of excise revenue in future years and, if so, for how many years. I am afraid that we cannot. There has been a steady increase of excise duty during the last ten years, with the result that the excise duty is higher in this than in most other provinces. There cannot in the nature of things be an unlimited increase of excise duty as of any other duty.

“The next item of revenue is that of Stamps—

Year.	Stamps.	Year.	Stamps.
1908-09	188-69	1917-18	241-66
1909-10	194-61	1914-15	220-26
1910-11	198-16	1915-16	231-00
1911-12	227-65	1916-17 (Revised estimate).	244-00
1912-13	239-15	1917-18 (Budget ...)	248-00

“It is clear that within the ten years from 1908-09 to 1917-18 there has been an increase of 52-96 or of about 3 per annum. The revenue under Stamps includes that realised from the sale of general stamps, from the sale of court-fee

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stamps and from other miscellaneous items. It will in this connection be useful to draw pointed attention to the portion of income realized from the sale of court-fee stamps alone—

Year.	Court-fee stamps.	Year.	Court-fee stamps.
1908-09	65.88	1913-14	82.38
1909-10	75.00	1914-15	90.04
1910-11	77.37	1915-16	90.80
1911-12	81.29	1916-17 (Revised estimate)	100.40
1912-13	89.73	1917-18 (Budget estimate)	101.00

* There is, therefore, an increase of Rs. 12 in the income from the sale of court-fee stamps alone during the ten years 1908-09 to 1917-18 or of about 4 per centum.

† These three heads of persons are divided heads and it is exceedingly doubtful if we can have any substantial growth of these items of revenue. It is a peculiar feature of the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Provincial Government that the receipts under Land Revenue are divided half and half, while the expenditure is wholly borne by the Provincial Government.

‡ I shall now make a few remarks about a few items of expenditure. I wish to refer to three important heads of expenditure—Education, Police and Civil Works.

§ As far as Education is concerned the expenditure under that head increased within the ten years 1908-09 to 1917-18 from 57.38 to 94.79 or by 57.41.

Year.	Education.	Year.	Education.
1908-09	57.38	1913-14	79.62
1909-10	67.60	1914-15	78.81
1910-11	38.50	1915-16	75.97
1911-12	45.67	1916-17 (Revised estimate)	83.45
1912-13	68.53	1917-18 (Budget estimate)	94.79

¶ Notwithstanding that increase of expenditure, it has not been possible to provide for the expansion and improvement of education in various directions, as it should have been done and as the Government have undertaken to do, owing to want of funds. To maintain education even at the present level, the expenditure under that head must go on steadily increasing. The expenditure under Education has reached a stage from which it is impossible to recede or withdraw. It is absolutely essential to provide additional funds and improve and expand the present system of education on broader and more liberal lines.

¶ The next item of expenditure deserving attention is Police—

Year.	Police.	Year.	Police.
1908-09	79.32	1913-14	93.48
1909-10	74.18	1914-15	100.51
1910-11	89.55	1915-16	110.39
1911-12	85.59	1916-17 (Revised estimate)	114.69
1912-13	88.17	1917-18 (Budget estimate)	117.47

¶ Within the ten years 1908-09 to 1917-18 the expenditure under this head increased from 79.32 to 117.47 or by 48.75, which works out at 6.57 per year. This increase of expenditure is the result of the recommendations of the Police Commission. It was expected and understood that the Government of India should provide funds required for carrying out the recommendations of the Police Commission; but the sum actually assigned by the Government of India was only 17.92 lakhs.

¶ There has been during the last ten years very heavy expenditure under Civil Works—

Year.	Civil Works.	Civil Works in charge of Police Works Department Office.
1908-09	64.05	69.39
1909-10	76.05	72.29
1910-11	99.41	63.96
1911-12	110.12	60.45
1912-13	135.63	71.03
1913-14	154.93	70.84
1914-15	186.42	87.31
1915-16	87.40	63.54
1916-17 (Revised estimate)	79.54	50.50
1917-18 (Budget estimate)	84.00	63.15

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* The expenditure under that item was 54.96 in 1903-05, but a provision of 54.02 has been made in the budget for 1917-18. Civil works in charge of Civil officers include also contributions to district hospitals. There was heavier expenditure under that head during years 1910-11 to 1914-15. So far as Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers are concerned, there has been on the whole a steady increase of expenditure. It was 49.24 in 1903-05, but there is a provision of 63.15 in the budget for 1917-18. I shall now refer to the expenditure actually incurred on account of Civil Works in charge of Public Works—Civil Buildings—Original Works.

Year.	Civil buildings (Original works)	Year.	Civil buildings, Original works
1908-09	...	1912-13	...
1909-10	...	1913-14	...
1910-11	...	1914-15	...
1911-12	...	1915-16	...
1912-13	...	1916-17 (Revised estimate)	...
		1917-18 (Budget estimate)	...

* A sum of 351.64 was spent on that account during seven years from 1903-10 to 1915-16. If we add to it the amount provided for that purpose in the revised estimate for 1916-17 and in the budget estimate for 1917-18, the expenditure under that head amounts to 517.32.

* The above facts naturally lead to the following conclusions:—

- (1) Provincial expenditure has increased more than the provincial income.
- (2) Provincial revenues are not capable of any large expansion, in proportion to the growing needs of the province.
- (3) Provincial expenditure has reached a stage from which it is not possible to recede or withdraw.

"On the other hand it is highly essential to spend much larger sums of money on education, sanitation and medical relief, if this province is ever to approach the standard adopted by other civilised countries in the world. That is the 50-year problem which confronts us today and it requires the wisdom, ability and statesmanship of all the members of your Excellency's Government to tackle that problem in a satisfactory manner. I shall now refer to a few statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Harbilas about the financial situation of this province; and those statements are very important, as they were made before the commencement of the war. When introducing the budget for 1912-13, he said 'The Council will, I think, see that we have not got very much margin for additional expenditure, and if we want to keep up to the level that we have now reached, we have to be extremely careful, because we cannot supplement our income by increased taxation. The land-tax is based upon certain principles and is not regulated every year according to our needs. The excise, it is true, can be worked up; but we do that also not according to our needs because we want to make it bear the maximum burden, consistent with preventing smuggling and illicit distillation. We have no control over the rates of stamp-duty and income-tax. Forcibly we have to work partly as a commercial speculation and partly from considerations into which the revenue must not be allowed to enter. In registration also, we are restricted by considerations of the importance of inducing people to register as freely as possible. Although, therefore, we have no fear of bankruptcy, I do not think we have much a ray of prospect before us as our large balances might suggest. That large balance will disappear before many years are over; and, meanwhile, our demands for expenditure will be growing very rapidly. We must spend more money upon education, we must spend more money upon sanitation and medical needs. We have also got in our "claims" register schemes costing about 200 lakhs, so that you will see that there are plenty of demands upon our not very rapidly expanding revenues. I would urge upon Honourable Members of this Council that it is their duty, as it is our duty to scrutinise very seriously proposals for realising taxation and proposals for increasing expenditure. We can only hope that, if we get a larger measure of self-Government, we shall have adequate powers to raise revenue ourselves, and then our incomes will lose the character of private and individual finance and will assume rather the complexion of a national budget.'

"When introducing the budget for 1913-14 he said:—

"Our present outlook is far in advance of our present income and I do not see any way to a large improvement in our income, except by grants from the Imperial Government."

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"At the time of the debate on the budget for 1914-15 he said:—'Of late there has been a great development in several directions, in education, in sanitation and medical aid, and we have been able to meet extra expenditure only by means of grants from the Imperial Government. It will, I am sure, be difficult for any Provincial Government to go back from this new standard that has been created; and that is, I think, a good ground for asking the Imperial Government to re-consider our provincial settlement and to give us a larger share of the growing revenue than we possess in order that we may meet this higher standard of administration, which has been set before us for our guidance and which we must certainly desire to maintain now that it has been once begun.' As a member of the Provincial Executive Government, he was bound to obey and carry out the instructions of the Government of India and he could not do anything more in that direction. The only course open to us is to make a strong and effective representation to the Government of India for the provision of some important heads of revenue or for a fixed assignment of revenues. Madras contributes a larger share of revenue to the Imperial Government than any other province in India. Excluding customs and opium,

Madras contributions	...	...	...	...	743 out of 1,360
Bombay	"	...	...	...	547 out of 1,773
Bengal	"	...	...	...	446 out of 1,508
United Provinces contributions	...	...	...	...	402 out of 1,416
Punjab	do.	do.	...	...	357 out of 876
Burma	do.	...	...	...	218 out of 888

"We have therefore a just and equitable claim on the Government of India and we shall be justified in making our demands at the earliest convenient opportunity. It is a matter for consideration whether this is an appropriate moment for making such a request when the attention of the Government is now concentrated on the prosecution of the present war. Madras is so ready and willing to make sacrifices or make contributions for the war as any other part of the empire. When it is found that various administrative and financial problems are taken up, considered and discussed in several other parts of the Empire in India, in England and elsewhere, I do not find any impropriety in the consideration of that question even at the present time. If the present financial circumstances do not permit, effort need not be given to those proposals even though mentioned, till a future convenient date. It is also essential that we should effect economy and retrenchment of expenditure wherever possible and provide additional funds for such pressing needs like education, sanitation and medical relief. I think that it is possible to effect economy in the expenditure incurred under head Police and Civil Works—Public Works offices. I know that the officers in charge of those departments will be as jealous of the working of those departments, as those in charge of education, sanitation or medical relief. There appears to be no obligation on the part of the Government to incur additional expenditure on the Police, unless the additional money required for carrying out the recommendations of the Police Commission is found by the Government of India. As for the sum spent on the construction of civil buildings in charge of Public Works offices—Original works, I think that it must be possible to reduce expenditure under that head.

"At the meeting held on the 5th February last, the Government stated in reply to my questions that no programme is arranged beforehand for the construction of new buildings, that no maximum limit has been laid down for expenditure on Civil Works—Original works, and that they do not consider it desirable to fix such a limit. I think it is absolutely essential that the expenditure on buildings should be confined within the narrowest possible limits and should be incurred in the most urgent cases. A distinction has to be always drawn between public offices and officers' quarters; and expenditure on the latter has to be postponed, wherever possible. The Hon'ble Mr. Harshi Street informed the Council at the meeting of the Council held on the 26th May 1915 'An inquiry is actually going on and it has been going on for some time and is not yet concluded, though we have dealt with certain items, to see whether we cannot reduce the standard of new buildings, to see whether we are not building on too extravagant a scale. These questions have been examined by experts in consultation not only with officials but with non-officials also, large contractors, and bodies like the Port Trust, which have given us considerable assistance,

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'and we hope that we may be able to effect economies, though we cannot allow the Council to think that they will be very large.' I wish to know the result of that inquiry and the economy thereby effected, in the expenditure in buildings.

'The report of the majority of the Public Service Commission has caused considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment throughout the country not merely on account of the nature and extent of their recommendations, but on account of the heavy expenditure involved in those recommendations. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford stated in the Imperial Legislative Council the other day that he would immediately consult the Lord Government with a view to give effect to some at least of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and, to arrange for a consideration of the representations of those Governments, to settle those questions, as speedily as possible. If the recommendations of the Public Service Commission are carried out, the extra expenditure on account of salaries would for the whole of India amount to Rs. 42,25,760 and on account of pension and gratuities to Rs. 21,00,000 of so the whole to Rs. 63,25,760. So far as this Province is concerned, the anticipated increase under Salaries—Indian and Provincial Civil Service alone is Rs. 39,551-5-7 per annum or Rs. 4,78,851-7-6 per annum. There are substantial increases under other departments also, not to speak of extra expenditure under pensions and gratuities. Ours is a poor country and it cannot certainly bear the very heavy expenditure, which the carrying out of the recommendations of the majority of Commissioners would render necessary. The Madras Government has been always noted for its economical working and several responsible members of the Government of India and of the Madras Government have admitted that position. In the interests of the general tax-payer and of the general public, I would strongly appeal to this Government to maintain their traditional economy in their deliberations and discussions with the Government of India, to avoid all intemperate expenditure and to keep up expenditure within very narrow and reasonable limits.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon FRASER :—'Your Excellency, I must congratulate your Excellency's Government on being in a position to present a budget as normal, and I might even say as commonplace, as the one that you now place before the Council. To be able to do so during these days of war is proof of the small extent to which this country has suffered economically up to the present. The few industries that we have, have not been adversely affected. Our crops have been harvested and marketed satisfactorily, and we have had no drain on the revenue such as would occur even in a year of moderate scarcity. What the future has in store for us, it is impossible to say, but the increasing difficulties in regard to railway transport, the coal difficulties, and the scarcity of tonnage, coupled with the abnormally high sea-freight, must sooner or later have an adverse effect on the economic position and consequently on the revenue of this Presidency. Under the circumstances, I think your Excellency's Government are quite right in preparing a budget on a conservative basis and husbanding resources as much as possible.

'As regards the budget heads I personally would welcome a very much larger allotment under elementary education, as I hold the view that the education of the lower classes, classes from which the industrial labour of this country is drawn, would do more to promote industrial development than any of the schemes and suggestions now put in the fore. The idea that Indian labour is cheap is fallacious; it is not cheap. We see it in our own houses where we have 20 servants who do the work that ought to be done by three or four men. We see the same thing in our factories. We find our mills and factories teeming with labourers. But if you enter a mill in Lancashire you are immediately struck by the comparatively few labourers representative on the premises. Also, the work done by Indian labour is not good. In fact I can safely go so far as to say that in many cases it is extremely bad. The remedy in my opinion is elementary education, elementary education for these work people. I would welcome heavier expenditure for this purpose when normal headliness again sets in and when the Government have funds available for the purpose.

'At present great inconveniences and loss is being experienced through the undesirable restrictions on railway traffic. Under these circumstances, everything possible should be done to encourage the use of the waterways of the Presidency. The other day I made enquiries with the object of bringing goods down by the Buckingham Canal from Bencoolen to Madras; but very much to my surprise I found that the rate I would have to pay would be rather more than double the rate I would have to pay by rail. What the reason is for this I cannot say; possibly, difficulties

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in navigation. If so, I would suggest to your Excellency's Government that the matter be taken in hand and steps taken to see that the canal is made freely navigable. At present we are faced with probable difficulties in connection with the carriage of coal from Bengal to Madras, and the amount of traffic that the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway can deal with is limited. I would suggest that it would relieve the difficulty, if a coal depot were opened at Samalkota, and coal carried down from Bengal to Samalkota, and stacked there and brought down in coal barges from Samalkota to Madras. This is only possible if the canal from Samalkota to Madras is freely navigable.

"Prior to the opening of the East Coast Railway a large quantity of coal did come from Mysore to Madras by the canal and if this was the case in the past I cannot myself see why this should not occur again.

"Another industrial matter which I would commend to your Excellency's Government is the difficulty at present being experienced by farmers in this Presidency. This is mainly due to the short supply of and at the same time a very strong demand for, tanning bark. The short supplies are to a certain extent due to the railway difficulties under which the contractors who hold stocks of tanning bark put prices up to an exorbitant level. The result is that the farmers at present cannot tan the hides that are required by Government except at a loss as the schedule prices fixed by the Government. The actual cost of the tanning bark and the actual cost of labour, including depreciation and interest, is not covered by the prices that the Government pay. The main reason for this is the high price of bark. I speak from experience, because we recently bought a tannery in Madras and we worked it for the last four months and my first four parcels of hides showed me a loss on the cost of my hides, bark and actual labour, of about Rs. 4,000. From this it is very evident that tanners cannot go on working at these rates. They will keep the tanneries at work and keep up the output of supplies to meet Government's requirements provided they cover their bare costs. Without that you cannot expect to find tanneries working continuously at a heavy loss. We were assured a few months ago by the Wheat Commissioner that steps were being taken in this matter and steps would be taken to keep the price of the bark at a reasonable level and also to decrease the price of raw hides. The position at the present day is exactly the same as it was eight months ago. Is it not possible for the Forest Department of this Presidency to go thoroughly into the matter with the view of augmenting the supply of bark and to enable Madras tanners to keep their tanneries in work.

"I would also suggest that funds be made available and some one deputed from the school of leather, where I understand there are several capable men, to carry out experiments on a practical and commercial scale of the possible tanning agencies available in the country.

"There are one or two questions in relation to the administration of the Income-tax Act in this Presidency in which I would like to refer and which affect seriously commerce and industry. The first is a question which the Madras Chamber of Commerce has already put up before your Excellency's Government, namely, the amount allowed for deduction as amount of depreciation for the purpose of assessing returns. In reply to our letter the following Government Order was passed:—
"The Chamber of Commerce, Madras, will be informed that the annual depreciation of 6 per cent on the original value of machinery and plant allowed as a deduction from profits for income-tax purposes was intended to cover both the cost of renewals and the cost of repairs and maintenance. This, I contend, is inequitable, especially in view of the fact that the tendency in the case of modern machinery is to become lighter in construction and to be run at higher speed. An allowance of 6 per cent to cover the cost of renewals, the cost of repair and maintenance is quite inadequate, especially in the case of electrical machinery where the life is not more than eight or ten years. In England, the inland revenue allows all repairs as against no repairs allowed by your Excellency's Government and a further allowance for depreciation by age. This is generally fixed at 5 per cent. But the figure is not of much importance, as in addition to this 5 per cent the inland revenue also allows all the difference between the written down value of the plant as shown by the company's books and the ultimate amount realized by the old machines. In this way the owner of the plant gets back the whole depreciation when he disposes of his plant. The difference in treatment accorded to industries, between your Excellency's Government and the Home Government is very marked, and in view of the present day efforts to encourage

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Indian industries, I hope, on reconsideration, your Excellency's Government will see their way to adopt the liberal treatment now adopted by the inland revenue of Hong Kong. There is a strong feeling in industrial and commercial circles on this subject.

Then, there is the treatment of private firms under the Income-tax Act. A shareholder in a company may apply for a refund if he has been charged at a higher rate than is applicable to his income, but a partner in a private firm is debared from this refund. If you have a firm of Smith and Brown and the income of the firm is Rs. 40,000 of which each partner takes half, both these partners are taxed individually on the basis of Rs. 40,000 each, instead of at the rate applicable to incomes of Rs. 20,000 each. This, I think, is surely wrong, and it has been recognised as wrong by the Finance Minister to the Government of India in so far as in his recent budget he has made the super tax an individual responsibility and not a company one.

"With these words, I congratulate your Excellency's Government on this year's budget. Up to this point the financial position has been fairly clear sailing, but there are rocks ahead and as a sound financier the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is correct in steering so safe and cautious a course."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANGOO:—I am sorry I am not able to join in the chorus of congratulations which has been set up by so many Honourable Members on this side to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. However, I submit, my Lord, on the budget of 1915-1916 I made the following remarks in my speech:—"The budget of this year is rather peculiar. The revised estimate of receipts shows a considerable fall to the extent of Rs. 27-06 lakhs, but the allotted expenditure has been so framed as to permit very little scope for discussion in this Council. It looks as if particular care was taken to bring about this result. This is what I said in considering the budget which has now come up to the actual figure. Last year in commenting upon the budget I pointed out that budget, if it is to be placed on sound principles must be divided into two parts, the essential and the non-essential. The essential portion of each head of expenditure must be the only charges in years of scarcity on the receipts. The balance over that must be first made available for such objects of utility as education, sanitation, and industries. Luxuries such as buildings, reorganisation of services which would only augment the cost under any head and extra expenditure incurred during years of plenty must all give way before the primary duty of Government to meet the educational and sanitary needs of the province. It will not do to say that these are not lost sight of, but Government must be in a position clearly to plead that not one pie that could be spared for the more important needs has been taken away from them. Judged by these tests I submit, my Lord, that the budgets of the last two years when we had to cut short our expenditure owing to financial pressure have not been what they should be." I just wanted to point out, my Lord, how the budget has been actually not accurate. We find that the actuals of 1915-1916 show a 5 lakhs excess in excess of the revised estimate for that year. But when we come to 1916-1917, the revised budget shows a difference of more than Rs. 24 lakhs in receipts. Of course, on the expenditure side there has been for the last three years less expenditure of about Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs. I did not take very much note of it. Certainly a deduction of Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs is not of much consequence. I do submit, my Lord, in considering the budget for receipts we have to frame it in such a way that the benefits of the receipts are not lost to the province in the coming year. If that is not the aim in framing a budget, the budget cannot be considered a complete success. As I find, there was only a difference of Rs. 5 lakhs in previous years which was not very great; but an excess of Rs. 24 lakhs in receipts in this revised budget of 1916-1917 is a matter which has to be carefully scrutinised.

I should think that the special receipts of Rs. 5 lakhs, under the head "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments" and a small extent of receipts under "Forests" about Rs. 4 lakhs was caused by the special felling of sandalwood trees, and these may be treated as an exception. But the rest of the receipts which we have been able to exceed in the revised estimate has to be explained. I suggested in my budget speech of 1915-1916 that there was an arrangement in the budget which showed a diminution in the budget receipts and an increase in the budget expenditure. I will explain again how the increase in the budget expenditure had been provided without the prospect of expending it. A more comparison from the Revised Financial Statement of the budget estimates of 1916-1917 and the revised estimate of 1914-1917 will show that we have had Rs. 7 lakhs under Excess, Rs. 3 lakhs under Income-tax,

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Rs. 6 lakhs under Forest, Rs. 1 lakh under Registration, Rs. 5 lakhs under Scientific and Miscellaneous. And under expenditure we find in the revised estimate Rs. 3 lakhs not spent under Land Revenue, that is, minus Rs. 5 lakhs under Land Revenue, minus Rs. 2 lakhs under Police, minus Rs. 1 lakh under Education, minus Rs. 1-75 lakhs under Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Officers, minus Rs. 8 lakhs under Works in charge of Public Works Officers, and minus Rs. 5 lakhs under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers. This last minus Rs. 5 lakhs is a portion of the expenditure which normally might lapse, the department not being able to keep up the full extent of the expenditure. The other expenditure which periodically comes to about Rs. 8 or 4 lakhs ought not to have been budgeted for. That means, we increase the budget on the expenditure side and decrease it under the receipts side, making thereby a budget where we are not able to spend as much as we can on objects which are admitted to be useful objects by all the Members of the Legislative Council. This is a thing that I have been trying to point out all these years, and I think a close examination of the figures would show that, that is the result of the figures as they have come out. I may add that in the budget of 1917-1918 also there has been a budgeting which cannot be considered quite satisfactory. Taking the figures before the year 1914-1915, there was an average growth of revenue from Rs. 6 to 8 lakhs under Land Revenue. In the years 1915-1916 and 1916-1917, as has been mentioned in the Financial Statements there has not been a growth of revenue because owing to floods or other circumstances, we have not been able to realize all the revenue, and it has been put off from the records. But the budget for 1917-1918 which is made assuming the conditions to be normal makes an allowance of only 5 lakhs in the revised estimate. Even the estimate of 1915-1916 might show this before the actuals of 1916-1917 are got. That is usual, because the general collections are ordinarily above the revised estimate.

I have closely followed the figures under various other heads, in budgeting which we have not been careful. But we must take care that the average income is not affected. The effect of it is that in the course of the next year we have considerable balances in hand.

"The other point I raise is whether it is really good budgeting to add to our Provincial balances considerably. We budgeted for Rs. 39 lakhs balance last year, but according to the revised estimate the closing balance was Rs. 119-02 lakhs. And if we add the surplus of Rs. 50-83 lakhs we get Rs. 169-85 as the closing balance. In the coming year we expect to close with 153-85 of which the Provincial balance is Rs. 137-85—39 lakhs being the only balance that ought to be reserved. About Rs. 139 lakhs of Provincial balance we have.

"I now come to reference, in the Imperial budget, to the Provincial side. We find that except Bombay and Madras all the other Provinces have drawn from their Provincial balances. It is Madras that adds nearly Rs. 50 lakhs to the previous balance. It is also Bombay. I am not at all contesting the position, my Lord, that has been taken by the Finance Member in the budget of 1916, in his memorandum that we ought not to grudge to place a certain amount of money at the disposal of the Government of India during the war. But whether we place Rs. 120 lakhs or Rs. 150 lakhs would not make much difference. We were expecting last year to place only Rs. 49 lakhs, and when we gave Rs. 120 lakhs it was quite good. If we can budget for the expenditure of the remaining Rs. 30 lakhs, I do not see why it should not be done. The Finance Member in introducing the budget said that there were certain remarks of gentlemanly papers and others that that money would practically be given away to the Government of India. I read some of them, and I do not think that remark was made by them. I think what they said was in giving this kind of assistance to the Government of India it was not necessary that it should be given at the sacrifice of the interests of this Province. Under rule 5 of the rules relating to the Financial Statement, it is the Government that have to provide for the first expenses, and therefore the closing balance has to be arrived at certainly with the consent of the Government of India; and this Legislative Council, as constituted, is not entitled to go behind the figure given as closing balance there. It is therefore I submit, my Lord, that the question has to be fought out for the Province. When from Rs. 99 lakhs, the closing balance goes up to Rs. 149 lakhs, we might well have estimated at least Rs. 15 to 30 lakhs for our Province. I submit this is not economy at all for this Province and it is not properly utilizing what we have in hand.

(Mr. Rana Jagganath ; Mr. Surjendra Prasad Sarin ;
Nagode.)

[Sra. Asim 1917.]

"I want to go to the next point. In the distribution of the amounts in various purposes, the budget is not fair. I raise that question particularly. What we find in, over the revised estimate of last year Rs 35 lakhs extra has been utilized for distribution in the Provinces during 1917-1918. About Rs 35 lakhs extra has been taken. But what we find is that only education got about Rs 11 lakhs of which Rs 4 lakhs was money granted by the Imperial Government. If we take away Rs 11 lakhs from the Rs 35 lakhs of extra expenditure, we find that the remainder is distributed among Land Revenue, Police and other heads which cannot generally be brought under this category. We find even Sanitation does not get the usual recognition. The recurring grant of Rs 6.63 lakhs from the Government of India must be deducted from the expenditure under this head. That means there is very little or no provision for Sanitation. When Rs 35 lakhs is being spent why not an average share to these be given? If there is also an extra budgeting for Land Revenue and Police as was done last year, that means these departments have been deprived of the money which they ought to have had. These are the points I wish to place before the Government.

"I want to join the Hon'ble the Raja of Bikaner in connection with the Timorally-Tinschunder Railway. If after the success in Mesopotamia, the Government are able to put more rolling-stock for the working of the railway line, I should very respectfully request the Government to move in the matter and see that at least one train is run up to the limits of the line already constructed.

"As to the reorganisation of the Revenue Department I interpolated the Government and I was told that the matter would be considered and placed on the table. I request that early attention may be paid to it. The Police establishment will also have to be reorganised.

"I wish to draw the attention of the Surgeon-General to the condition of the Bikaner hospital and the implements and apparatus available there. I understood that it is in a very bad state and I request the Government to issue instructions to see that such a headquarter hospital like that is placed in a fair condition.

"As regards the Agriculture Department I want that arrangements should be made to open more practical farms as much as possible and the establishments now available to be utilised for opening such farms."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. SURJENDRA PRASAD SARIN :—Your Excellency, As a representative of the commercial community I should like to make a few observations on this occasion. It is not within the scope of your Excellency's Government, at present, to deal with any large questions of commercial policy, but I take it that a change will soon come by which Provincial autonomy in trade, commerce and railway administration will soon be conceded to us and that your Excellency's Government will be able to deal with all large questions of policy, affecting this Presidency, in a much more adequate way than at present. First and foremost I may mention that a great deal of inconvenience has been felt throughout the year on account of shortage of shipping and consequently the work of the railways has become very much congested. In the districts from which I come and in the neighbouring districts there are very large number of rice mills whose work has been considerably obstructed on account of the shortage of goods wagons. I fully realise the strength that are being made by the Railway Administration and the Railway Board to grapple with the situation. The transport of coal, and the conveyance of the Government stores, the want of sufficient number of wagons to clear all the goods hitherto carried by sea, the requirements of the Government in connection with the war in Mesopotamia and East Africa, — these and other causes have produced a very prejudicial effect on the present prospects of the trade. I feel that a certain amount of concession should be shown to districts where there is a flourishing mill industry in existence, and throughout the northern districts the established mill industry should not unduly suffer from the present difficulties. There are numerous complaints all through those districts about the shortage of wagons and on account of this shortage some of the mills have been obliged to stop. I request your Excellency's Government to make a special representation to the Railway Board on this subject to minimise the present inconvenience. In this connection I should emphasise the need for the improvement of our waterways. There was a great deal of competition in the earlier years of the East Coast Railway between canal-borne traffic and the railway-borne traffic, and with a view to divert the traffic from the canals to the railways various steps to force the hands of the Government against the

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canal traffic were taken. The Buckingham canal provided, fifteen or twenty years ago, a cheap method of transport from the northern districts to Madras but, as has been admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Willison the other day in the Council, there has been a steady decline in the canal-borne traffic of this Presidency. I would suggest that immediate steps be taken to keep the Buckingham canal in a navigable condition and also to consider the position of the reduction of navigation fees. The present attitude about the congestion of railway traffic is not likely to improve at least for some years and the subject is one of great practical importance. We feel that in the matter of railway administration your Excellency's Government should have greater control than at present. The subject has already engaged the attention of the Council and it was proposed, on a motion by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Manasahandra Rao Purnani, by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that a representation would be made to enlarge the powers of the Government in regard to the control of railways. I should like to know whether this representation was made and if so with what result."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Easwara Swamy :—"This is said to be an occasion when non-official members are permitted to offer some general remarks on the budget and general administration. I ask your Excellency's indulgence to be permitted to refer to a few matters relating to our two districts for the consideration of your Excellency's Government. For one thing, the two districts which I represent here, differ in most conditions from the rest of the Presidency. Questions affecting these districts cannot therefore ordinarily be expected to be studied and brought before this Council by the members from other districts. Even if any receive such attention, they are liable to be kept out of discussion in the shape of resolutions on the ground of their relating to one or two districts only and not being of general public interest. I do not claim a knowledge of the details of administration in other districts and cannot therefore be in a position to word any proposed resolutions in general terms. In these circumstances, your Excellency will have observed that no questions of Belthar and South Kanara come up for discussion in this Council except the case proposing to deprive these districts of the special grants based on the land revenue principle. The fact that there are no resolutions coming up for discussion from these districts is therefore an indication that there is absolute contentment there, and there is nothing calling for your Excellency's Government's attention. I have had to bring up each of these as could possibly be so treated in the shape of interpolations and I regret to have to observe that the answers elicited to many of them are not satisfactory—due I believe to the fact that the questions have to be simple inquiries for information and not involved or argumentative—and that with respect to many matters my interpolations did not persuade the Government to look into them."

"I am grateful to the Government for the promised establishment of a Government girls' school in Mangalore as also for the decision to take over the Brecon College at Tellicherry. I beg to suggest to the Government to give a special grant to the Talukhat municipality towards the efficient maintenance of the Victoria College. The Government College in Mangalore is an old college and the people had handed over to Government a substantial sum when it was first started. It is a matter for regret that the staff for that College should still be on the old scale while higher scales of pay and a stronger staff are provided for a new College like the one at Anantapur."

"I must also express my disappointment and regret that the Educational department should still retain inspecting officers of boys' and girls' elementary schools in South Kanara who are ignorant of the local vernacular. It must be remembered that the teachers of these elementary schools do not know English. With regard to one it was said to be a temporary measure, and with regard to the other the department was willing for some help to be available. Again, when I suggested that the new Muhammedan Sub-Assistant Inspector for South Kanara should know the vernacular taught in the Muhammedan schools in the district, I was told that the Government were unable to entertain the suggestion. I cannot understand the policy of the department in this matter. I see that there are men in the list who know the vernacular of this district, and there is no justification apparently for not putting in men with a knowledge of the vernacular. I mentioned these grievances when I moved my resolution on superintendence of schools, and I mention them again to pray that these may be attended to. Also for better, these appointments may be abolished and the teachers and children of the South Kanara elementary schools may be spared these needless impediments."

(Mr. Sadasua Bish.)

[21N APRIL 1917.]

*The Hon'ble Mr. Barber speaking in the Council in 1914 congratulated the Government on the fact that the long-wished-for Mysore-Mangalore line would soon be started after all. I wish I were able to say the same thing now. In those days the Dykes of Mysore and the members of the Government conferred together directly and took the glasses and the district board into their confidence. The railway case was tried and even the sites for stations—major and others—located. Now the whole thing is a mystery. Other lines came to be talked about. Our harbour expert the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring inspected Blackall. The Railway Board expert Mr. Richards investigated the several lines suggested. We were told to await Mr. Richards' report. It came in December. We are now told to await the orders of the Government of India on that report. I know personally that Sir Harold Stuart took a great interest in this line and I wish your Excellency's Government to continue your interest in this line and if necessary assure the Mysore Durbar that you are prepared to allow all reasonable facilities so that when the Durbar finds the other line prohibitive and returns to its old love, there should be no further delay. Kanara has from a long time been longing to link up with Mysore. At present we have not even a through carriage for the passengers from our districts to Madras and berths are not available unless booked one or two days previously.

*Another great disappointment to South Kanara has been the putting off from time to time of the legislation on the malignant root eradication. This delay has been the cause of much avoidable litigation and friction in the villages, and I hope that the Government will be able to introduce it at an early date.

*There is another matter which I wish to see attended to by legislation or executive order. The revenue in South Kanara is collected in the large majority of cases from tenants on the strength of some local circular which asserts the necessity that payments made towards curries may be set off against the rent due. The revenue authorities too collect these by demand or threat of distraint of moveables of the tenant. When the matter comes into court, however, the law is strictly interpreted and the poor tenant often fails to get credit for the assessment paid. Yet we often find the next year again the village officers would obtain a distant warrant for moveables and collect the amount in spite of protest. The Revenue Recovery Act restricts the set-off to cases where land is attached or is about to be attached and against rent due to the defaulting pattidar only. It is a very old Act and the provision should be amended and brought into line with the provisions of the Kistna Land Act. It would be a great misfortune if ignorant villagers gather the impression that the assurances of Government are not observed and that the Government are only mindful of revenue collections in case without caring for the hardships caused on poor people who do not even happen to be defaulters. Therefore, the local revenue authorities should be told also to proceed against the pattidar alone and not against the moveables of any other person at the sweet will of the karnams.

*Your Excellency, South Kanara has now been divided into two Panch districts. But I suppose that with a view to provide work for two establishments, the control of Government assigned waste lands and the control of kumaki lands have been transferred to the forest side. I am sorry this is so, for these Forest officers and Rangers are all outsiders unacquainted with the local revenue system and the complicated tenures and wages of the district unlike the officers of the Revenue department, and it is a pity to see these officers pass rules and orders which are often needlessly irritating, unworkable, and sometimes even absurd. I clearly recognise that it is no mistake of these officers who attempt to do their best with zeal and earnestness in the supposed interest of the Government and the public. The result unfortunately is that they shake the confidence of the ryots in the wisdom and even good faith of the administration.

*Apart from the general dissatisfaction created, I wish to mention particularly one instance of how certain rules affect an important local industry at a time when it was affected by the war and the trade competition of the Mysore State. I refer to the sandalwood industry. Rules with penal provisions have been framed regarding sandalwood which even the criminal courts have pronounced unreasoning and unworkable. If a waistlet presented a sandalwood stick to the War Pans and the Collector sold it and I purchased it in aid of the War Fund we all committed offences under those rules punishable with imprisonment. And in every temple in the district offences against these rules are being committed when sandal incense is offered and sandal paste is distributed in worship. This is certainly not a desirable state of the rules. Your

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Excellency, I shall not be justified in taking more of the time of the Council, and I pray that the Government may at least require the Collector to look into all these things. Fortunately the people have great faith and confidence in Mr. Vibert and with his experience and sympathy he ought to be able to remove the objectionable features in these forest arrangements.

"Another matter for some concern, your Excellency, is the steady increase in litigation in the two districts. May I suggest that the Government may take steps to remove one fruitful cause of this increase? The Rent Recovery Act has been repealed. There is no summary procedure under which the tenant whose rent is generally so kind may discharge himself from the obligations under the rent-deed and all petty disputes between landlord and tenant may be determined. The prices of rent in kind are fluctuating and differ in different places, and very often the poor tenant is put to much loss in interest and costs merely because his tender was incomplete by a very small amount. Some provision for the summary disposal of the enforcement of mutual rights and obligations of landlords and tenants should be provided leaving only complicated questions to be contested in the courts.

"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Muppil Nayar has referred to most of the points relating to Malabar. While associating myself generally with his remarks,—he was rather inaudible,—I feel I must say that one question referred to by him, i.e., the partition of Kanungod, has roused strong feeling. There is no case for it. Taking a few villages away will not be effective which for over a century were part of Kanara. The Government cannot ignore the feeling of its Kanara subjects and I hope that the Government will give due weight to the numerous protests the latter has raised in South Kanara.

"I wish also to draw attention to the lack of adequate accommodation in the municipal hospitals in Calicut, Mangalore and Tellicherry. Their sites are not quite what they should be. The municipalities have not the resources necessary for improvement.

"I should have liked to refer to a number of other things regarding our two districts but I have run out my time. Before concluding, however, I beg to be permitted to remind your Excellency's Government that the needs of these two districts do not receive the prominence they deserve partly for the reasons I stated at the outset and partly because we are far out from the fountain of grace in a corner of the Presidency. But they are two districts with plenty of rivers and extensive tracts of waste land at all elevations with all grades of rainfall, rich forests with numerous possibilities of trade and industry, and I pray that your Excellency's Government will, in due time when relieved from the stress of the war, give their best consideration to the question of the economic development of this part of the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib.—"Your Excellency, I am a new member of this Council and, by way of preparation for today's budget meeting I carefully read the proceedings of the budget meeting of the last year. I found that almost all members made general observations on a number of subjects most of which had not the remotest connection with budget. Only once in the course of the meeting Sir Harold Stuart rose to a point of order when the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar made a reference in his speech to congestion of traffic in third class compartments of railway trains. Even after that point of order was raised members were allowed to proceed with their observations uninterrupted. I was therefore led to believe that in this respect precedent has obtained the force of law and prepared my speech accordingly. Now that your Excellency has given a ruling that rule 51 shall be adhered to to the better of how to your Excellency's decision and pass over many a thing that I would have otherwise liked to touch upon on this occasion. My colleagues will also forgive me if I under these circumstances confine myself entirely to the affairs of my own constituency as affected by the budget we are now discussing.

"Education, more and more education is the constant cry of my community and in this direction we have been straining every nerve and pressing into service all available resources. We have made fair progress in secondary education and as many as 249 Mohammedans received secondary school leaving certificates last year. I beg to express the grateful thanks of the community to the Government for maintaining the Madrasah-i-Azam and the two incomplete secondary schools in Georgetown and Valluvu for Mohammedans. We are also grateful to the authorities of the Harris High School which is also maintained entirely for Mohammedans. The only

(*Mr. Taimi Hasan Sahib, Mr. Ramanga Acharyar, J. [6th April 1917.*

high school maintained and managed by Mussalmans at Vaniyambadi and the thanks of the entire community of Southern India are due to the Mussalmans of Vaniyambadi whose liberal contributions have enabled me and my colleagues on the committee to make the Madrasa-e-Islamia in the course of the last twelve years an efficient instrument of the secondary education of my community both in and out of Vaniyambadi. We want still more secondary schools and I am glad that my Honourable colleague in the Council Elms Bahadur Ahmad Taimi Marakkayar has taken steps to establish one at Nagore, and I hope the school the Government contemplate establishing at Trichinopoly, as provided in the budget, will soon be an accomplished fact.

"Out of the 100 students who pass out of high schools every year only a dozen or so eventually succeed in taking the degree. This is not very encouraging specially when we take account of the fact that thousands of rupees have been spent every year by the Mohammedan Educational Association of Southern India in providing scholarships for college students. For various reasons, in which I do not wish to enter here the establishment of a College for Mussalmans has become an immediate necessity. A poor community like Mussalmans cannot afford to establish and run a College without extraneous help. With the kind help of the Hon'ble Mr. Elms I went minutely into the question of the cost of a second-grade college. We found that at least a lakh and a half is required for college building, furniture, library, museum apparatus and other equipment. There will be a recurring monthly expenditure of at least Rs. 2,500 on two intermediate classes and income from fees being extremely limited in the case of Mussalmán students, about the whole of this amount will have to come out of the capital fund or Government grant. Therefore we are not only to find a lakh and half for building and equipment but also more than five lakhs for the capital fund. The sympathetic interest which His Highness the King was graciously pleased to take in the representations my friend Mr. Elms, Ahmad Kaland and I had the honor to make to His Highness and the princely generosity that His Highness has shown has made it possible for the Mussalmans of Southern India to have a College of their own which will be named after His Highness in grateful memory of his noble generosity. The way the Muslim Associations throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency and in Mysore, Cochin and Travancore have expressed their gratitude to His Highness shows how highly the gift is appreciated by my community.

"The board of management of the Uccurua College will soon formulate a scheme for the establishment of the College at an early date and we are sure that when application is made to your Excellency's Government for aid in the usual course it will meet with the same generous consideration as the case of the Muslim education has always received at the hands of your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Ras Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency—About this time last year, I made the complaint that we were not given full scope for the discharge of our duties; and this substantially remains. To quote some instances from my experience. Your Excellency will remember the controversy last year about the strengthening of the Bench of the High Court. After futile attempts to get more information on the subject, I accepted the decision of Government. My only anxiety all along was to see that the proper permanent strength of the High Court should be nine or twelve, in order that the sons of the soil may fare, at least as well, as other classes of people, who admittedly under the general rules of recruitment enunciated even by the Public Services Commission have only a secondary claim in respect of preferments in this country. I suggested three resolutions for the February meeting. One was that notice 161 of the Government of India Act, 1915, be so amended that the proportions of barrister Judges and Indian Civil Service Judges fixed therein might be reversed. The other two resolutions proposed that until this was done the number of Judges should be either nine or twelve. My object was to secure at least the same proportion of Indian Judges; for, the Indian element is believed to have done good work. I learn—but this is subject to correction—that the attitude of your Excellency's Government has not been unfavorable. It would have received some further support which though the authorities on the spot may consider weak, would greatly strengthen their hands in these days when public opinion of this country is making headway in England,—if the resolutions had been permitted, and the questions discussed in this Council. I made one more attempt in connection with

5th April 1917.] (Mr. Rameshji Acharya, the President;
Mr. Banga Acharya.)

the Financial Statement by suggesting certain alterations in the provision for temporary and additional Judges; but this resolution again was disallowed.²

His Excellency the President:—"It is not usual to discuss the ruling."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUA ACHARYA:—"I am not discussing the propriety or impropriety. I am only stating facts."

"Secondly, the question of conferring and regarding temporary magistrates and sub-judges has come more than once before the Council. On the last occasion the statement was made that the report of the Public Service Commission was awaited. The report has been before the public for some time, and yet there was no indication in the budget that any action was being or is going to be taken in the matter. I therefore proposed a resolution, which was disallowed. We are still in the dark as to what is being done."

"Thirdly, there was one more resolution suggesting that the expenditure on the move of Government to the hills might be estimated by 50 per cent."

His Excellency the President:—"Will the honourable gentleman resume his seat? We are bound by the rules. The rules says that no discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under 6 or 7. This is rather doubtful. The Honourable Member is quite honest in what he says. He does not wish to discuss. He will really believe me when I say that he is introducing a subject for discussion or that will be the effect of his introducing it in the speech."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUA ACHARYA:—"I do not wish, it is not my intention, to question the correctness of the rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYA:—"There is a difference between mentioning and discussing."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUA ACHARYA:—"I am the last to speak. I am not pressing discussion. I am perfectly willing to be guided by your Excellency."

His Excellency the President:—"I have given my advice."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUA ACHARYA (continues):—"My object was that at a time when owing to the impediment of new and additional taxes every one feels compelled to make retrenchments, the Government should set an example by foregoing some part of their consumption. The example set by persons in high places is more easily understood, and is cheerfully followed. This resolution, again, showed the fate of the other resolutions."

"It is not my intention to question the correctness of the decision in these matters; but I wish to point out that their cumulative effect is to discourage us in our attempt to work with the Government in their every day administration, which is the bone of the Worker-Made Reform. It appears to me that Government are anxious to continue a policy of benevolent despotism unsuited of the constitutional system urged by higher authorities to reconcile the uses of the country more largely in its administration. It took me by surprise to see that even the Hon'ble the Advocate-General say the other day in connection with the proposed amendment of the Rules of this Council, that when a Bill might not be approved by His Excellency, it was no use to ask for leave to introduce it and that the discussions would be unnecessary waste of time. Is that the value placed on our discussion in this Council? Is it too much to expect that they would place things in a new light, and induce the Government to come to a decision different from that which they might otherwise come to?"

"We are anxious to feel at one with Government, but are kept at arm's length. I moved two resolutions during this sitting of the Council regarding sub-judges—moved them without the facts and figures which are available to Government with a huge machinery at their back. If these facts had been communicated to me, I should have thanked Government, and not moved the resolutions and the time of the Council would have been saved to the comfort of all. But the Member in charge apparently wished to have an occasion to show off the superiority of Government—which is not and can never be disputed—and to have a ding-dong at a non-official. For such I take to be the meaning of the remark that I would have been wiser if I had framed my resolution differently. Such action is only calculated to keep us apart. Again, I asked for the very small sum of Rs. 5,000 for a separate District Hospital in the Bhand district; Government admitted the need, and pleaded want of funds."

(*Mr. Rameswari Acharyar; Mr. Cochrane;* [Six April 1917.
Mr. Chidambaramatha Madhavar; the President; Mr. Ranga Acharyar.])

It must be said that there are always general savings—because it is not always possible to spend in full the provision made under the several heads of the budget. In this sense unavoidable when a non-official attempts a course? I am only sorry that the refusal to find funds in the department, in which Government are pledged to make no saving, and in which about Rs. 8 lakhs are saved every year.

"I may sum up the effect in a few words. We are shortlier placed on our representations in regard to many points in which we are much interested. Government have a practical majority in this Council, our resolutions are more recommendations; and there is no danger of Government being turned out of office—why then the unwillingness to make us realise that we are engaged in the same work as Government are? If our suggestions are weak, they carry their own condemnation; if strong, they must be useful, and help disposed of business. A regard for our representation can only enhance the prestige of Government.

"In the connection it is necessary to allude to references in this Council from the Government bench to certain views that I expressed elsewhere as to the usefulness of the non-officials. The difference in view depends only on our angle of vision. Government apparently consider our good work is measured by the resolutions they accept—mostly in a shape and with amendments which leave the case only where it originally was. But that is not the test. On important questions we have yet made no impression upon the Government. The question of the re-appointment remains where it was three years ago. In regard to the High Court we do not know what is being done. On the subject of the revision of the judicial courts Mr. Phillips' report is a dead letter to us. I am not however despondent. For I know that by coming to the light every year with renewed energy, our cause is bound to gain, if not in any time, at least in the time of my successors in office."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCHRAN:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser referred to the subject of tanning materials. I should be glad to give some particulars. The question with regard to the purchase and export of tanned hides is under the control of the Wheat Commissioner."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MADHAVAR (*interposing*):—"I wish to say a few words."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman is not short out."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCHRAN (*continuing*):—"The Wheat Commissioner is an Imperial officer and not under the control of this Government. All we are concerned with is the supply of bark for tanning. Three or four months ago, Mr. Haselwater came to me and asked me whether we could reduce the price of the bark which was very high. We promised to do what we could. We obtained special powers from the Government of India as regards the control of the tanning bark. We decided to control the trade of the bark in one district."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"I rise to a point of order. The Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane can only make speeches as we do. It is only the Finance Member that can give a reply."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is giving the information that the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has asked for."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency will notice Rule 32. The only member who has got a right of reply is the Finance Member. All others can make remarks as we do."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What does the Honourable gentleman say?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"Rule 32, clause 2, will apply to official members as well as non-official members. Rule 32 will apply only to the Finance Member. Therefore the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane cannot reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser. He can only make a speech on the budget."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What is the point?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"Under Rule 30, clause 2, any member is at liberty to make any observations. It is under that rule that we make observations. The right of reply is confined to the Hon'ble the Finance Member."

26th APRIL 1917.] (*The President; Mr. Coomaraswami; Mr. Rangas Acharyar; Mr. Chakrabarttya Medaiah.*)

His Excellency the **PATENTARY**.—“The Hon'ble Mr. Coomaraswami is a member of this Council and is entitled to make any observation he likes within the limits of the discussion. I do not think we need draw distinctions between criticism and reply.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COOMARASWAMI :—“We said we were quite willing to try to keep the price of the bark down and to increase the supply. We took up the district of Nellore to control the supply and to see if we could not keep prices down in Madras to a reasonable level. When this was going on, the Wheat Commissioner came to Madras and found that the prices of the bark had fallen very considerably and he said that it was quite unnecessary to trouble ourselves with it any more and we might leave the price of the bark alone. In consequence of that we dropped all the efforts we were making to control the bark and left the market alone. It was only this day before yesterday I was told by a prominent tanner in Madras that the price had again risen to a high figure. I asked him at once to write to me a letter describing the situation. I have sent a copy of that letter to Mr. MacVicar asking him to come down to Madras at once, to look into the situation and to see if he wished us to do anything more in regard to the supply.”

“I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar would allow me to reply to his remarks at a previous stage.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGAS ACHARYAR :—“I only called attention to the rates.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COOMARASWAMI :—“He referred to me by name when he spoke about the number of pottas. He said as a fact that the difference between the number of pottas and number of holdings was quite small, and that the proportion was very small. But the special enquiry in South Arcot shows that the difference between the number of pottas and the number of holdings was more than 50 per cent. I think the proportion was even greater than that. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar would agree that 50 per cent is a very small proportion. Perhaps when the settlement of Tanjore comes on he might find it convenient to change that opinion. It is much more than 50 per cent because we have a number of people holding pottas not only in different villages but in different districts. Also, the number of pottas does not show the number of men who depend upon what they get from land for a living. People that own lands are also merchants, shopkeepers, professional and commercial men. It does not show that because the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar holds only a few rupees pottas in a poor man depending upon the produce of the land. I will say even more that the number of pottas or the size of the holdings in the pottas has no reference to the prosperity or otherwise of the agricultural classes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHAKRABARTTYA MEDAIAH :—“I wish just to make a few observations on the course of this budget debate; some of them not directly bearing on the figures of the budget. One of the important things that now occupies the minds particularly of the Cavery landlords who contribute nearly a crore by way of land revenue out of the Rs. 7 crores, the entire revenue of this Province, is the Kamatchi's contention. I know your Excellency's Government have done all that they possibly can in the matter of helping the landlords in that direction, and I may say on behalf of the landlords, that we feel thankful for all that the Government have done, and I hope that the Government will give every help in the future also. The landlords have till now been disappointed in the results of the representations made, but hope for better results in their appeal to the Secretary of State. I am sure that the Government of Madras will be pleased to give us every help possible to make our appeal successful.”

“With regard to the budget, I find under Land Revenue, an amount of Rs. 2,40,000 under Miscellaneous, and in previous years it is even more than Rs. 3 lakhs. May I request the Government to give details for this Miscellaneous item and not put so many lakhs under Miscellaneous, so that we may have an idea of the exact nature and effect of changes, which though in beginning apparently trifling grow up to much large differences later on.”

“With regard to Kamatchi I have been suggesting very often the trial of the fixed lease system in this Province, but somehow the Government have not been willing to make any move in that direction. However, I was glad to hear that the sympathetic Collector of Tanjore Mr. R. B. Wood has devised a fresh method to counter it and that is by providing free house sites for the labouring classes in certain parts of

(Mr. Chidambaramallu Kodaliyer; the *Zamindar of* [Fax, Anna 1917.
Sivagudi])

the district. I do not presume to understand how far that may help the checking of the consumption of toddy or spirits. But of one thing I am certain so far as my experience goes, and that is, that till now in many districts the relations between the landlords and the tenants, and a large majority of these labouring classes are mostly tenants, have been not merely of a contractual nature, and if this policy which is now proposed to be pursued by Government is carried out to its logical conclusion I am sure that it will take away the very little of the relationship of sentiment and sympathy that now subsists, and what we observe in the western countries, poor houses from public funds and old age pensions, will become the order of the day.

"Your Excellency, with those few remarks, I wish to add a word of caution against the idea that is now in the air of raising further tax on land if necessary. I may at once tell your Excellency's Government that I, in common with millions of landlords—I have had peculiar opportunities of meeting in their midst consider that land can bear no further taxation and that it would be an evil day when the Government would think of taxing to any further extent the landowner who are already overtaxed.

"With these few remarks, I thank the Government for all that they have done on behalf of the people of this country and particularly the landlords in the way of helping them in the matter of the Kammashah reservoir and hope that such help will always be guaranteed to us."

THE ZAMINDAR OF SAKSHANA.—"Your Excellency, it is in no sense of flattery that we have to refer to the present budget. In this world-wide and devastating war we might have expected a sort of War Budget but it is a matter of congratulation that your Excellency's Government has produced a budget which emits nothing urgent that ought to have been provided for.

"Referring to the education of the Uryas in this Province, I must sincerely thank your Excellency for having removed the crying evil of the community due to the want of a secondary training school at Berhampur to satisfy their special needs. I am happy to say that your Excellency's regime has been marked by great educational activities in the Velga and Urya districts as evidenced by the opening of the Arts College at Anasapur and Training College at Rajahmundry and several secondary schools in Ganjam. In view of the increasing demand for Urya teachers of the secondary grade for the new secondary schools at Ganjam and expansion of such education in Jeypore Agency, I respectfully urge the necessity and desirability of making the Government Temporary Secondary Training School at Berhampur a permanent measure to meet the wants of about two millions of Uryas of this Province.

"In regard to their vernacular education, the Malas Uryas have been privileged to draw on the literary resources of Orissa with the result that Urya language has been enabled to preserve its individuality in Madras in spite of the overwhelming compulsion of predominant parlance. I may suggest, however, a combination of the educational culture of the two adjacent tracts of Orissa and Ganjam, by the importation of a few vernacular trained teachers of Government Training School, Cuttack, to man the higher elementary schools of Ganjam in view of the fact that the vernacular curriculum in the Cuttack Training School is more comprehensive, extending over three years with better vernacular culture.

"In regard to the technical education, such as Engineering, Medicine, Forestry, the Uryas are singularly backward and here I must gratefully acknowledge that some special scholarships have been recently provided for them for the study of medicine. I would earnestly repeat the oft-repeated prayers of the community for a similar provision in the other technical institutions of this Province such as Forest, Veterinary, Engineering, etc., colleges.

"I have also brought to the notice of the Council that the sugarcane ryots under Madhukutya project are unnecessarily hampered with darkest rules for canal water which impose penal rates for failure to make application in a particular previous month for the supply of canal water for sugarcane crop and hope that benign Government will remove or at least relax the rules hampering the much-needed sugarcane cultivation.

"Allow me, your Excellency, to thank you for all that has been done for the Urya community but we ardently hope and look forward to the inauguration of reforms which would work for the progress and development of the Uryas. In any

5th April 1917.] (*The Zamiladar of Serapada; Mr. Toddhunter.*)

scheme of administration which your Excellency's Government may grant to the provinces, the interests of this community and those of classes will form a compact part of the same.

"With these few words I beg leave to thank again for the liberty shown to Uryia community and expect the same policy will be continued in future."

"The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOOMBS:—*Your Excellency, I hope I may be permitted to deal very briefly with one or two remarks that have been made in regard to the administration of Excise and Income-tax.*

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bhaga Achari and the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao have objected to the excise revenue in general terms on the ground that it is too large. This seems a strange ground of objection to any item of revenue in times like the present, but I take it that it is an echo of the old fallacy that an increase of revenue must mean an increase in consumption. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhaga Achari, however, frankly admitted that he was not acquainted with the details of the working of the Excise department, so that he was unable to show how his conclusions followed from his premises. In the circumstances I will not take up the time of the Council by expatiating at length how the present increase of the duties and the continued extension of the areas in which improved systems are applied may involve a large increase in revenue without any corresponding increase in consumption. Nor will I cite the figures which I have ready to illustrate this position. It will suffice to say that I am as anxious as the Honourable Member to see the consumption decline and, if he wishes, shall welcome an opportunity to discuss with him the success or otherwise of the measures which have been adopted to this end and the further measures that may be tried hereafter."

"The Hon'ble Rao Balinder Anandulal Chatterjee had several comments to make on the administration of the Income-tax Act. I can assure the Honourable Member that we are not unmindful of the need for special care in levying this difficult tax, especially in view of the increase of the rate, and will gladly staff ourselves of any assistance which he and his community are willing to give us, so long, that is, as the difficulties are difficulties of practice and are not concerned with the interpretation of the Act which we are bound to administer."

"I may indeed claim that we have gone some way to meet him already. He proposes that we should accept balance sheets made out by qualified accountants. To show how welcome such balance sheets would be I may mention that I suggested the filing of them to the leading members of his community when I was Collector of Madras fourteen years ago. But of course we cannot accept them blindly, if for no other reason, because mercantile practice does not always follow the income-tax law, as for instance in the matter of admissible deductions."

"The Government have assisted us further towards the understanding of the accounts by the appointment of special accountants, and I hope that as time goes on we shall reap considerable benefit from the work of these officers."

"I may add that, as a result of a conversation with the Honourable Member, I recently examined the records of a large number of objection petitions in the Diamond district and I hope sooner or later to have an opportunity of examining some more and of discussing the results with him. I will only say here that the Honourable Member would render the assessing officers a great service if he would induce persons accused to income-tax to observe the provisions of section 25 and schedule III of the Act in preparing their petitions and, if they do not produce certified balance sheets, at least to keep regular accounts and balance them before coming into court."

"Finally with reference to the question of the taxation of incomes owed by Natsokstani Chetna shewar, I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 2 of the Act, which this Government are bound to observe."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar complained that the costs collected from persons in arrears were not always commensurate with the actual costs of collection. I think the Honourable Member is mistaken as to the nature of the charge he refers to. The Act imposes the duty of payment on the assesse and section 20 authorizes the levy of a penalty from a person in arrears. I think the charge he refers to must have been a penalty levied at an all-round rate."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser raised again the difficult question of the allowance for depreciation. The orders of the Government on this question were passed after a full consideration of the case as it was presented to them. I am

(*Mr. Tufander; Mr. Stone; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.*) [See April 1917.

authorised to say, however, that in view of the Honourable Member's remarks, especially on the subject of electrical machinery, the Government will be prepared to examine the question again on a further representation being made.

"The location of a partner in a firm at a rate lower than that applicable to the profits of the firm as a whole is not permissible under the provisions of sub-section (7) in section 2 of the Act. The Chamber's representation on the subject has been forwarded to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SIMON:—"Next of the points raised by Honourable Members with regard to education are of local importance. But there are two things I should like to say. The first is, about a message communicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao from the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendree about aided secondary education, viz., that a sufficiently large allotment has not been put in the budget. That allotment is based on the actuals of last year. Our anticipated demands for secondary schools are just the same as in the coming year as in the last year; and if the amount earned, as we call it, is greater, I shall have to bring it to the notice of the Government."

"Then the second point is in regard to the medical inspection of schools. I do not think that Honourable Members who think that the Government are backward in this matter quite realise the magnitude of the thing. For instance, there is in this town one school with 1,750 boys and I calculate it will take six weeks to get them boys medically examined. To get all the school boys and school girls in this Presidency even once examined is a large business. I do not say by this that medical examination cannot be carried further. I think Honourable Members may be patient and not expect the Government to advance very rapidly in this matter."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to take up much of the time of the Council but would refer to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has said in regard to the financial condition of the Corporation. That I believe is a question of some importance just now. As the Honourable Member's remarks were directed to a statement of the correspondence on the subject which took place some years ago, and as they may conceivably leave an impression in the minds of Honourable Members that the Government have not treated the Corporation as considerably as they should have done,—I really do not know what is the impression left, but there is just that contingency—I would point out that is the past the City of Madras has been treated by the Government not only with consideration, but I should say with very great generosity."

"With regard to the special works to which the Honourable Member has referred, we find that during the period beginning with the year 1895-1896 and ending with the year 1918-1919 the Corporation has received grants amounting Rs. 78 lakhs of rupees—not loans but free grants—of which Rs. 25 lakhs came from the Government of India, and the balance of Rs. 53 lakhs came from the Provincial Revenue. It is for the Council to say whether the Government have not gone quite far in the direction of giving the money of the general tax-payer to one portion of the province, even if it be a very important portion. It is true that, in the year 1917-1918, we have not been able to provide any grant, but surely at a time like this, when expenditure is so many directions has to be cut down, it is hardly fair for the City to expect that the policy of liberal grants could be continued. In addition to the grants, loans have been given from time to time to the Corporation by the Government and I find that till now the City has had Rs. 18 lakhs as loans. We are now corresponding with the Government of India for securing a further loan of Rs. 4 lakhs for the new year just began to enable it to keep the special works going."

"The real difficulty with the Corporation however is—I think it is well that the attention of all people interested in the welfare of the City should be drawn to this—that it has for several years now been living, in some extent, upon its balances. Its normal expenditure has been in excess of its normal income. This will be evident from the fact that the Corporation began the year 1912-1913 with a balance of 8 lakhs of rupees in hand and it is expected to close the year 1917-1918 with only Rs. 1,200. A state of affairs like that cannot continue for any length of time, and I would earnestly invite the attention of the Honourable Member, and through him of the Corporation, to this state of affairs and the need for balancing the normal revenue with the normal expenditure. The Honourable Member is aware that a Bill has been prepared dealing with the constitution and administration of the

[25th APRIL 1917.] (*Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar; Mr. Gillman.*)

Corporation. Provision is made in that Bill for developing the Corporation's resources and that piece of legislation will in due course come before the Council. There is no need to anticipate it or to go into its details. That Bill has been sent to the Corporation and we are awaiting the remarks of the Corporation. A great deal will depend upon the attitude that the Corporation will take towards it. It is the duty of every local body to balance its finances, and not to anticipate, as a permanent measure, dues from a central authority. It seems to me that the present municipal institution of the Province should set an example to the Presidency of self-reliance and willingness to face a difficult situation and to put itself in a satisfactory financial condition.

"In regard to the question of the income-tax, I would earnestly commend to the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser the proposal made by my Honourable friend Mr. Toddhunter that they should confer with him in regard to the representations made in this Council. It is impossible in a Council like this that the somewhat intricate questions involved in the administration of the Income Tax Act could be satisfactorily discussed. I do not object to questions being brought forward, but I am sure the Honourable Members would excuse me and the Hon'ble Mr. Toddhunter for not being in a position to give complete answers to their representations. Nor should the Council imagine that because we do not give a complete answer there is no complete answer. I would invite the attention of the Council also to the fact that the latitude allowable in the Provisional Government in the administration of the Income Tax Act is not after all wide. We are bound not only by the Act, which is an Imperial legislation, but also by the rules issued under the Act which are applicable to the whole of India, and also by the construction placed upon the Act by the legal officers of the Government of India. Subject to these limits, we have a certain margin of discretion, and we are quite willing to exercise that discretion in such a way as to make the Act press as lightly as possible upon the mercantile community. I think it would be a distinct advantage to Honourable Members in a question like this to state their case clearly and send it to the Commissioners and also to me. We are prepared to consider the whole case and do what we possibly can to meet their wishes. If we find that we cannot give relief, we shall explain the situation and it should not be difficult for us to come to some understanding in regard to this matter. I, therefore, venture to hope that the offer which the Hon'ble Mr. Toddhunter has made will be availed of by the two Honourable Members concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—" Your Excellency, I believe it is usual in the budget discussion to hear very little mention of the Police. I have only two points noted here. One of them is the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar where he complained of the lavish expenditure on the police and suggested that we were not getting sufficient value for our money. I am very easily being forward satisfactory arguments to convert that theory. I do not intend to do so on this occasion, but I will merely say that we have far less police men in proportion to the population of Madras than any other provinces in India. That fact alone would show that all the dirt thrown on the police is not deserved. As regards the expenditure on the police, far from decreasing in the future, I think it will increase. I do not see how it can be anything else but that. The Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar referred to the inadequacy of the police force in Khamad. I did not quite catch what he said. But I presume that he wants increase of stations or of men. With regard to the increase of stations, I may say the allegations in Khamad cannot be regarded as settled and that the Inspector-General is frequently coming up with proposals for distributing stations in that district. I am afraid that a good deal of the recent trouble referred to in the question of the Honourable Member put at this meeting was due to disputes between kangas in which the Honourable Member's community has unfortunately taken sides."

"On the subject of Forests, Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar complained of the revenue being stationary. I would point out that in a commercial concern like the Forest Department and in the present state of the Madras Forest Department development is actually slow. Most of our forests are still set on a side for exploitation and we have only very little, comparatively few of them under regular working plans. Expansion of supply and production can only be effected by expansion in the establishment. There is no doubt that we have been seriously hampered in the matter of establishment, and it is to be regretted

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Gordon Fraser; [10th APRIL 1917.
Mr. Samachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.]

that the schemes which we formulated for making the establishment more effective have not been advanced on account of the war. With all these drawbacks, I would point out that the increase in Forest revenue during the past ten years has been eight lakhs of rupees, having risen from 34 lakhs in 1907-08 to 43 lakhs budgeted for in 1917-18. I submit that under the circumstances that is very fair progress."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ANJANEYAR (interrupting):—"I meant during the last five years."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITMAN:—"I am taking ten. The progress is not as much as we might expect, but the main reason I have to give is the cutting down of expenditure and of establishment and the reduction in other things required for forest development."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITMAN has answered the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser in regard to tanning bark. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser will see that the unfortunate fact which he has mentioned that the price of the bark has gone up is due to no fault of the Madras Government. As the Hon'ble Mr. Chitman pointed out we took steps to move the Government of India and get them to give us power to frame rules under the Delees of India Act, and through all these rules were practically sufficient to send the prices down, if enforced, subsequently the Wheat Commissioner has seen fit to say that they need not be enforced. It would help matters if the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser were to inform the Government in writing of the exact situation so that we may be able to address the Wheat Commissioner and the Government of India on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER (interrupting):—"I have addressed the Wheat Commissioner."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. CHITMAN:—"I would also mention that steps have been taken by the forest authorities to throw the forests open for the collection of what is known as *Gordia* *Arils* or *Konan*, as it is known in Tamil, which will come in very soon to relieve the pressure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Shastri made some complaints about saw-wood. On that subject, I would inform him with reference to the question which he intended to ask at this meeting but subsequently withdrew, that a report has been called for from the Collector of South Kanara who has been asked to see the Hon'ble Mr. Das and find out exactly what the complaints are. If the Honourable Member will only put the case before Mr. Vibert, in whom he appears to have confidence he will get into the matter. He has been asked to report before the end of this month."

On the subject of railways the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tumbi Murkikar pressed for taking a train from the Arantangi-Magayawan line, and putting it in the Tirunelveli-Veluramangalam line. He will be surprised that the same brilliant idea occurred to Government; they put that point to the South Indian Railway but they were informed that not only could it not be done but that if two instead of three trains would suffice on the Arantangi line this Railway would take care of it. Under these circumstances we think it is better not to press our suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayanaiah Nayudu referred to the shortage of trucks on railways."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMANANDAN RAO (interrupting):—"I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether the subject of railways comes within the scope of the budget discussion. The point was raised last year. I merely ask for ruling so that there may be no trouble."

His Excellency the President:—"There is no doubt that according to the strict interpretation of the rules as we learnt yesterday, we have no authority over railways. On a strict interpretation of the rules of business we should exclude it. But it may be for the convenience of the Council that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman should give us the information."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. CHITMAN:—"I regret I am unable to give the Honourable gentleman very useful information."

His Excellency the President:—"I hope the Council will be glad to have the information."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"We want to hear Mr. Gillman."

SEN APRIL 1917.] (Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Gillman;
Mr. Gordon Fraser; Sir Alexander Gordon.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I said so in starting."

His Excellency the President :—"The Council will not only hear him, I am sure they would wish to."

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLMAN (continuing) :—"What I was going to say was we had some information on this subject especially with regard to the line by which the members of the Northern Circars are affected and that is the North-Eastern line. We learn that the difficulty of finding wagons is the result in a great measure of the stoppage of shipping facilities by which the coal required for railways was generally brought down by sea. Now all the coal has to be brought down by the railways themselves and they are now required to send their own trucks up to the collieries. The consequence is that a number of empty trucks from the Madras side is being sent to Calcutta which are of no use to the merchants of Coomassah and elsewhere, empty trucks of which are not so available themselves. A great many of the trucks are loaded with coal on the return journey and as a consequence there is an insufficient number of trucks left for merchandise. It seems to me that, owing to trucks having to be devoted to undercoals purposes, railway companies have not allowed a sufficient margin for merchandise. I say on behalf of the Government that I will bring the information, which the Honorable Member has given us, to the notice of the Railway Board and ask them to do their best to ameliorate the present condition of things."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER (interjecting) :—"I asked for some information about the canal."

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLMAN :—"I am coming to that. With regard to the irrigation canal the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao referred to the Tungabhadra project, and wished that it would be taken up again. This project is now a back number. The Tungabhadra scheme was turned down some ten years ago, when I was quite a youngster. I think the estimate then was 1,300 lakhs; and what it would be now goodness alone knows; it may be something less or more. I think the percentage of return was extraordinarily low. I do not think certainly for many years to come that we can ever dream of taking up such an expensive project as this."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswaru Raja referred to the question of the Kolhar lake to which I replied yesterday. I would only add to what I said then that the sense of the Council seemed to be the same as that of the Government. I noticed that only four members supported him. He mentioned about the necessity for improving the drainage in the Uthavari and the Kistna deltas. I could not quite hear all his remarks. He may rest assured when his speech is in print that his observations will receive attention."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser and the Hon'ble Mr. Charyasomayajamurti Nayudu referred to the Buckingham Canal and asked whether it was freely navigable or not. On that point as I said to the Council at the last Council meeting or at the meeting before that, we had received a report from the Superintending Engineer who after a careful enquiry said that the canal is navigable for boats of 5 feet. I wish, however, to take steps to have a regular test made by sending up a boat of 5 feet draught from Madras to Chinnayyannam. It would help us to a considerable extent, if the Honorable Members who think that the canal is not navigable would give us any information as to the localities where navigation is difficult. Then we can have our attention directed to those localities. If any Honorable Member has any information of that sort the Hon'ble Col. Elin will be only too glad to have it. On our part we will have a thorough test made to see whether our statement is not absolutely correct."

"I think this is all I have to say, your Excellency. There were some other matters about the judiciary which I need not trouble the Council with."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CANNING :—"My duty is now to make a reply under rule 32 to which the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyer has drawn our attention. The Council will observe that some points have already been replied to by some of the official speakers who spoke last. I would only suggest in that connection to my Honorable friend the legal maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se*. If we were to put that rule into more stringent operation we should have to disallow the advantages of allowing the expert heads of the departments to explain matters to the

(*Sir Alexander Gordon ; Mr. Rangoo Asharipar ; [3TH APRIL 1917.
Mr. Yagnu Harnat Sahib.]*)

Council. It is more to the benefit of the Council to hear from the officers who know the details of the subject than from the Finance Member.—”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. RAMA ACHARIPAR:—“We shall only be too glad to have such information from every member of the Council. I only wished to point out the defects in the rules.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—“I understand that the Honourable Member does not wish to prevent information being given to this Council.

“I am quite understand that this is not a budget which is likely to excite enthusiasm. Economy is always a subject in which people show a striking lack of enthusiasm. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has said, this is a handron budget. Still, I am much obliged to those Honourable Members who have been kind enough to express appreciation of it. In regard to this, two gentlemen, on the other hand have suggested points on which they would like to see more liberal provision made. I would draw attention to what has been said already in the Financial Statement that we have received most strict orders from the Secretary of State that no large scheme involving extra expenditure should be mentioned unless it is a matter of imperative necessity or immediately remunerative in character. We should like very much to have a free hand to spend the revenues, received during the year in this Presidency, for the benefit of the Presidency.” But we are under the strict orders of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in this matter, and it is our duty loyally to carry out their instructions. That is the only answer to gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Acharipar who have so strong bones suggested that we ought to have spent more money in the year. The reason which led to those remarks is that the Presidency has shown in the last year a wonderful recovery in prosperity. At the beginning, during the first six months of the war, great distresses due to war conditions were undoubtedly produced in several directions and a considerable set back to prosperity occurred. In many respects that set back has been recovered. The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has anticipated me by pointing out that, taking the position of the Presidency as it was up to the end of 1915, it is quite extraordinary that it has been so little affected by this tremendous war. A press communication is going to be laid upon the press table giving the figures asked for at the last meeting of the Council regarding shipping—exports, imports and the like. It is certainly a most remarkable thing to find from these figures, that the exports of the Presidency in 1916 stood equal to those of 1915; one branch of trade has suffered no doubt, but another branch has come forward in its stead. The Presidency is really now suffering as little as any part of the world from the effects of the war. That has no doubt produced a larger revenue, and I have explained why it has not been possible to spend the whole of it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. YAGNU HARNAT SAHIB (*interrupting*):—“Do the figures quoted represent the value of the export or the quantity?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—“It is the value I am speaking of. The Honourable Member will see it in the press communication.”

“As regards the rise in expenditure the Hon'ble Mr. Rangoo Asharipar drew our attention to several points, such things as cost of administration, travelling allowances, etc. All these are matters which show a steady, persistent, almost growth of departmental outlay. They emphasize the necessity for economy which all Honourable Members of this Council should keep in view in making suggestions for increased expenditure. I am delighted to welcome the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA Rao who, as far as I understand his speech, came forward as quite an enthusiastic adherent of economic policy. As things are, it is essential that economy should be kept steadily in view. I am also very much in accord both with him and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser in the views they expressed regarding the directions in which as much outlay as possible should be made. I should like to see more money put into those parts of our projects which deal with the great needs of the people, first of all education, then agricultural and industrial development, and lastly sanitation and medical relief. These classes of expenditure are always treated to a slightly step-motherly way, whereas the great departments have got their own heads to push their needs. I am enthusiastically on the side of increasing the outlay in these directions so far as funds are available and in so far as wise schemes are worked out.

[See April 1917.]

(Sir Alexander Gordon.)

"Turning to the specific subjects mentioned, I sympathise with the Hon'ble Mr. Rang. Acharya in his difficulty in dealing with complicated figures. I always wonder at the way in which non-official members have managed to pick up much out of the figures as they do. It must be extremely difficult, and require an end of trouble on their part. The Honorable Member's remarks with regard to the expenditure under General Administration are no doubt to be partly explained in that way.

"He then referred to the expenditure under 'Contract Allowances' of year Excellency and other connected subjects. That is easily explained by the fact that there has been a complete change of the system under which the expenditure is exhibited. The expenditure on furniture, the furnishing, which used to be done by the Public Works Department has, under the new arrangement introduced by the Secretary of State, been included now under General Administration. Another increase that has arisen has been a consequence of the general revision, which the Secretary of State sanctioned, in respect of Governmental Houses and Governors' allowances in India. All of them were brought under revision and these together with certain increases due to the necessary rise in expenditure owing to rise of prices have led to the increase under this head. No doubt the Honorable Member could not possibly except by inspiration have known that these changes had occurred.

"As regards the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao on the subject of the employment of assistant registrars of co-operative societies in Telugu districts, I shall be happy to make a note of what he said. I shall see that attempts are made to bring under training another officer or two who belong to the Telugu country who may be trained as an assistant registrar and made available for employment in that part of the country. I agree that at present there are not enough representatives of the Telugu districts.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao—As he is not in the Council Chamber at present—made a remark on quinine. He said that the raising of the price of quinine was a mistake because it ought to be supplied at the cheapest rate to the poor. The Honorable Member was probably not aware that packets of quinine which are supplied to the poor through the post offices and elsewhere have not been raised in price; they remain at exactly the same price at which they were sold before. The price that is raised is the price charged to the Medical Stores. As the Medical Stores indent for them and buy from us and other Governments buy from us at the higher rates which are paid not from our funds but from other funds, it is a good business for us to raise the price of quinine.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar asked a question regarding the adjustments between Courts of Law and Land Revenue referred to in pages 19 and 20 of the Financial Statement. These changes took place a year or more ago and they have no connection at all with the matters to which he referred such as the separation between the executive and the magisterial functions or the increase in the number of magistrates. I do not think there was anything else in what the Honorable Member said to which I need reply further.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Hanu Ayyangar asked why more money has not been given for sanitation. I would draw the attention of the Honorable Member to the remarks in the Financial Statement, where it was pointed out that as regards the larger schemes you want iron pipes which you cannot get from home partly because of the difficulty of providing tonnage, that is, steamers to bring them, and secondly because you cannot pay the enormous prices that you would have to pay for them, now. Moreover Honorable Members will see from paragraph 17 of the Financial Statement that very large sums remain unspent in the hands of the various local boards. One of the Honorable Members remarked that if additional money had been given to the local boards they could have spent it. On the contrary, it will be seen that not less than Rs. 32½ lakhs which have been given as grants for minor sanitary works remain unspent in the hands of the local boards. Really, as I said, in the memorandum connected with the Financial Statement if it were possible to give large sums, we should have seriously to consider whether the machinery for spending, which the local boards possess, is adequate.

"I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat has not found the answers given to his questions altogether satisfactory. If he has got any point to clear up by private or personal communication, I shall be glad to have an opportunity of doing so. It is difficult, especially with regard to the complicated features of South Kanara, in the compass of a short answer to make our meaning intelligible, and also it is

(Sir Alexander Curzon, the President.)

[JUNE APRIL 1917.]

sometimes difficult to understand what the point of the question is. I shall be glad, indeed, if there is any point which may not have been sufficiently cleared up, to hear from him on the subject.

"As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram's Madaliyar's request that details under the head Miscellaneous—Land Revenue should be given in greater detail, I would say that these forms of accounts are prescribed for us, and I am afraid we cannot in this Civil Budget Estimate give further details or enter fresh detailed heads, which are not in accordance with the orders laid down by the Comptroller-General of the Government of India.

"On the whole the reception which the budget has met with from the Honourable Members has been very kind. The exception has come from the Hon'ble Mr. Suryasayana Rao who seemed to think that the budget has been most carefully drawn up. He observed that two things which ought to have been foreseen had not been foreseen. He said that the large prohibitions under Police and the failure to spend it must show bad budgeting, or something to that effect. The reason why that money was not spent is because the department could not collect the full number of constables. Simply because you put in money for 3,000 constables you cannot have the recruits required to fill up the cadre immediately forthcoming. You submit for a certain number of constables in the hope that you will get them. But if owing to a good season, emigration or some other cause you cannot get them, the money that is provided remains unspent. Similarly with regard to the medical savings in the General Hospital, he said that could have been easily foreseen. I confess I did not foresee it at all. I do not think any one else did. They were largely due to the personal exertions of the late Principal Medical Officer, Colonel Mellesworth, and obtained from his administration of the hospital. He found that there had been a considerable amount of waste going on and he cut down the expenditure and saved Government something like Rs. 80,000. That was not a case in which before Colonel Mellesworth began his investigations the Government could foresee that such a result would follow.

"These are the two examples which the Honourable Member gave.

"On the other hand, I should like to say before sitting down that in my opinion the budget of which I am merely the modest author is a miracle of accuracy. It is the work of the Financial Department of the Government office which has been done with extreme precision and care. I must express my admiration at the way in which the work is always done and my great obligation to the Assistant Secretary and those who worked with him in producing this excellence."

His Excellency the Governor:—"We have had a long day, and I do not think there is anything particularly important that I need say especially as to the detailed discussion to which we have listened. With the dawn which has just closed the Council has in fact begun its activities for the current official year. I congratulate the Council upon the business and care with which members on this annual occasion have brought forward their representations, and upon the contributions thus made by them towards the useful conduct of the work of the Council.

"Our proceedings today have, of course, a retrospective tinge. The past year is officially, and from a financial point of view, dead. The tale of activities as apart from their consequences is complete; it can neither add to our revenues, nor take from them, and if it has been lacking in achievement it is to the future that we must look for remedy. If I may say so, the quality and character of the discussion with which this Council has inaugurated the year 1917-18 indicates that it has entered upon it with vigour and confidence and that the limitations inevitably imposed by present considerations have not stifled its anxiety to perform earnestly and thoroughly the work entrusted to it. Owing to the same cause little occasion has arisen for the exercise of its other great function of legislation, but it is not unlikely that calls will be made upon it before its term expires which will tax the capacity and patience even of those who are inclined to think that we were too seldom. I feel sure that the experience gained during the past year will greatly facilitate its work.

"In one important respect the past year has been not unkind to us. The rainfall has been abundant and on the whole well distributed, our resources have expanded beyond our anticipations and if it had not been for the cyclone which did so much damage in parts of the East Coast districts in October last we might well bid it goodbye in complete safety. And here I would express our sympathy with Sir Francis Spring and the Port Trust in the damage which the Madras harbour

Sun April 1917.]

(The President.)

sustained. Those who are curious will find eloquent evidence of the strength of the story by walking to the end of the breakwater. They will also find here evidence of the energy and determination with which Sir Francis Spring, who, I am sorry to say is not in his place now, has already attacked the task of reconstruction, with the valuable help of Mr. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell as he is known in military circles. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, the Engineer of the Port Trust, it should be known, went home and had just been appointed to the command of a fighting unit when this disaster occurred. At the imperative call of duty here, he engaged the honourable ambitions of active service on the western front, and returned here to co-operate in the work of reconstruction which, as Honourable Members will know, is vital to the trade and prosperity of Madras, and for which he has unique qualifications and experience. In that task I need hardly say that the Government are giving all possible support.

"I have referred to the limitations under which we continue to suffer and which have not lessened since last year. We are no more able to forecast the period of the war than we were last year, but we may, I think with confidence, assert that the outlook is much more promising, that the brilliant victories in Mesopotamia and in France are not mere isolated exploits but are evidence that our armies have recovered the initiative and are now more able to choose when and where to strike. As I have already said recently elsewhere, the continuance of the war has of course affected us here in some ways, but in view of all that has been and is being endured elsewhere, I do not propose to dwell on the extra burdens, the serious losses, reverses and delays which we have experienced here. I would however again express my appreciation of the same loyalty and common sense with which the people of this Presidency have met them. To that has been added I think during the past year a deeper knowledge of the fact that on the issue of the struggle the future of eastern as well as western civilisation depends. In the supreme effort we are called upon to share, I feel sure that this Council will gladly meet the demands which it involves and do all in its power to ensure that the response of this Presidency to the appeals which have been made to it is worthy of its ancient and loyal traditions.

"Gentlemen, I do not propose to review the proceedings of this Council during the past year, the appointments made to, the misunderstandings removed, the controversies that remain, but I would assure the members that my colleagues and I appreciate warmly the assistance which its members, official and non-official, one and all, have given us not only here but in less formal ways. As President of the Council, I thank them one and all for the ready goodwill and support which they have freely given to me in the discharge of my duties in the chair, and in closing this debate it would be ungrateful on my part if I failed on behalf of the Government to express our thanks and our sense of the value of the independent and freely given criticisms and suggestions which the non-official members are so well fitted to give and by which they have maintained during the past year the honourable reputation.

"I think our proceedings have come to a close. I may say that the Council adjourns now to its next meeting in May at Coimbatore."

The meeting was then dissolved.

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislation) Dept.

ANNEXURE.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to rule 39 (1) of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, Honourable Members of Council are informed that it has not been found necessary to make any alterations in the figures in the Revised Financial Statement supplied to them on 13th March last. The Revised Financial Statement may accordingly be taken as the Final Financial Statement for 1917-18.

2nd April 1917.

A. G. CARDEW.